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Punjab Vidhan Sabha Debates

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(MORNING SITTING)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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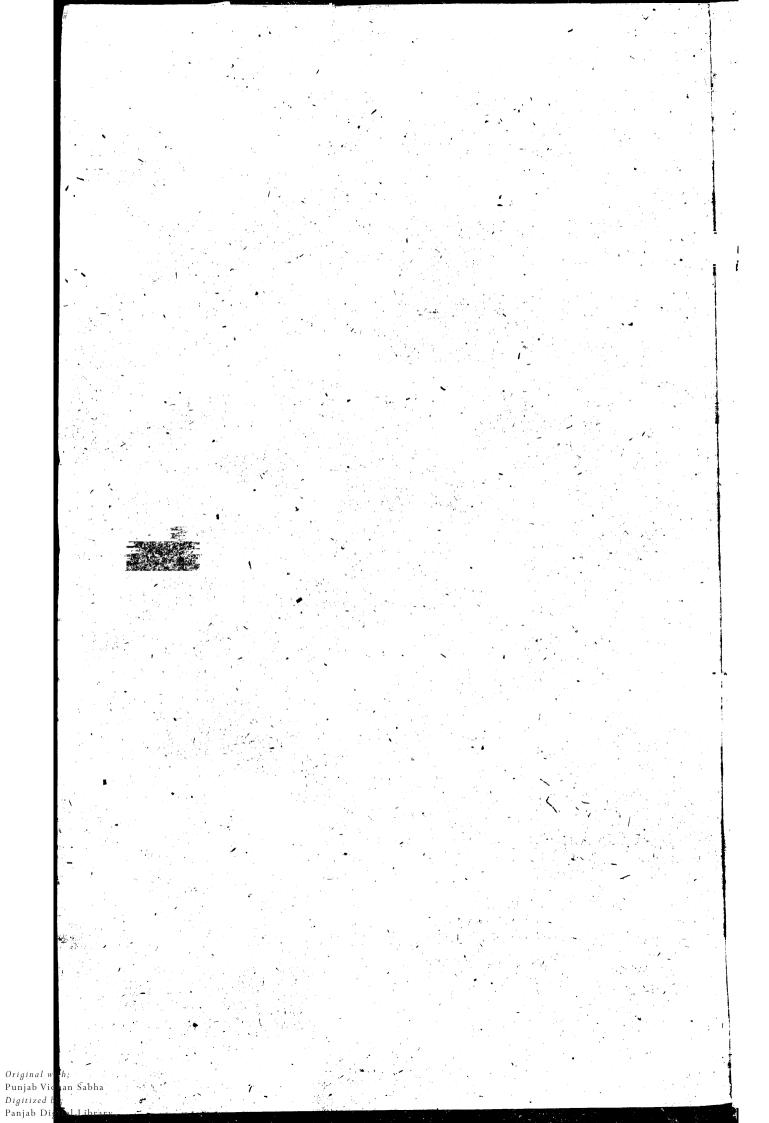
PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Thursday, 22nd March, 1956

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 9-30 a.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. Speaker. Some of the hon. Members met me yesterday and enquired from me as to what would be the position of the amendments given notice of in connection with the Draft States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, which was going to be considered in the House today. Although I had expressed my views at that time yet after giving a little more thought to the matter I have arrived at the same conclusion that so far as the procedure of the Draft Bill and its amendments is concerned, it will be the same as it is in the case of other Bills moved in this House. The fact is that we have received this Draft Bill from the Government of India to express our views on it. It has not been initiated in this Assembly, but its position should be the same which is that of our own Bills. I allow the hon. Members to send their amendments at any time. The amendments will be circulated as and when they are received.

The next point is that the hon. Members might have seen that this Draft Bill does not only pertain to the merger of the Punjab and Pepsu, but it also contains so many other provisions and implications connected with proposals for amendments to the Constitution. The hon. Members are at liberty to express their views on these points but I would like to tell them that they should strictly limit the scope of the discussion to the Bill. Now the Chief Minister may move the motion.

DRAFT STATES REORGANISATION BILL

Chief Minister : (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon): Sir, I beg to move—

> That the Draft States Reorganisation Bill referred by the President of India for an expression of views thereon be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important problem, this has been before us for the last eight or nine years since we attained independence. It relates to the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. The Government of India has appointed three gentlemen who submitted their report after hearing the views of the people of our country. In some cases three of them were unanimous and in some cases the Chairman differed while in some others, members differed. However, the report of the Commission was published. Thereafter the people of our country widely discussed that report as a result of which some unpleasantness was created at some places. That unpleasantness was followed by such other incidents which did not behove our country. It appeared that there were some such complications which required to be removed. In order to overcome those difficulties and

[Chief Minister]
come to a final settlement the Government of India invited all the concerned parties and individuals and tried their utmost to achieve the best results in the matter. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact the period of last seven or eight years was that of a great trial for our countrymen. We attained political independence after centuries of slavery. However, during the period of last seven or eight years we had made ourselves strong both internally and externally. But the present issue created a lot of tension in the country. I do not want to discuss the problems of all the Provinces in this House. In view of that tension our Central Government has placed a new picture before us after giving a careful thought to the matter. The picture is really a very encouraging one. In regard to the Punjab I have to submit that different parties and individuals here had their full faith in our Leaders at the Centre so far as this intricate problem was concerned. Although they criticised them individually yet they had faith in the centre. However, we knew that to raise controversies on this question was nothing but to create bitterness amongst ourselves. So it was good of the Central Government to have appointed three gentlemen to find out a solution of this question. At the time of the presentation of the report of the Commission there were vehement protests and mutual bickerings. But I held this view even at that time and now after the passage of three or four months I am still of the opinion that this is the best solution of this question which the Government of India have arrived at after hearing the views of everybody. It is very encouraging indeed that so far as the problem of Punjab, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh is concerned Pandit Nehru, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Pandit Pant have completely solved it. They always cordially invited every such person who wanted to place his or her view-point before them. Now it does not look well if after the solution of this problem anybody complains that he was not given time to express his view-point or that his view was not given due consideration. The Government of India have tried to obtain maximum public opinion in connection with this matter. It is very difficult to satisfy the demand of every individual. Some difference is bound to come in matters of political organisations. It is possible that there may be some drawback in the agreement or solution arrived at by them. But we must take into consideration the solution arrived at by them as a whole. In regard to the Punjab and Pepsu they have decided to merge both the States as they exist at present. So far as the question of Himachal is concerned it has been decided to let it continue a separate unit in its present shape. It will be kept a separate unit for some time. Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Members give this matter an impartial consideration they will realise that there could not be any better solution of this question. There would have been no justification to merge the Himachal Pradesh into the Punjab and Pepsu States without the consent of the people of that State. It will not be out of place to mention here that an admirable principle has been brought into being in our Constitution and that is the principle of democracy. Democracy does not admit of one-sided opinion.

In a democratic set-up different sections of the people are asked to work for the common cause of the country by way of persuasions. It is our misfortune that the centuries-old foreign subjugation has given birth to separatist and fissiparous tendencies in our country. In view of all this we could not shut our eyes from the imperative danger in case the sentiments and religious beliefs of the people were exploited at any moment. It was, therefore, necessary that such factors must have been taken note of. It was in view of these considerations that the popular will of the people of Himachal Pradesh has been given due regard and it has been allowed to

continue as a separate unit for the time being although ultimately it will form part of Punjab. In this way the existing Punjab and Pepsu have been recommended to be merged into one single unit. This is not all. We have, by mutual consultations, taken more decisions. But before I develop this point, I would like to refer to another important factor which has a bearing on this question. It is true that we have established very cordial relations with foreign countries. Every independent country makes such efforts. India has achieved a distinction in the sphere of her foreign policy. But there is no denying the fact that we cannot have a strong defence against external dangers in case we do not have solidarity and stability in the country itself.

It was after seven or eight years after the attainment of Independence that the question of reorganisation of States cropped up in the country. As was likely, divergent views were expressed on this issue. Different criteria were put forward for the establishment of the new States. Some people said that the States in India should be reorganised on the basis of language while others advocated in favour of administrative conveniences and financial viability. Similarly one section of the people was of the view that the problem should be viewed on rational basis. There were still more political parties who gave their individual points of view. In this way, it became a very complicated problem. We were, therefore, set on a trial. We had to go through this trial. It was possible only after we had amicably solved this intricate problem concerning our internal affairs that we could command more prestige and honour in our international field. We have seen that there have been riots, disturbances and strikes in Bombay, Orissa and Calcutta over this issue. It appeared from these incidents as if the stability of our country had been reduced to a thin, vulnerable thread which could be broken into pieces. I am happy ; I am rather proud of the fact that the Punjab did not present any such ugly situation. The credit for maintaining perfect law and order over this burning issue during this transitional period goes to the masses of the Punjab, their political organisations and the Government. The Government and these political parties deserve all praise and congratulations for they made a good deal of contribution towards the maintenance of peace and harmony in the State. I also take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to the Akalis for the peaceful means adopted by them to reach an amicable settlement of this intricate problem. I am also not oblivious of the fact that at such occasions the feelings of the people are generally aroused. Such are the occasions when nobody will tolerate the others' view-point. At such an occasion every body thinks that it is only he who can think on sound and reasonable lines. He thinks that whosoever is opposed to his views is the enemy of the country, enemy of the religion and above all the enemy of the language he speaks. And you will bear me out, Sir, that such feelings evoked controversies and generated heat into the sentiments of the people. In such a tense atmosphere anything could happen any moment. I know that a similar tug of war was also going on in the field of politics of the Punjab. But it is matter of great satisfaction that the Punjabies acted in a perfect restraint. A compromise has been reached and provisions consistent with that agreement have been incorporated in the Bill which is now before the House. Regional Standing Committees have been suggested to be set up in the two zones of Hindi and Punjabi which are to be formed after the merger of the existing territories of Punjab and Pepsu. The rules of procedure for working of the Regional Standing Committees will be decided by the President of India. Some subjects will be transferred to these Committees

[Chief Minister]
whose opinion on these matters will influence the policies of the joint Cabinet. Of course, this Bill does not embody a clear cut picture about these matters. I cannot say what is the final picture to emerge because there is yet a lot of time to take further decisions. Although it would tantamount to doing injustice to the Bill itself in case we raise any controversy in the absence of that picture, yet it can be easily understood by way of commonsense that the Regional Standing Committees which are proposed to be given some subjects will naturally have a great part to play in the formulation of the State's policies. So this is a stage when I expect everybody to consider this Bill very dispassionately and in its clear perspective.

Greek democracy is admitted to be of the first order all over in the world. There are so many theories propounded by Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. The village republics of the Greek period are well known for their ideal democratic character. Perfect democracy prevailed there in each village. The administrative set-up during the Vedic Age in India had also got its own characteristics. The administration was run purely on democratic lines. We have a very glorious past. It is an admitted fact that those who have a golden past can also make a glorious future. I feel that the people who possess inherent qualities and who are talented and enterprising can make their future very happy and prosperous. But the people who are devoid of virtues can never progress even though their past might have been so wonderful. India, as I have already stated, is a country with a glorious past and innumerable potentialities. We have inherited democratic ideals right from the Vedic Age. But as ill luck would have it, those things became dreams and separatist tendencies emerged in our public field ever since we were subjugated by the foreigners. After the attainment of Independence again we are proud to say that we are reviving the ancient ideal of democracy in our country. In the present circumstances, therefore, I think this Bill presents a very wholesome solution of the problem. The Standing Regional Committees will advise the Cabinet on the matters concerning their local needs and their opinion will almost prevail. Even if there is some difference of opinion, efforts will be made to come to some sort of agreement through consultations. I think that there could be no better solution than the one presented in this Bill. This will accomplish our desire of decentralisation of power to the farthest unit. I am not against the idea of individuality. Individual freedom must be there. But we wish to bring about that type of individuality which should help us in the growth of the best type of local leadership.

I remember that our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, had once said that a good legislator is he who after going through elections of District Boards and Municipal Committees rises and is elected as a member of some Legislative Assembly. He attains experience of parliamentary practice and cannot be expected to commit mistakes. Those who rise from below can better understand and enjoy parliamentary procedure. I was much pleased to hear it. This is a fact that only that person can enjoy height who rises from below and the chances of his falling back become remote. Keeping these things in view these Regional Committees are going to be formed and would be quite similar to a committee constituted from a certain number of village Panchayats. This would be somewhat according to our policy of decentralisation and even a step further towards democracy. These are being constituted on more domestic lines like those of panchayats These committees will look after the domestic problems and internal. dealings of the people of their respective areas. While working, these will

keep the needs and bent of mind of the people of their areas in view. I think there could not be any better solution of this problem. I am confident that this scheme can prove like heavenly blessed thing in case it is worked with an amicable spirit but it can also prove to be a hell, if it is worked with the old slavish mentality and letting loose the disruptionist forces to have their way. Some say that certain good things can also prove harmful but I am of the opinion that it mainly depends upon the person who handles them. A sponsor of movement can prove it a success and also a failure. It depends upon the interest that he takes in its working. I would submit Sir, that the provision of Regional Standing Committees made in this Bill has been based on the principle of starting a democartic form of Government from below. I wish it a success and I feel that it is very essential in view of the prevailing conditions in our country. Therefore, we should try it by working it with a broader outlook . The leaders of the Central Government have not ignored to bring a check to the separatist tendencies that can accrue from this scheme and for this purpose they have also made provision of a Zonal Council in which the States of Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and the centrally administered areas of Himachal and Delhi will be represented. They have made this provision to keep a check to the narrow outlook that can be evolved by the formation of Regional Committees. This will be a big democratic unit. This legislation will serve double purpose. On the one hand it will provide opportunities to the people to work according to their needs and bent of mind in the Regional Standing Committees and on the other it will bring together five to six States under the zonal scheme which will further strengthen the unity of India. By this method small as well as big democratic bodies are being created. I would like to qoute Sikh History, if my friends do not mind it. In 'Bani' Guru Gobind Singh ji has said :—

ਹਮਰੀ ਕਰੋ ਹਥ ਦੈ ਰਛਾ

It means that the great Guru had prayed to God to protect his person whereas at another occasion he had said that' ਸਰਬਤ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ, which means that he wished from the Almighty the good of every one and not only of his person. Similarly this legislation provides safety to the interests of the people by the creation of these Regional Standing Committees and brings strength and unity to the people of the States constituting the Zonal Council which will watch the interests of one and all. This is like an artist, who produces a very good specimen of beauty by mixing different colours in a certain ratio. The sponsors of this scheme have not ignored any of these things. We are strongly connected with the States which will constitute our zone. We have also to look to the interests of these States along with the interest of our State. We are deeply interested in their welfare. Our interests are common with them and we have to watch them unitedly. I, therefore request you to work these schemes in a friendly and amicable spirit. In this connection I have quoted the Sikh History and 'Bani' and I am very happy at these schemes. We should all unite and work it with such co-operation as an aritist produces articles of beauty by mixing different colours in a certain proportion or a musician produces a very charming tune by bringing the pitch of every musical instrument in unison and harmony with his voice, which if worked in discord are unable to do it. I feel that our leaders of the Government of India have given due protection to the interests of all people in the best possible way. We can derive the maximum benefit out of it if we work it after leaving aside our

[Chief Minister]
narrow outlooks. If we try to examine the history of India, we will find that the main causes of its fall and slavery were our internal weaknesses. What were these weaknesses ? These were the mutual dissensions which existed amongst the people at that time. They were influenced by the consideration that enemy's house must fall although it may result in their own ruin. These are hard historical facts and they warn us to be cautious from falling a prey to these tendencies again. I am really upset to hear some one mentioning the problems of Hindus and Sikhs. I do not feel happy to talk of Hindus and Sikhs separately because this distinction vanishes when both are called Punjabies. I do not feel that there is any problem of language or religion in Punjab. I believe that Hindus and Sikhs are one and they have the same heritage and culture. I call them to be the branches of the same tree. Then, how can I curse any one of them. Please do not be led away if certain people say that Sikhs would have a higher percentage of population in certain areas. Please consider it with cool heart and not with some bad spirit. Do not be affraid of Sikhs. They are not different people. Even if their percentage of population is raised, they are not foreigners. I believe that you would not quarrel over these petty matters. Rise of some percentage in their population will not make any difference as they are part of you. Water keeps its level until it is forced to rise at certain places. I hope people will not come to such a low level and begin to quarrel over petty matters in the name of Hindus and Sikhs or language and script.

Then, we will be able to maintain the standard of our administration at a high pitch, a high level of our thought and a good standard of life. This is like the water which has been taken to a very high level under pressure of pumps or otherwise and now can be used to save buildings afire and forests being consumed by roaring flames. That is why I repeat that if we are able to keep our passions under control, we will rise from depths to sublimation. Any one who thinks otherwise or keeps in view politics or the votes will be committing a blunder. The leadership that India has been able to evolve in the personality of Pandit Nehru is unique in our view. All Provincial rivalries and the squabbles are a source of headache to them. They keep in view the reasons for our behaviour and gauge our political maturity. I would like to stress a little this word of political maturity. I would like to give the example of England. My idea in doing so is not to praise any country and compare it with our own. However, I would like to state that I have personally seen strikes by coal miners or iron ore miners etc., but I have never seen them precipitating any untoward incident. Not that they have no mutual disputes or differences but all these things get the shape of outbursts in the meetings and nothing outside them. That is how a democracy works. This is political maturity. Now have a look at Russia. You may differ with my reading but I think that so long as one type of a thing served to develop that country they retained it but now they are not hesitant to decry that very thing and change the same for another. I consider this to be the political maturity of their leaders. Now let us look towards the crowning success of the three personalities of our Central Government. They appear to be keenly aware of our strong as well as weak points and keeping these things in view they have created some sort for training schools for us in the form of Regional Committees, Zonal Councils and the Parliament. I consider them to be the best among the politically matured persons and applaud them. (*Applause*).

10 a.m.

What is Hinduism. Here I am not going into the definitions of the various religions. He is a Hindu who believes that God is omni-present; he is a Hindu who feeds rice to the ants ; he is a Hindu who rubs his forehead in the temples and he is also a Hindu who says 'Aham Brahm Asmi' i.e., I am God. Our Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan is a great philosopher. He says that there are various levels of persons in Hinduism and God is common to them all. Similar levels exist in this Bill. For the person interested in local problems, there will be Regional Standing Committees and for the one who wants to go to a bit higher level there will be Zonal Councils and then above them all will be our unique Constitution. Thus there will be various levels and the country will evolve according to them. If after working these Regional Committees etc., we find certain lacunae we will be able to drop such things and improve upon these arrangements. I want you to consider this Bill in this light and not to go outright and say what was the necessity of this Bill at all. This has been presented because it is needed. We will be putting our internal unity to a test. Here I would like to state-without in any way decrying the States of Bombay and Orrisa—that while there were violent demonstrations, the Punjab which has so far been considered to be quarrelsome, rose to the occasion and carried out everything in a very peaceful manner. I may however state that there were protests before the leaders of the country even from within the Congress organisation.

Then there are certain people who have been indulging in frivolous talk like why is it that Akalis were invited for talks so many times or why is it that Pandit ji wants to talk things over with only the Akalis etc. This is childish talk and denotes political immaturity of party or persons indulging in it. This was like giving a person a little more time to enable him to understand a certain matter or to be able to understand his point of view. What is the basis then to say that only they are being given a chance to plead their cause ? This is like your neighbour's children who quarrel over getting preference in little matters like getting chapati or a hugh by the father or to sleep with him. This is nothing short of political immaturity or childishness. Psychology has a word for such behaviour. It is called 'moron' and is used for such persons who are of advanced age like 50 or above and yet behave like small boys aged 11 or twelve, i.e. they do not act in a way becoming of their age. Thus the political organisations who indulge in such childish talk and propagate that they have been neglected while the Akalis have been given full opportunity to plead their cause, are nothing but 'political morons'. I would not take much of your time as I will be getting time in the end too, however I would like to request my hon. Friends not to indulge in such talk. These are petty things.

While discussing the Bill, I would request you to leave out the things like the setting up of the Regional Committees or their functions etc., or non-inclusion of Himachal Pradesh, or why certian powers to frame rules have been vested with the President instead of this Assembly or the matter of the Upper House. The matters that deserve our attention are, what should be done in the case of the services or how to tackle the problems arising out of the merger of High Courts.

There are certain other matters which can be discussed here. You can discuss whether the questions regarding the assets and liabilities have been properly solved or not? It is no denying the fact that everything has its own merits and demerits. You may find some defects in the apportionment of

[Chief Minister]
assets. You can discuss it. Then there are certain other points to which the hon. Members can touch during the discussion. They can express their opinion on the validity of the orders of Rajpramukh which are to remain in force for a period of three months after the merger. Therefore it is but proper to consider the proposals in a calm atomosphere. I think no useful purpose will be served if the hon. Members indulge in criticising parties and individuals. This Bill has been drafted with your own efforts. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members not to be led away by the sentiments. They should inculcate the spirit of goodwill in themselves, and consider the proposals in a friendly atmosphere. I may, at the same time, inform the hon. Members that their speeches will be forwarded to the Government of India within seven or eight days. The Hon. Ministers at the Centre and the hon. Members of the Central Parliament will go through these speeches. They will have a true picture of mental and political outlook. They will see how we feel about the new set up of the State. I would therefore request the hon. Members to rise to the occasion and better the tone of their speeches. Their speeches should be well worded and logical. These speeches should give a healthy impression of the statesmanship and broad vision of the Hon. Members. We should have the betterment of the Country before us. We should always be willing to sacrifice the betterment of the State for the betterment of the Country. We are to strengthen the hands of the Government at the centre. We are passing through an age of evolution. The time is changing. We should also change our outlook. We should give a lead in this matter which would raise the people of the Punjab in the eyes of all others. I admit that every body has got certain urges. But I must say that we should have strict control on our wrong urges. We can satisfy our right urges. The proposals before the House satisfy all the right urges of the different sections of the people. The Zonal Councils and the Regional Committees present a very fine picture and we should feel happy to have these. These schemes are unique in the world and would prove saviour not only for India or the State but for other nations of the world. We should feel proud of it. It is therefore highly desirable to think in terms of India which, with the able leadership of our great Leader Pandit Nehru have given a new lead to the world for preservation of peace. These schemes are worthy of all praise. I therefore, hope that the Hon. Members will give unanimous support to the Draft Bill so far it relates to the State of Punjab, and will earn a fair name for the State and the Country. With these words, Sir, I beg to lay the Draft States Reorganisation Bill before the House for consideration and expression of views by the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That the Draft States Reorganisation Bill referred by the President of India for an expression of views thereon, be taken into consideration.

The notices of Amendments to the motion before the House given by Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht are of general character and therefore they are not in order. He can , however, make a speech on the motion.

Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht (Hassanpur) (*Hindi*): Sir, the Draft of the States Reoganisation Bill, 1956 has been placed before this House for expressing the views thereon. Our Chief Minister has introduced it in a worthy and dignified manner followed by a well worded speech. He has made an earnest and impassioned appeal to us to consider the whole matter in a dispassionate manner.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : On a point of information, Sir. I want to know if the present discussion relates to the first motion on the agenda or the second or the both

Mr. Speaker : I may inform the hon. Member that the first motion is before the House for consideration.

Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht : I hope my hon. friends would rise to the occasion and would lend their fullest support to the appeal made by our Chief Minister. It is open for the hon. Members to consider this draft and to express their views but I would also request them to support this draft wholeheartedly at the time of voting. I hope the hon. Members would advance a healthy criticism during the course of discussion. So far as I am concerned I like to express my opinion from three angles. This draft can be divided into three parts. The first part deals with the historical and political background of the States Reorganisation. The second deals with the recommendations made by the Commission about the future set up of the State of Punjab and other allied problems, and the third part pertains to the salient features of the Draft Bill before the House.

Now I like to say a few words about the hisotrical and political background of the reorganisation. The States were first reorganised in 1867 during the British regime but it was soon after felt that the basis of such a reorganisation were not rational and it needed certain changes and reforms. Congress organisation was set up in 1885. In 1905 on the issue of the division of Bengal the Congress launched an agitation against it and pleaded for the reorganisation on linguistic basis. It was held that there was only one language in Bengal therefore it should not be divided. Again in 1908 on the question of separation of Bengal and Behar the Congress agitated that keeping in view the common language, and culture it should not be done. Now after a lapse of about 50 years the question of the merger of Bengal and Behar had cropped it. I am not fully aware of the difficulties that have come in the way of the Congress in the integration of Bengal and Behar. This demand was based on common language, culture and heritage. Now Bengal and Behar form separate States in the Draft Bill. Again in 1917 the Congress passed a resolution that Andhra and Sindh be formed two separate States on the basis of language. It was agreed by the Nagpur Congress Session in 1920 that the States be reorganised on All-India basis keeping in view the common language and culture. An All Parties Body was formed in 1928 Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, the late father of our present Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as President. All Parties Conference decided to have the States reorganised on linguistic basis. This decision form part of the Nehru Report. Again in the Election Manifesto placed before the public in 1945-46 by the Congress it was told that the programme of the Congress includes the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. After the attainment of freedom in 1947 a separate State of Andhra was carved according to the Congress programme. This scheme of the reorganisation on linguistic basis was also supported by Mahatma Gandhi.

Now Sir, through you I want to place certain facts before the House. Once Shri Shrimanarayan Aggarwal, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee wrote to Mahatama Gandhi thus:—

> **"I cannot understand why the Congress should take any time in accomplishing this linguistic redistribution. The Congress has held since 1920 that this is necessary for the good Government of the country".**

[Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht]

Again he wrote thus:—

" We see the danger of tinkering in the terrible form that the Hindu Muslim quarrel has assumed. If partition had to be accepted on any account whatsoever, how nice it would have been if we had accepted it sooner. Shall we not learn the lesson from these disturbances that if linguistic redistribution is good, delay in carrying it out is fraught with evil consequences ".

Mathama Gandhi gave the following reply to Shri Shrimanaryan Aggarwal:—

" I entirely endorse the suggestion underlying your letter, namely, that what is proper to be done should not be delayed without any just cause and that what is improper should not be conceded under any circumstances whatsoever. There can be no compromise with evil and since linguistic redistribution is desirable from almost every point of view, all delay in carrying out the project should be avoided. "

Mr. Speaker, I was telling that it has a historical background and even our party has been supporting it from time to time. For this reason the Government of India appointed a States Reorganisation Commmission in 1953. In the terms of reference which were given to this Commission for this purpose it was clearly mentioned that while giving verdict on the future set up of the States the historical background, culture, language etc, well being of the States and especially the unity and integrity of the country should be kept in view. The aforesaid Commission toured the whole of the country and also visited our State in this connection. The Commission in this report decided with majority that the States of Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh should be merged into one unit. But the learned Chairman of this Commission did not agree to this and he wrote a note of dissent. He recommended that Himachal Pradesh should be kept as a separate unit in view of its backwardness. I want to submit that the Commission under Article 540 of its report had written that.—

"The case for a Punjabi-speaking State falls firstly, because it lacks the general support of the people inhabiting the area, and secondly, because it will not eliminate any of the causes of friction from which the demand for a separate Punjabi-speaking State emanates. The proposed State will solve neither the language problem nor the communal problem and, far from removing internal tension, which exists between communal and not linguistic and regional groups, it might further exacerbate the existing feelings ".

While referring to the Hariana, the Commission not only rejected the demand for Hariana Prant but they also wrote:—

" We now come to the demand for the separation of the so-called Hariana area of the Punjab. The complaint from this area is one of inadequate representation in the civil administration of the State and relative economic backwardness ".

After giving this decision the Commission recommended that these three States should be merged into one unit. Besides, the Commission recommended the formation of sixteen States and three centrally administered territories. Out of these sixteen States 14 were created on linguistic basis and the remaining two viz, Punjab and Bombay were to be bilingual. Sir, this is the background of this problem in brief and these were the recommendations which the States Reorganisation Commission made in this connection. Now I advert to the Draft Bill regarding the Reorganisation of the States. In the introductory remarks of this Draft Bill it is written—

"The Government of India agree with the Commission that there are obvious administrative and economic advantages in the constitution of one State in the Punjab area comprising the existing States of the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh ".

It is further observed that we feel that the people have also come round on this problem and therefore we also agree that—

> " the imperative need of the new State being brought into existence in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding ".

Further it is also observed that the people of Himachal Pradesh have unanimously demanded that they should be kept separate and the Government of India are also of the opinion that it should not be merged as it is desirable in view of their demand. After going through all these factors the new picture of the reorganisation is given like this.

> The reorganised Punjab State will comprise for the present the territories of the existing States of the Punjab and PEPSU.

Now the decision is that only these two States of Punjab and PEPSU should be integrated. Besides, in Article 5, a mention has been made for the setting up of the Regional Standing Committees. It is written that—

> " It is proposed to constitute in the Punjab State two Regional Committees of the Legislative Assembly consisting of the members belonging to each region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister. Provision will be made in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to enable the President to constitute these committees and to make suitable provisions in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the proper functioning of these Committees ".

These amendments which are proposed to be made in the Constitution of India have also been provided in the end of this Bill. As the Chief Minister has already stated these Regional Committees would enjoy powers and would have certain subjects under their control. Certain subjects like Law and Order, Finance, Transport etc. would lie with the State Government. I wonder that despite the fact that they have been given much power, they have been given the name of Regional Committees which does not sound nice. I gather from this Bill and even the Chief Minister has told that the provision of these Regional Committees has also been extended to other States like Andhra, Tilangana. Andhra and Tilangana embrace a great area and have sound economy even separately. This State has been given the name of Andhra-Tilangana also. I do not bother about the name of the State whether you may call it Punjab or Panchal Pradesh but what I don't like is the name Regional Committee. When you are even amending the Constitution for this prupose why they have not been called as Regional Councils ? I also feel some danger in this connection and that arises from the transfer of subjects which more or less is like that of Dyarchy system. We have got much experience of this system in the past and I have seen its working. I would, therefore, request that that experience should not be lost sight of. I am much pleased to see the fine atmosphere and way this problem has been tackled in. I also note it with satisfaction that this Regional and Zonal Plan has got overwhelming support both in the public and in this House. It would be better if I put it in this way that during the last General Elections about 48 lakh votes were cast and out of them about 39 lakhs were in favour of the Congress Party and the seven lakhs were shared by other parties like Akalis, Uni onists, Praja Socialists and Communists. So at least forty lakh voters support this plan. People are ready and willing to run this scheme firmly and successfully. But, as I have already said as these Committees have to deal with the local problems they should be given effective powers. These should be given

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the status like that of a Council. There should be a separate staff and Secretariat located at a particular place. I understand this would be done when the President of the Indian Union would frame Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business for their functioning. Besides, such adjustment is also being contemplated for the States of Bengal and Bihar although the final decision has not been arrived at as yet. But if the States of Bengal and Bihar are to be merged these Regional Committees would also be formed there. I am of the opinion that after a certain period, a time would come when India would consist of five or six big zones with small regions within these zones throughout the country.

These misgivings will be removed. As the Chief Minister traced out the old history and gave illustrations of Panchayats, we now want to make effective decentralisation of powers and establish Regional Committees in our State. In this way the people of our State would realise that real power would now rest in their own hands. Similarly the big districts of Uttar Pradesh would also be reshaped on this economic pattern and would derive benefit of these Regional and Zonal Committees.

Now I advert to the zones and Zonal Councils. Now the Punjab, Rajasthan PEPSU and two centrally administered territories viz., Himachal and Dehli and also Jammu and Kashmir would form one zone. In this connection I may submit that Uttar Pradesh has been left out of the northern zone and joined to form Madhya Pradesh. In this connection I had already expressed my views before the High Command and now I reiterate the same before the Government. In this reconstituted Punjab, Hindi speaking area has got close affinity with Uttar Pradesh. We will find that 90 lakhs of rupees have been provided in the Budget in the Revenue Account for the development of roads in the Jullundur Division and 16,50,000 in the Capital Account whereas the share of Hindi speaking area is disproportionately very small. The same is the condition of our people in the political sphere. There are about 60 members in this House who hail from Hindi speaking zone among whom 50 belong to Ambala Division, 9 from Kangra District and 2 or 3 from Una and Abohar Tehsils. It means that almost half of the membership of the House represent Hindi speaking area. But there is no gainsaying the fact that people of this ilaqa enjoy very little share in Government services and the Government has been stingy in the matter of affording other facilities to them. But at the same time I must confess that people of this ilaqa would derive immense benefit from the Bhakra-Nangal Project and there is adequate provision for the development of this ilaqa in the next Five-Year Plan.

Mr. Speaker : As there are only five minutes more for the hon. Member, he should now wind up his speech.

Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht : Sir, I was submitting that the Government did not devote as much attention for the development of our ilaqa as it has done in the case of Jullundur Division. These regions have been formed to. placate the Sikh brethren who had been pressing their demand for Punjabi-speaking State where their Punjabi language may develop. Under these circumstances, it has been considered the best via. media to satisfy the demands of the advocates of Maha Punjab and Punjabi speaking State. I would also like to say something about which our Chief Minister kept silent and just gave an hint in his speech. It was that Pakistan was now-a-days staring at us with an evil eye. Every day we hear reports of conti-

nuous firing at the border by the Pakistan armed forces. After the successful conclusion of Akali-Government talks and amicable settlement between them on this issue they feel sorely disappointed to see that our internal differences have been completely abridged and the gulf between the Punjab and India is gone for ever. Moreover, the House would recollect that there had been demonstrations by the public in Bombay over the question of reorganisation of States when Shri Bulganin and Khrushchev visited India. The Government at that time had perforce to resort to firing to disperse the unruly mob. It will thus be evident that the members of the States Reorganisation Commission have given significant proof of their high statesmanship by offering a satsifactory solution of these problems. Their decision has given a rude shock to the people across the border that there exists no fifth column element in our country. All the questions connected with the reorganisation of States have been completely and satisfactorily solved. Being a border State it is our greatest responsibility to strengthen the hands of the Central Government. We should think dispassionately over these matters and try to sink our differences and thereby lend our full support to our leaders. If we think on these right lines it will help the establishment of peace and order in our State. Some announcement in this respect will be made shortly and more powers will be transferred to our Government. Time has come when our Punjab is going to become a big autonomous unit and nobody will now dare cast his evil eye on this north-western zone.

With these words, I support the Bill and earnestly appeal to the House that it should consider calmly the appeal made by the Chief Minister and offer its full support to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker : I have received notices of amendments which are general in character and do not refer to the particular clause to which an amendment is desired to be moved.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Is it about my amendment ?

Mr. Speaker : No., it is about Maulvi Abdul Ghani's amendment.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : My amendments are in order and I have given proper notice.

Sardar Gopal Singh (Jagraon) (*Punjabi*) : Sir, we are today assembled here to discuss the Draft States Reorganisation Bill referred to us by the President of India. As has been remarked by the Chief Minister in his speech today our country has remained under foreign yoke for hundreds of years and we have been struggling hard during this period to throw away the shackles of slavery. People of all communities played a great role in this struggle for independence and particularly the services of the Akali Party, which has the pride of representing Sikh Community, are praiseworthy in this direction. When the Britishers quitted India, the people in this country had formed a roseate picture in their imagination of the ideal Government which would be established after the attainment of Independence and they had thought that their all worries and difficulties would end. The demand for the redistribution of States has its origin from the time when the Britishers were still in India. In the beginning whatever territories they captured, they integrated them into one province,

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Mr. Speaker, the present structure of the States of India is not based on any principle. That was the reason that a voice was raised from Bengal, Maharashtra, Bombay, Gujrat, Punjab and South Indian States that the States should be reorganised on the basis of linguistic and cultural affinities. It was a demand for which the Congress already stood committed. The Congress had promised so many times that if the power came in its hands it would reorganise the States of India on linguistic basis. Accordingly, at the time of the partition of Bengal in 1905, the Congress raised its voice against its partition and demanded the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis. Similarly Congress supported the reorganisation on linguistic basis of Bihar in 1908 and of Sind and Andhara in 1917. In the year 1920 at its annual Session the Congress passed a resolution asking for the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis. In 1927, at the appointment of a Statutory Commission by the British Government the Congress passed a resolution demanding the reorganisation of Andhra, Utkal, Sind and Karnatic on the basis of language. Again in 1928 it was decided in All Parties Conference by the Nehru Committee that all the official work should be carried out in regional languages and it could only be done when all the States were reorganised on linguistic basis. Congress repeated the same demand in the intervening period of 1928 and 1947 many times. In 1937 at the time of Calcutta Session the formation of Andhra and Karnatic was recommended on linguistic basis. At the Wardha Session in 1938 the deputationists from Andhra, Karnatic and Kerala were assured the formation of their provinces on the linguistic basis. Even in the election-manifesto of the Congress in 1945, the Congress committed itself to the principle of forming States on linguistic basis. In 1947 when our country threw off the yoke of slavery Dar Commission was appointed who opposed the formation of Provinces on the basis of language only. The Dar Commission recommended that the geographical contiguity should also be kept in view for the purpose of reorganisation of States. They, however, made it clear that the will of the majority will not be foisted on the minority. Thereupon the Government of India appointed the States Reorganisation Commission which was asked to submit its report after touring extensively in the country and getting the views of the people of different areas. The Government of India gave its decisions on the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission on the 16th January, 1956, in respect of all other States except Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, etc. Mr. Speaker, our Prime Minister is undoutedly of a highly accommodating nature and he tried to accommodate every body's view point. The demand of our Party was that as the Punjabis had their own culture the whole of the Punjabi-speaking area should be organised into one unit which would unconditionally be like all other states under the Centre. Many of our friends who were against the Punjabi language made wrong propaganda against us. It was given out by our opponents that when the S. R. C. report was published if the Akali demand was not fulfilled the Akalis would create a hell in the Punjab. Besides, they propagated that we wanted an independent Sikh State whereas we have never made such a demand. Mr. Speaker, the report was published and it was totally against the wishes of the Akalis. Yet conditions in the Punjab remained normal. The Akalis convened a party meeting and simply refused to agree with the Report. You are well aware of the disturbances in other Provinces like Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, etc. On the other hand our Leader Master Tara Singh met Pandit Nehru and assured him of his full co-operation and told him that whatever the recommendations of the S. R. C., the Akalis and the Sikhs as a whole will not let anything happen in the Punjab as had happened in other Provinces like Bombay. Pandit Nehru appreciated

the ideas of our Leader. We stood by our words and did not take Law and Order in our hands. No matter whatever our feelings were we simply expressed our demand in a constitutional way. Even now we think that the decision taken in the matter is not so just as it should have been. There is no doubt about it that Pandit Nehru is a man of cosmopolitan views but the conditions are such which do not permit him to do whatever he wants to do. Out of 187 lakh population of Hyderabad State, 48 per cent people speak Telegu, 24.3 per cent Marathi, 11 per cent Urdu and 10 per cent of the population speak Kenari. That State has been disintegrated on linguistic basis and cultural affinity. Telegu speaking area has been merged into Andhra and given the name of Telengana. Similarly, the Merathi speaking area has been merged into Maharashtra. There would have been no harm if the Punjabi-speaking areas of PEPSU and Punjab were united together on similar lines and recognised as Punjabi Suba just like Andhra and Maharashtra. But it had not been done. The districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adalabad and Warangal are united into one State. Similarly the districts of Usmanabad, Aurangabad, Bhir and Prabhati have been merged into Maharashtra. Kerala, Karnatic and many other States have been reorganised on linguistic basis. But the principle of formation of States on linguistic basis has not been applied in the case of our State. Mr Speaker, the reason of our fears was that unfortunately there were such people in our State who did not accept their mother-tongue as Punjabi which was really their mother tongue. They launched an agitation. I may mention here that census is a very innocent procedure and is carried out in a peaceful manner in every country when the names, caste, religion and income of the people are recorded. But here in Punjab at the time of census in 1951 all kinds of wrong things were done. People of a certain section solemenly affirmed that although they spoke Punjabi yet they got registered Hindi as their mother tongue in the census report. This had created an awful situation in the State. If the Akali Party agitated for a Punjabi-speaking Suba it was to preserve their right which was being denied to them. They were afraid of the people who disowned even their mother tongue. The minorities are made on the basis of religion and language. Mr. L. P. Mair while writing in favour of the protection for the minorities says—

> "The ill-treatment of minorities may range from the crude form of massacre and mass expulsion to more refined methods of which the most proper is restriction of the free use of one's mother tongue."

Ultimately, the Government of India invited our leaders to Delhi, and came to a final agreement. This scheme is based on formation of Regional Committees. I have nothing to say for the present with regard to the question whether the powers proposed to be given to the Standing Regional Committees are adequate or not. What I want to lay emphasis upon is that all the departments—excepting, of course, the most important subjects of Law and Order, Revenue and Taxation which may remain within the jurisdiction of the State Cabinet, should be transferred to these Committees so that the people of the respective zones could administer them according to their own plans and programmes.

It has been stated in the Bill that the State of Himachal Pradesh will continue as a separate unit for the time being although ultimately it will become part of the Punjab. My party is of the view that it should continue as a separate State not only for a short spell of time but for ever. There are reasons to support this argument. The Chairman of the States Reorganisation Commission, Mr Fazal Ali, has also suggested the same course in his dissenting note. He has supported his opinion with cogent reasons. The people of Himachal are unwilling to join Punjab. Their

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popular will and even the principle political parties such as the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party, and the Communist Party have all expressed themselves against their State being merged with Punjab. The people living in hilly areas do not trust the people living in the plains. I do not know why they have formed such a poor opinion about us. Perhaps the officers who were sent there on deputation annoyed them or that they did not try to win their confidence. Any way that is not the point on which I should dilate. But one thing is clear that they do not want to repose confidence in the Punjabees. They know that there are so many controversies viz., the controversy over the question of language, over the question of script and above all a controversy over the question of Hindus and Sikhs, in the Punjab. They do not, therefore, want to invite unnecessary trouble for themselves.

This Bill envisages to abolish the High Court of PEPSU. I pose a question. Why should not the judges of the PEPSU High Court be transferred to the Punjab ? It has also been decided to amalgamate the Public Service Commission of PEPSU with its counterpart in the Punjab. In this way the members of the existing Public Service Commission of PEPSU will automatically become the members of the Public Service Commission of Punjab. What we wish is that the present Public Service Commision of Punjab should not be retained. So many allegations of favouritism and nepotism have been levelled against its present members. They have done a great deal of injustice to the minority community. I am sure that if a history of their communal activities is traced, it will cover a very big volume. I am, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the existing members of the Public Service Commission of the Punjab who are notorious for their communal tendencies should not be retained in the new Public Service Commission. They have established very unhealthy conventions by deciding cases on communal lines.

In the end I once again want to make the position of my party clear. We do not accept this Bill in its present form. Negotiations are still going on between our party representatives and the Central Government. We have asked for certain clarifications. The Government gave us a number of commitments but the Bill does not appear to have been framed on those lines. We wish that the Central Government should incorporate all those things in it which had been mutually agreed to. In the absence of those provisions we do not regard it a Bill in its complete form.

Just as my hon. Friend from Hassanpur has stated, the possibility of an external danger to our defence cannot be ruled out. There have been continued border incidents. At this moment, therefore, I would like to make it abundantly clear that the Sikhs are loyal—the most loyal citizens of India. We do not wish to take any step which may jeopardize the solidarity of the country. We are not oblivious of the fact that disruptionist tendencies are in action in many parts of the country. They have created disturbances. We do not want to aggravate the situation. We are determined to maintain peace and order in the State. This is why we accepted the Bill in principle. But at the same time we expect the Central Government to be more reasonable. They have already displayed a good deal of reasonableness but we wish them to be more so in their attitude towards this Bill so that we may be completely satisfied. In case the promises held out to us are kept and necessary modifications made in the provisions of the Bill we will support it unhesitatingly and I am sure it will go a long way in creating peaceful conditions and an atmosphere of goodwill and cordiality in the State.

Shri Ranjit Singh Captain (Hissar Sadr) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, today I am reminded of those old days of my life when about more than two decades ago I used to study in the school. We used to recite a couplet of the great Urdu Poet, Iqbal, the impression of which is still engrained in our minds. That couplet was :

"सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तां हमारा"

Today we see the orchard of India really in its bloom. India has achieved her political goal. We are an independent country. To-day we are in the seventh year of Republic. During all these years we have taken a number of constructive steps and have marched ahead on the road to progress. The first step which our leaders took for the consolidation of India was to abolish all the 578 princely states which we have inherited as a result of the partition of the country. Some of them were integrated with the adjoining territories while the others were merged to form new administrative units. That was a very commendable step towards the political and economic solidarity of the country. Besides, Sir, we launched many schemes—gigantic as well as small for the exploitation of our potential resources. We undertook big river valley projects and projects of electricity. We have completed the first Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the 2nd Plan is going to commence from the next financial year. If we continue to progress at the same pace and in case the people continue to extend their full and voluntary co-operation in the task of national reconstruction, then there is no denying the fact that we are sure to achieve tremendous successes in our undertakings.

During these years, just as my hon. Friend from Gurgaon has remarked, some of the States, for instance, U. P., have proved to be very unwieldy. There were also some small States which had to incur heavy expenditure on administration although it was beyond the capacity of the tax payers of those States to stand the burden of such a top heavy administration. Still there were some vested interests which dominated. For instance , Delhi was a full fledged State comprising only of one city. It was, therefore, an imperative need of the hour to work out such a scheme which would reduce the burden on the tax payer as also redistribute the States into such units which could be administered in a more efficient manner—may it be on any basis; linguistic, administrative, economic or cultural. The continued existence of small States in our country had given birth to a number of vested interests. Everybody began to entertain the view as to why should he not have some part in the running of the administration? Why should he not become a Minister in the State? In this way, many people joined hands into small cliques with the result that so many political and communal parties emerged out in our country whose primary aim was to capture power anyhow.

As you know Mr. Speaker, they are interested to oust the Ministry by creating a split in the Government party. The Governments come and go and I feel that this quick change in Governments is against the development and good administration of some of the States. Governments should not change so soon. Our leaders have decided to put an end to small States and create bigger units while keeping all such factors in view. As you know, ambitious persons who have got vested interests in the early change of Ministry, cannot hope to be successful in bigger States. There they will have to put in

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hard labour in the service of the people before they are able to create an impression in the minds of the people that they are capable of doing things. Then and then only they can deserve to become leaders whereas in a small State like ours they become successful in getting a seat in the Ministry by intrigues. Mr. Speaker, you know that there was a great controversy over the Report made by the States Reorganisation Commission. I am a resident of a village and I can say with confidence that 95 per cent. of the people of rural areas do not bother to see that their village is placed in this State or that State. I am happy that the proposal now before the House seeks putting an end to small States and making bigger units for strengthening India. This will help in the development of our country and I am confident that this scheme will prove to be a success. Every Punjabi, irrespective of his religion and creed is pleased to find this legislation, which seeks to strengthen the unity of the people of this State. Yesterday, when I got a copy of this bill, I was much pleased to find that the decision about the future set up of the Punjab has been given on its very first page which means that this problem has been given the first place. This problem had become so complicated that it had practically become impossible to find out its solution. As the leader of the House has told that had the events in Punjab, which is called the sword arm of India, taken the turn like what had happened at Bombay, then there would have been a great set back in its development work. If there had been any impediment in our progress, our future generations would have blamed us for retarding the development of our State and would have depicted us in dark colours. I am proud that the people of our State, especially the Akali leadership, for whom I have great regard have welcomed these schemes despite the fact that Punjab of their demand was quite different. Though, every organisation in this State wished to give it a shape of its own choice, yet everyone is satisfied with the present proposal about its set up. The sponsors of this scheme have kept the general interests of the Punjab and the country as a whole in their minds while giving a practical shape to it. Our leaders have heard all types of people irrespective of their caste or creed and wealth or poverty with open mind and equal attention. Mr. Speaker, the rulers of all the States in India had also given a good proof of their deep interest in the welfare of their country by submitting quietly to the wishes of Sardar Patel in the integration of their States in bigger unions in India except in a few cases where some unpleasantness had been created. Now when, the problem of further strengthening the unity of India had come before the general public, how could the brave people of the Punjab lag behind the other States in this respect. It is wrong to say that our leaders heard the Akalis, because theirs' is a well organised body, or that they had achieved a great success in the last Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee elections or that they could demonstrate and organise a peaceful procession at Amritsar. in support of this fact, I can safely quote the case of Loharu, a Sub-Tehsil of my district Hissar, which has been retained in the Punjab despite the fact that the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended its merger with Rajasthan. This has been done simply bacause its case had been represented by its people who had neither any powerful leadership nor any well organised political party. When the people of that area had found that according to the States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations their area was being attached with Rajasthan, where they could not hope to develop it and dream of any progress, they submitted a representation to our leaders of the Government of India on a worn torn paper. Their request was entertained and accepted as it was genuine and justified. I strongly believe and through you Mr. Speaker I am pleased to inform the House that our leadership heard every

interest as best as it wanted to be heard. They did not entertain any case bacause it was advocated loudly. They heard every reasonable request from whatever quarter it came. Now all the sections of the people of this State have shown their full confidence in their country's leadership by welcoming this solution of such a complicated problem. There is a saying in Punjabi:—

मां के सराहे पुत नहीं सराहे जांदे। अगर बाहरला कोई सराहे-तां सराहे समझे जांदें हन ।

Which means that 'Self praise is no recommendation'. Our leaders have also come out successful in this test, and they are equally respected outside the country as inside it. Anybody, who had seen the elements of dissatisfation prevalent amongst the Akalis at Amritsar, could not imagine that they could ever be satisfied except when their demand of Punjabi Suba was conceded. But now we find that they are much pleased with this scheme. The credit of it goes to our leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I had been a student of an Arya Samaj School and I still remember a 'Shaloka' which was taught to us. It runs as follows :—

संगच्छध्व सवदध्व संवो मनासि जानताप् देवा शागं यथापूबँ स ंतानाना मुपासते

This means, that we must go ahead together, speak together and think together. These are the teachings of the great Rishi Swami Daya Nand, who was the first torch bearer of freedom in India. I would appeal to his followers, that they should not forget this teaching of the great Rishi and try to work unitedly with others for the development of our State. One who does not follow this teaching cannot be called his true follower. My heart is full of appreciation for our great leaders Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pandit Govind Balabh Pant and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and others who have sponsored this scheme. In this way they will comply with the commands of Swami Dayanand and I am of the view that each Arya Samaji should support it wholeheartedly. The second verse is as follows :—

अयं निज: परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम

उदारचरितानां तु वषुधैव कुटुम्बकमु ।

Arya Samaj has taught us to consider the whole world as a big family. To think otherwise is narrow mindedness. (*hear, hear*) A friend remarks that we should stop thinking in terms of Hariana Prant. I agree with my hon. friend. I would rather go a step further. In view of the atmosphere prevailing in this Assembly—similar will be the case with other Assemblies — this Bill is destined to have an easy passage and will be soon enacted.

I am of the view that the day is not far off when the five Zonal Councils envisaged in this Bill will be the only five States in India. For the present, however, the smaller units now created for the safeguard of linguistic minorities are absolutely essential. I fully realise that there are certain areas in the Punjab which have not received due attention for the purpose of their development. That is the reason that Himachal Pradesh has been temporarily kept out of the Punjab so that it is able to benefit from the vast resources lying at the disposal of the Central Government. After some period it will also be merged with the Punjab. Time is not, however far off when there will be only five States in India which will be able to administer themselves quite independently and will not have to depend on the Centre for every petty thing. From the feelings and views expressed here in the House, in the lobbies or in the trains or buses, I think the consensus of opinion is in favour of the bill and the people appear to be satisfied. For this we must thank our leaders and pray for the peace to the soul of our Father of the Nation who brought freedom to this

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country. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma or Ranjit Singh did not have much to do with this. People, the world over, call this country, the country of Mahatma Gandhi. I wish that we may be able to enhance the prestige of this country still further so that when any man belonging to this country says something it is considered reasonable in the Councils of the world because it is a countryman of Gandhi who has uttered it. With these words, Sir, I thank you for having afforded me an opportunity to express my views.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : (Sonepat) (*Hindi*) : Sir, the reorganisation of the States of India is a very important matter. This matter had now been hanging in the balance for quite a long period and recently it assumed such dimensions that quite a lot of heat and tension was created in the country as a result of which there was firing in Bombay and the railway track in Orissa was dismantled. Our Punjab remained peaceful but ten thousand of our brethren had to go to the jail. Evidently the matter is of utmost importance to the people. Thank God that the States Reorganisation Bill has ultimately appeared before us in a regular form to enable us to express our views in this House. So far as the Government of the Punjab is concerned originally it had unanimously asked for the creation of a greater Punjab by merging together the States of the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh. Later however, it shifted ground and left the decision with thc Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. We agree to the provisions of the Bill as presented to the House by its leader.

At the very outset the Hindi-speaking people from the area called Hariana Prant put up this demand almost unanimously irrespective of their party affiliations that a separate and homogeneous linguistic province be created. When the States Reorganisation Commission reached Rohtak, the People from Hariana almost unanimously requested for the creation of such a State in which there was no admixture of the elements viz. language, culture etc., necessary for the creation of a State. Later when the Report of the Commission was presented all of us expressed similar views. The S. R. C. rejected the demand for a Hariana Prant in a few words that it was in our interest to remain tagged on to the Punjab. At this we approached the Government of India and requested for observance of the principles. I have no hesitation in stating that after some time of expressing our views before the S.R.C. we gave also in writing that our first preference was for the creation of a Hariana Prant by merging together the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab and PEPSU and other contiguous areas from other States. However, if that could not be, then our second preference would be the creation of zones now to be called regions. Now the Bill is before us and our position in regard to it is this that we agree to it.

We wanted Haryana a separate state of our own conception, but this demand could not find favour with the Central Government and the States Reorganisation Commission for reasons best known to them. Now when we say that we agree to this Draft Bill on States Reorganization we say so in the spirit that this is the second best proposal for the formation of two separate regions. We are happy that at least the second best has been accepted. We see a ray of hope in this second best in which we can work for the betterment of our area. We are now willing to work on the second best.

So far as the State of Punjab is concerned, very little has been mentioned in this draft Bill. When we study this Bill right from the beginning to the end we find little reference to this State. There is a mention of the merger of the existing areas of PEPSU and Punjab at one place and at another it has been

written that there would be eleven members to the new Council elected by the Members of the PEPSU Legislative Assembly from amongst the persons who are not members of that Assembly. It has been provided at a third place that there would be one High Court for the new State and all proceedings pending in the High Court of PEPSU shall stand transferred to the High Court of the Punjab. There is no other mention worth the name in the draft Bill which concerns the State of Punjab. I do not find anything in this draft Bill to be criticised or opposed. There is only one exception of Himachal. In this case the Commission recommended that this State be also merged with the present State of Punjab but this scheme does not find place in the new draft before the House. I am of the view that there would not have been much difference had Himachal been included in the Punjab, as has been done in the case of Telangana. It is an admitted fact that Himachal will go to Punjab after sometime say 2 to 4 years. Therefore, it is advisable not to keep the people of Himachal in suspense for such period. It would serve no useful purpose to keep Himachal a centrally administered State for the present. It is true that it is not fair on my part to make a mention about the future of Himachal. I cannot speak on their behalf. The people there can well put their case and can express their views about the future set-up of the State of Himachal. I only referred to Himachal for its inclusion in the new State of Punjab. Then there is a mention about the State of Punjab in para 5 of the Introduction. One can express his views for or against it. There is a mention only to this extent that—

> "It is proposed to constitute in the Punjab State two regional committees of the Legislative Assembly consisting of the Members belonging to each region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister. Provision will be made in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to enable the President to constitute these committees and to make suitable provision in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the proper functioning of these Committees".

In these lines a mention has been made of the Regional Committees and their members. This is the only matter on which one can say something. Constitution (Amendment) Bill will also be placed before this House for expressing the opinions. The Bill will empower the President of India to constitute these Committees and to make suitable provisions in the Rules of Business of the Government and in the Rules of Procedure of the Assemblies. I cannot say about the nature of those rules at this stage. I have, however, been told that it is yet to be decided as to what should be the nature and scope of these Regional Committees and Assemblies. But it is crystal clear that two Regional Committees will be formed one for each region. The name 'Regional Committees' sounds well.

Chief Minister : A rose is a rose no matter by what name you may call it.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Regional Committees will be given certain departments dealing with transferred subjects and other departments will remain with the Assembly. The Committees will deal with Development, Education, Health and other such beneficent departments. These Regional Advisory Committees will look after these departments and will also watch their working in the State. I think the administration will in this way take the form of dyarchy. This reminds me of the days of dyarchy in India when important departments were declared as reserved and unimportant departments were given to Ministers. Transferred subjects such as were given to the first two Ministers of the Mont-ford Reforms included

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Education, Health and Fisheries, etc. It is just possible that certain other agreed subjects might be given to the Regional Advisory Committees. The proposals regarding vesting of the Advisory Committees with powers of certain departments are similar to transferred subjects in the days of dyarchy or better call it anarchy. Our Government is following the same procedure as was adopted by the Britishers in the distribution of subjects.

Mr. Speaker : There is no such thing as dyarchy or anarchy in this Draft Bill. It is something midway between the two. (*Laughter*).

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Sir, this is how I feel about these subjects which are going to be given to Regional Committees. It is better to call it a Dyarchy . Something is better than nothing. Some of my hon. friends wanted a Punjabi-speaking State whereas some wanted a separate area for Hindi-speaking people. This might have caused communal bitterness in the minds of the people of the State. One section wanted a Punjabi Suba while the other propagated the cause of Maha Punjab. Now it is before us as to what would be the final shape of the new State. This Bill does not give them what they asked for. But at the same time no one can say that nothing has been given. Of course, neither Maha Punjab has been formed nor the Punjabi Suba or Haryana Prant. It is a midway between the two. It is a sort of compromise between the two divergent points of view and two opposite groups. I welcome these proposals. But one thing I must say that it is open for us now to win the confidence of the opposite group and lend our full co-operation to it in order to promote the cause of the State. The future of the State depends on the spirit in which those engaged in the task of administration work. We must devise ways and means to inculcate good spirit in the minds of the people. We should make a programme of creating goodwill amongst the people of these regions. We should devise means to carry out the proposals contained in the Draft Bill in a healthy atmosphere. These proposals do not refer to the regions on language basis only but concern the people of the State. We cannot go on reorganising the States on linguistic basis for all times to come. It is the time when we can give proof of our integrity and spirit of goodwill. It is a touch-stone for the supporters of Maha Punjab, Punjabi Suba and Haryana Prant to give proof of their toleration and broadmindedness. But if unfortunately that spirit does not exist then it would prove detrimental to the interests of both the regions.

Now I come to the question of demarcation of areas of the Hindi and Punjabi Regions. Before I deal with this problem I would like to make an earnest appeal to both the groups that they should not create separatist tendencies in Hindi and Punjabi Regions. We should remove all the apprehensions and fears from the minds of the people of the State. The people living on either side of river Ghaggar should think in terms of one unit in a whole. So far as the demarcation of the regions is concerned, I would like to suggest that the areas in both the regions should be almost equal.

Kangra District has been included in Hindi region but the hilly tracts of Ambala and Una Tehsil of Hoshiarpur District, whose language is not Punjabi, but Hindi have not been included in this region. This may please be done now or at a convenient time. There is another area of Fazilka Tehsil which should also be included in Punjabi region. A deputation from this tehsil has met the Governor of Punjab and is going to see the hon. Union Home Minister in this connection. The deputation has placed his grievances before

the Governor. The people of Fazilka desire that that area be included in the Hindi region. I think it would be fair on the part of our Government to place the case of Fazilka and Una Tehsils before the Demarcation committee to be appointed by the Centre in this connection or make suitable recommendations in this behalf to the Central Government. I would again lay stress on this point that the areas comprising Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking population be equal in size. Then there should be no difference in size and population in these two regions. It will also facilitate the working of both the Regional Advisory Committees.

These Committees would be dealing with subjects like Development, Education, Health, etc., and these Committees would see to the functioning of these subjects according to their own way. I am of the opinion that in the State Ministry if a particular Minister having particular departments belongs to one region then a Deputy Minister of the other region should be appointed. In the introductory remarks of this Bill it has been mentioned that a new type of experiment is going to be tried in the Punjab and a dual system is going to be experimented. The result of this could be that confidence is created among the people but I would also say that if they run it wrongly misunderstandings and doubts are bound to increase in their minds. Then the things would go so far that there would be no plea to the demand that Punjab should be well unit as being a frontier State. None would listen to emotional talks and none would consider that economic factors would prevail. So far as Hariana Prant is concerned, there is no problem of religion but the question of language is prominent there. Besides, the first thing that we feel is that so far as Budget allocaion of the Government for the betterment of the people of Hariana Prant is concerned, we are far behind the other areas of the Punjab. Hariana Prant has been deprived of its due share. If some one would care to consult the Budget of the last five or ten years he would find to his amazement that a negligible amount has been spent as compared to other areas of this State. In the field of development Hariana has been accorded a step-motherly treatment. Secondly, there is a question of the representation in the services and in that too, the Hariana people have nothing more than nil. When the facts and figures in this connection were placed before Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and he was told that as regards the services and other development works Hariana was worst than an African Colony he was not only surprised but he, as I understand, wrote to the then Chief Minister and the Development Minister...... ....

Mr. Speaker : You may talk these things, when the new State is formed. (*Laughter*).

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Sir, that would not be altogether a new State and even then we would deliberate and sit under your chairmanship. Sir, I want to tell that Hariana in the matter of representation right from the Ministry, High Court, Public Service Commission to other departmental services, I.C.S., P.C.S. (*Interruptions*)......

Mr. Speaker, further it is written that even in the matter of relief in floods, famines, political sufferers' pensions, etc., Hariana Prant has been totally ignored and politically it has been wiped away. Our question is of life and death. The Punjab will not become strong and vigorous if this state of affairs continued. The Punjab will be stronger and more stronger if all sections of people of the Punjab remain contented and satisfied. At present the Punjab has been divided into three sections. The first is being

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led by the Akali party. The second part is of Hariana Front whether they occupy the Congress Benches or the Opposition Benches all are united. The third one is of those friends who hail from cities, form traders class and are in overwhelming majority in the services. These gentlemen belong to only Jullundur Division. Sir, I want to submit that we have no animosity with any one but it is yet to be seen whether these sections would be able to create confidence among each other. If they would take into confidence each other in every matter only then the Punjab would become strong. Hariana Prant is backward in every respect and that is why we had raised a voice for the creation of a separate Hariana State. We admit that we are for the time being satisfied by introducing this regional scheme but I would sound a note of warning that if they forgot whatever I have said in this connection then Punjab would not be stronger. The responsibility for this state of affairs would be on the shoulders of those persons, who would have the initiative of the Punjab in their hands as Government and contending Parties.

Rao Gajraj Singh (Gurgaon) (*Hindi*): Mr. Speaker, the matter which is before the House for consideration today is most important. Sir, the way in which the leader of the House, the Chief Minister, has initiated the debate and in the manner in which the leader of the opposition, Sardar Gopal Singh Khalsa and some other friends have supported this Bill gives a good indication about the future. The appeal which has been made for co-operation by their friends promises a good future after this Bill is passed and enacted into law. Sir, I want to trace the history of Punjab how the present Punjab State was created. The Britishers as and when they conquered a particular area merged it with some adjoining area without taking into consideration whether or not those areas had cultural and linguistic affinities. They only cared for their administrative convenience and, therefore, the provinces were not created in the right manner suitable to the people. So far as Hariana Prant is concerned, if you just refer to the past history of it you will find that this area especially in neighbourhood of Delhi was merged with Punjab as a punishment of Mutiny of 1857. Sir, these were the people of Hariana Prant who revolted in 1857 which is called the 1st War of Independence. For this reason Hariana was sliced into so many pieces and given to Rajas and Maharajas in the form of 'Inams'. The area of Narnaul was given to Maharaja of Patiala, the area of Dadri was awarded to the Raja of Jind, some merged with the Punjab, so on and so forth. In this way it was cut into various small areas and even two villages of Rewari Tehsil were also cut. Our demand for Maha Delhi was not based on communalism and we did not put forward this demand to harm any body. It were not only we people who wanted the creation of Maha Delhi but even Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta, Mr. Asaf Ali etc had been repeating this demand from time to time. In the year 1926 Maha Delhi Committee was formed and this point of view for the creation of Maha Delhi was laid before Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and they had endorsed it. Their opinions in this respect are present even in black and white. In the real sense our demand was that, as we have been cut into small areas for our act of patriotism, we should be joined together again. Our division was made by the Britisher in order to give us punishment and we wanted that this punishment for mutiny should be written off. We wanted that all those areas like Meerut, Agra, Alwar and Bharatpur should have been merged with our Hindi-speaking (Hariana) area but that could not be done. We had decided that we would not mind if we had again to offer sacrifice for the sake of our Motherland.

We had also decided that even if any decision against our will is taken we would only bring it to the notice of the leaders through democratic means. Now this decision which is before us in the form of a Bill has been taken after long consideration, consultations and patience. Some people used to jeer at it and say that things are being put in the melting pot. I would call it a unity in diversity. The Punjab of today is not the Punjab of the past. The Punjab has been divided and cut into two pieces and the smaller part is with us. The new Punjab would take a new shape with the merger of Punjab, PEPSU, Hariana and Himachal although it has been left out for certain period for the present. I am of the opinion that whatever could have been done from the administrative point of view has been done today and I would also say that there is no better solution of this problem than this one. Besides, the wishes and emotions of the people have also been respected. As Pandit Shri Ram Sharma and even the Chief Minister has stated that the success of this solution would be revealed from the fact as to how we put it into practice. The framers of this plan have no bad intentions and we cannot doubt them. If there is any bad intention it would be within us if we did not practise this plan honestly and with co-operation. If we do not put it into practice honestly what is the fault of the framers? Therefore, we should pledge ourselves to work in a co-operative spirit. Nobody can get antything in this world according to one's ideals.

I would say that nothing can be called perfect in this world. It is just possible that in the interests of the country we may have to constitute still bigger states or may have to diminish their boundaries. But there has been one objection and that is with regard to the nomenclature of these bodies, which have now been termed as "Regional Committees". I have studied the Constitution and the words "Council" and "Assembly" have been used in some other context therein. These committees cannot be called 'councils' or 'assemblies'. In the past there used to be committees of District Boards on smaller scale whose decision used to be final according to the rules. Those decisions could be discussed in the general meeting and the Chairman had the power to quash those decisions in case of emergency. These are not new things. I fail to understand how the word "committee" can be little the importance of such bodies or in the other way attach added importance to it if these were called as "United Nation Assemblies". (*At this Stage Mr. Deputy Speaker Occupied the Chair*). I think it is altogether an erroneous impression. In fact their smallness or greatness chiefly depends upon the spirit of brotherhood which we display towards each other and our strong determination for working on right and proper lines. It goes without saying that the structure of the building would be according to the bricks and mortar that we use in it. There appears to be no justification for blaming the framers of the Bill for suggesting such a name for these bodies. I may illustrate my point further. If two brothers live in one house then how can one object the other for placing mirror or charpoy at any place within the four walls of the house. There is hardly any justification for cherishing any grouse on this score. If they do so, then it surely bespeaks of their narrow outlook. If any one intends to decorate his room with his own articles of furniture then the other fellow should not have any grudge against him. But as I remarked earlier it is a case of unity in a diversity. We are not separating from each other and those people who hold this view, I think, are doing great disservice to the nation. We have remained together for long when Britishers ruled over India and have been in close touch with each other ever since the dawn of independence. We would continue to live together hereafter in one State and have common Legislature. We must feel thankful to the High Command for finding out the right solution of this problem and also to our brethren of

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different political parties who have shown broadmindedness in accepting this proposal. The leaders of all political parties deserve our congratulations for readily accepting the verdict of High Command keeping in view the broader interests of the State and the country as a whole. The unfortunate incidents that happened in Bombay do not reflect credit on the nation but are rather a blot on the fair name of India. Luckily, in Punjab every section of the people is desirous rather keen in accepting the proposal of reorganisation of states as envisaged in the Bill. Higher national interests have over-ridden their petty local patriotism. Some people are accepting this proposal because in their opinion there could not be a better solution of this problem than this. But I think that if there is any scope for amendment in this Bill it is that Alwar and Bharatpur States together with the Meerut and Agra Divisions should also be integrated with Punjab. We can by working well even think of getting these territories in the near future. Some people raise objection being actuated by petty considerations. It does not behove us to indulge in such criticism. We are representatives of great organisations and so we should settle this issue in an atmosphere of good will and cordiality. I would, therefore, submit that we should discard spirit of pettifogging, bickering and narrowmindedness for the sake of higher national interests. What is democracy? It is the Government of the people, by the people and for the people. In Democracy masses want their own betterment and desire to live in peace and tranquillity. They would even lay down their lives, if need be, for the sake of country. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that we see these three things in the context of present day conditions. It is futile to advance such arguments that some people would not get larger share in Government services or their profiteering would considerably dwindle. We have received sufficient punishment at the hands of Britishers all these years and now I thank God that Haryana would find a place in the map of India. Now it is our duty to bend our energies to raise the prestige of Haryana and Punjab in the eyes of Indian people. We may assure our Punjabi brethren that Haryana will remain in the Punjab and the people of both the territories will live like brothers. Those things which some people have in their mind will never happen. We will never act in a communal way but work in close collaboration with each other in the best interests of the country. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

Shri Dev Raj Sethi (Rohtak City) (*Hindi*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support this Bill whole-heartedly and in supporting it I give expression to my inner feelings. I support it as a resident of Hariana because I claim to be second to none as servant of Haryana. I support it as a Punjabi as well because I am proud of the Punjab State. Above all I support it as an Indian. As the Punjab and Hariana are the soul of India I support it as a true Indian. Mr. Speaker, I have been taking keen interest in this matter for the last one or two years. Now when the Government of India have arrived at this final decision in consultation with the Congress, Akali Party and others, I hear different criticisms both inside and outside the House. I have read many articles in this regard. Some people remark that it is a bolt from the blue. The fact is that whichever party or individual approached the High Command during the last two or three months was heard very sympathetically. Our top leaders never refused to listen to any opinion expressed by any section of people and every body came back satisfied in all respects. It looks very odd when they call it a bolt from the blue. It is very difficult to understand their background. Others have gone to the length of stating on public platform that Akalis have got nothing but a '*Chhankana*. There was another section who expressed quite a different view. A very intelligent and responsible proprietor

editor of an Indian Language newspaper wrote in his article 'Thank God it is not worse'. It was his spontaneous opinion. Later, however, in the light of the changing circumstances he also changed his opinion. In view of the Punjab being a bilingual State as well as in other bilingual States of India a Three Tier System has been evolved. This is not an ideal system but no other better system could be evolved. It is based on two basic principles. Firstly, the majority should win over the good-will of minority. This principle is very essential for the successful working of democracy. While arriving at the final agreement our leaders at the Centre always kept this principle in view. Any body who sought interview was given a patient hearing. The Akali leaders applied for interview not once but for a number of times. Accordingly their wish was granted. Similarly Jan Sanghites and Hindu Mahasabhaites were also given an opportunity to place their view point before the leaders of the country. Therefore to complain now that their viewpoint has not been heard, is contrary to facts. In spite of his heavy engagements our Prime Minister gave a patient hearing not only to Congress Party but also to the members of Opposition and Gandhi Janta Party without any distinction. Even whatever has been proposed has been done in view of the basic principle of democracy and there could be no other better solution of this problem. There is one more basic principle accepted by our Constitution and that is the principle of secularism. If we test the present solution of this problem on the touch/stone of secularism even then there could not be any better solution than this. Therefore, I strongly support this measure. Some hon. Members are of the view that Himachal has not been merged because of the opposition from the Akalis. In this connection I may draw the attention of the House to the note in the Bill as explained by the Government of India viz—

> The Government of India have taken note of the sentiments in Himachal Pradesh in favour of its continuance for the time being.

This has been done according to the demand of the Himachal public and is for some time only. This has been explained in paragraph three that this arrangement will not last for an indefinite period.

> It is recognised that the State cannot indefinitely continue as a separate unit. Ultimately, Himachal Pradesh has to form part of the Punjab, it may for the present be continued.

This clearly denotes the intentions and the circumstances under which it has been done. It has no connection with any communal demand. Recently we have been coming across wild conjectures in the press that with the exclusion of Himachal Pradesh the Sikhs will register a population increase of some 5 or 10 per cent, and with the exclusion of Kanda Ghat and Faridabad this population percentage will reach 50 to 51 per cent. But ultimately what we see is that no part of Punjab or PEPSU has been cut asunder. This draft bill is the best proof of secularism. It is a strange commentary that the people who accuse the Punjab and Central Governments of deviating from principles of secularism are themselves the greatest protagonists of communalism. In the past they have been indulging in false propaganda that with the creation of Punjabi Suba majority will be turned into minority and vice versa. Such communal views should no longer be held. One should move with the times and realise that the Congress or other political parties like Communists all draw their members from both the communities—Hindus and Sikhs. Similar is the case with the Gandhi Janta Party. The old ideologies will, therefore, cease

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to work in the present age of democracy. The people who attack the Congress Party for having acted against the principles of secularism are themselves acting in a communal way. They play with the sentiments of common man. To them I would like to say that their's is an outmoded song which has now lost its appeal. This Bill has been based on very sound foundations. Some people say that this is a first step for the establishment of Punjabi Suba. I would like to make it clear to them that they are absolutely labouring under a delusion. The people who think in such terms are cowards. A coward can never be satisfied with any argument. He does not possess mental strength to face the world. He perhaps does not know that our country is marching towards the accomplishment of a cherished policy. Let us have a glance over the history of the past few years. There were 578 princely states and 9 provinces in India when we attained independence. The very first step which our leaders took was to consolidate these small states into bigger units. When the new Constitution came into force the administrative map of India was practically recast. As against 578 princely states and 9 provinces, the country was divided into 27 new states. This number, according to the provisions now contained in the Bill has been proposed to be reduced to 15 units which will ultimately be consolidated into five zones. So we have gone through a gradual process of integration. It is now evident that nobody can think in terms of majority dominating over a minority or a minority dominating over the majority. Some people raised another slogan during these past days. They contended that either 'Pant' or 'Panth' would live. But I am confident that both 'Pant' and 'Panth' will live in perfect concord. The Hindus and Sikhs are inseparable. They are determined to work unitedly for the common cause and prosperity of the country. There is no fundamental difference in their beliefs and ideologies. Nobody can draw a wedge between the two communities. I am happy to note a change for the better in the trend of the Akali leadership. I am indeed very pleased to read the articles contributed by the Akali Leaders to the press with a desire to create a better atmosphere in the State. How I wish that the leader of the *Akali* Party in the Vidhan Sabha had categorically supported the Bill with the same sincerity and broad-mindedness and without mental reservations. Let us not be unmindful of the fact that this step has been taken to consolidate the solidarity of the country. There is, therefore, no room for any misunderstanding.

12 Noon

So far as our brethren from Haryana Prant are concerned they had of course some genuine complaints. It is undeviable that they were not given due representation in services and their rights were being ignored with the result that they became economically very backward. They were not given a proper share in development plans. This Bill has presented a very sound solution of these problems. Their grievances had to be redressed. The solution of all their problems has been found in the Regional Standing Committees. Some people have suggested that the Committees should be given separate Secretariats and very vast powers. I think that their demand will hamper the growth of democratic set up of our State. In that case the Committees will become a sort of parallel Governments and the result is likely to retard the homogeneous working of the administration. We should not entertain any fear because every individual interest will be given full protection. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the country that we should stop thinking on these petty lines.

What is the final picture which is likely to emerge out of this entire process? It depends upon the mental approach which we apply to it. I have no doubt in my mind that the Punjabis are patriots to the core. I can make

bold to say that they have proved enterprising wherever they have gone. They gave a solid proof of their qualities after the fateful partition of the country. They were uprooted from their hearths and homes. They lost all their belongings in Pakistan but they still mustered strength to live up to their ideals and established themselves once again in the new State. The people of the East Punjab also welcomed their refugee brethren with open arms and extended to them every possible help in their hour of distress. What does this spirit reveal? It proves that the Punjabis are a selfless community and they work in perfect co-operation. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Regional Advisory Committees will meet the requirements of all sections of the people.

So far as the question of the language is concerned the Punjab will continue to remain a bilingual State. There is no question of suppressing the growth of any individual language. Even if anybody entertains any doubt about it I would like to refer him to Article 347 of the Constitution which provides:—

> " On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial portion of the population of a State desires the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify ".

In this way Constitutional provisions have been made to safeguard the linguistic interests of all the communities of India.

Well I would like to say one thing more about the Regional Advisory Committees. All the rules and procedure which are to govern the working of the Committees will be framed by the President of India. Even the State Assembly has not been empowered to make any amendments in these rules. Who can deny that the President—may it be the present one, or any future President—does not enjoy our confidence? We have a very strong centre and an able leadership. So there should not remain even an iota of doubt in the minds of my hon. friends that the majority will be reduced to a minority or that the minority will be converted into a majority.

In the end therefore I will urge upon the hon. Members to allay their fears

"क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते" O Arjuna, don't be coward.

It does not behove you to display such signs of weakness ". We should get light from it and curb all those tendencies which play a part to misguide the people and lend a unanimous support to this Bill in the wider interests of the country."

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar (Nuh) (*Hindi*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I oppose this Bill which is now before the House. I know that the hon. Members who have supported it, will not be inclined to listen anything against, but I am not concerned with their attitude. Perhaps they do not possess courage to listen to any such opposition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, hardly the first five years of our independence had passed when a slogan demanding the creation of the State of Andhra was raised. One of our revered colleague laid down his life for the accomplishment of that cause. What was the outcome? Andhra was formed. The

[Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar]

formation of a separate Andhra gave stimulation to the demand for the creation of Maharashtra and a Punjabi Suba. There was a widespread demand that why should a Punjabi Suba or Maharashtra be not formed when a separate state of Andhra has been constituted? Sir, our Prime Minister, beloved leader of the universe, committed the first blunder when he acceded to the principle for the formation of a new state of Andhra on linguistic basis. The next mistake which our Leader committed was the appointment of the States Re-organisation Commission. Well, that was constituted. But immediately after the Commission submitted its report, our Prime Minister committed still another mistake when he said that he was simply astonished over some of the recommendations of the Commission, After all, what is the problem which has been hanging fire during all these years? If you really considered that the Members of the Commission were honest and of an unquestionable integrity, then why were their recommendations not accepted *in toto* What I see is that almost all their recommendations have been rejected one after the other. Just examine the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission in regard to the future set up of different States in this country. The Commission had recommended the creation of Vidharbha but the Government has not agreed. The Commission had recommended a separate unit for Telangana but the Government has annexed it with Andhra. Further, according to the recommendations of the Commission Himachal was to be merged in the Punjab but the Government has decided to keep it away as a centrally administered area. Then the commission had recommended to detach Loharu from Punjab and merge it with Rajasthan but the Government have decided to retain it in Punjab. This is how the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission have been accepted by the Government about which many things were said that it had been prepared by the members of Commission after a hard labour for a pretty long time, undergoing tour of the whole country and examining thousands of documents and witnesses. By saying so, I do not mean that the report was fool proof and it should have been accepted *in* toto. I do not agree with some of its recommendations. For instance I cannot reconcile myself to the Uttar Pradesh being kept as it is. Some time back I happened to meet a friend of mine at Delhi, who complained that here we have no voice and the whole country is being dominated by Uttar Pradesh. It would have been a different thing if all the recommendations of the Commission had been accepted by the Government, but they are themselves responsible for this awkward position. On the one hand they say that ours is a border State and it should be strong as there is a great possibility of abnormal conditions arising in this border State at any moment. It is the need of the hour that we should unite and take such strong steps to break the evil eye which is looking at our country on the border. But on the other hand they are constituting Regional Committees which will be nothing more than a farce. At this moment I do not know that how these would be constituted which our Akali brothers have gladly accepted it. My hon. Friend Shri Dev Raj Sethi has tried to give some idea about their working that there would be one secretariat etc., etc. I cannot say as to what will be their constitution, which Pandit Shri Ram Sharma the leader of our Gandhi Janta Congress party has welcomed. I feel that the accepting of this scheme is like devouring a great insult specially when we find in Pakistan that all the provinces of Baluchistan, Sindh, Punjab, North Western Frontier Province and Bahawalpur State have been integrated together to form one unit. But here the position has become worse by the creation of regional committees. The most proper course for our Government

would have been to make Punjab a more strong unit by uniting together Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, the Sub-Divisions of Meerut and Agra and the States of Alwar and Bharat Pur which will have a population of 3 crores. I was surprised to hear an hon. Friend saying that the Regional Committees are being constituted to remove the bitterness that has been created here. He had further said that he hoped that this will lessen and good will prevail in the State. I ask him, how could it be possible when 10,000 people were sent to jail for raising innocent slogans? How can they expect it when great injustice had been perpetrated on the people of Hariana Prant as my hon. Friend Pandit Shri Ram Sharma has told that right from officers to peons have been recruited from the people outside Hariana Prant in the administration of the State. It is but natural that with the formation of these Regional Committees the people of the aggrieved areas or aggrieved district would strongly react with the result that certain innocent persons will unduly suffer. What was the reason behind the demand for a separate Hariana Prant? It was their continuous exploitation. It is possible that the refugees who have settled there are made to flee from that place, as a result of which hatered will increase. Now Shri Dev Raj Sethi says that this is the voice of his conscience. He says that this is a good scheme. But how can he say so when he does not know the details of the scheme. I think it would have been much better, if the future set up of Punjab had been constituted on the basis of language. There could be full justification for the formation of Punjabi-speaking state when the States of Andhra, Talangana and Karnatic have been created on the basis of language. I ask them that if the people of one region come in power, what would be the position if some dispute arises between them? This much I realise that the people of Punjabi zone would be able to protect their culture, even though the culture of Hindus and Sikhs is not different. Any how, now they would be in a better position to develop the Punjabi language, with which justice has not so far been done. But I feel this is disgraceful to think of constituting States on the basis of religion. This is another blunder which our leaders are going to commit. They have already committed so many mistakes. There were two right courses open to them and they could adopt any of the two. Either they should have gathered courage and formed a Punjabi-speaking State as they have formed states on the basis of language in many cases or should have formed a big unit as has been done in Pakistan. Two years ago, I had issued a statement in this connection in which I had proposed to divide India into six zones. But that scheme had been strongly opposed and severely criticised by the Press A press, with which L. Jagat Narain is connected, condemned me to a great length. But now, they are appreciating a similar scheme because it has been sponsored by our Prime Minister. I think that these regional committees would be quite useless as their rules of procedure are to be framed by the Central Government as President means the Central Government as we find here that every thing is done by the Chief Minister and his cabinet in the name of the Governor. The President has got no substantial powers. I have got great respect for the present President, who is a saint.

Next, I would like to say something about the Zonal Council. Its Chairman would be nominated by the President from the members of the Central Cabinet and it would comprise of the Chief Ministers of the States included in this zone, two Ministers from each State and one member for each centrally administered area falling in this zone, who would be nominated by the President. Its status would not be better than advisory committees to the Central Government or the State Governments constituting this zone.

[Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar]
This House will have no representation in that council. I am surprised to hear the Chief Minister saying that how nicely the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal and Delhi were being united with Punjab, when any of these States will not even be authorised to summon the meeting of the zonal council. Moreover, the recommendations of this Council will be sent to the Centre or the State concerned. This is a dream which will never materialise. Identical to the case of Punjab is that of Bengal and Bihar. There the two States were keen to merge together while the Commission recommended the merger of certain areas of Bihar with Bengal. Both the proposals have been rejected. Similarly, of the opposite groups here, none has been given what it demanded. And now we have certain people who go in raptures over these arrangements. I am of the view that the Regional Committees are meaningless and the Zonal Councils serve no purpose .This Bill has no praise worthy feature. The proposals of the S. R. C. have been by-passed ; the wishes of the people thwarted. In Hariana there is a tract of land called Mewat. We are responsible to have the Muslims there dislodged from their homes. For the last nine years they have been requesting for some attention, but theirs have been a cry in the wilderness. That was one of the reasons that I proposed to create a bigger unit comparable with Western Pakistan by merging together Jammu and Kashmir State, Divisions of Meerut and Agra and the areas of Alwar and Bharatpur with these States. There the Muslims would have at least obtained a voice if not some strength. Even now I am of the view that these 5 zones should be created into 5 States and in case that is not agreed to and small States are created then the day is not far off when a Punjabi State will also come into being. The best solution would have been to thrash out the differences round a table during those days of tension when the feelings in the Punjab had been roused to a high pitch. Master Tara Singh did suggest such a course. Today if Sardar Gopal Singh Khalsa has supported the Bill, it is only a conditional support. Then there are people for whom this Bill has been a bomb-shell. May be they are Jan Sanghites or the Jullundur Division Hindus. Chaudhri Sri Chand used rather a strong word but there are thousands of them who do not welcome this Bill. Had the Government agreed to the proposals made by Master Tara Singh, this thing would not have happened. At that time we took two and a half hours in trying to convince the then Chief Minister Shri Sachar the futility and potential danger of putting people behind the bars for shouting slogans. We suggested the path of unity. But I am sorry to say that that lead was rejected and now they have adopted the proposals contained in this Bill, for which lakhs of their followers have nothing but contempt and now here these people who claim to be their leaders—I have no such desire—have started giving expression to their voice of conscience ! I am of the view that the decisions should be arrived at through agreement and even now we should create such a State which may be an answer to the one unit of Western Pakistan (*Bell*) Sir, so far mine has been the only dissenting voice. I may, therefore, be afforded a little more time. When Abdul Ghani proposed these bigger zones, the idea was rejected out right but now that it comes from Pandit Nehru, it becomes their voice of conscience ! It was six months before the partition that we gave it in writing that the path then being followed was frought with danger. Even now let them come into the open and declare it in clear words that the demands for linguistic States like Hariana or the Punjabi State are harmful to the country and if they do not contribute to that belief, then why not accede to these demands. They are playing a seek and hide game. (A voice. What is your wish ?) I am for constituting an ideal Punjab in which we may do away with the thorny Kashmir problem once for

all; in which the demand for referendum raised now and then is given a deep burial. In that Punjab, Delhi and Himachal will also be included. What will be the position of Himachal Pradesh ? Do you want me to praise this Bill because the democratic rights of Himachalis have been snatched away from them ? I gave you a patient hearing (*Interruptions*). Why are you upset when I am on my feet. If you can convince me, I will be right glad to own my mistake on the floor of the House. But you will not be able to drown my voice by shouting me down. Sir, I was submitting that if the Zonal Councils are to have no public representations and are to have only the nominees of the Governors or the President these cannot be much of a use. States must get some representation on these Councils.

Sir, I have only one more submission to make after which I will resume my seat. Now that we are looking for an arrangement which may be in the best interest of the country, we should find out such a way whereby the refugees may be able to avoid the misfortune of being turned into refugees once again. If the Harianis or the Sikh brethren have certain complaints in regard to their language, religion or share in services, we must find out a just solution to this problem. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri Rizaq Ram : (Rai) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, since the attainment of independence, the issue of the reorganisation of States is the third problem which has been exercising our minds. At the time of communal riots in 1947, millions of refugees were pouring into India every minute seconldy the problem of consolidating the newly won freedom of India by integrating the princely states was loaming large in the horizon. Naturally every well-wisher of India was concerned about its future. That was, no doubt a time of test for the conuntry's leadership and now the question of reorganisation of States is before us and this is no less an exacting problem. At the time of the partition of India there cropped up many problems. With the dawn of freedom in India we had to face problems of great importance. There was the problem of the rehabilitation of millions of refugees and the problems concerning the future of the Indian States. It was apprehended then that we may not be able to keep the torch of freedom burning for long. But it all went smoothly under the able guidance and strong leadership of our leaders with similar success the problem of princely states was resolved and for all our leadership deserved credit.

To deal with the question of reorganisation of States on linguistic basis a Commission was appointed in 1953. The Commission had to face great difficulties. It had to travel in every part of the country and to grant interviews to the representatives of the people, parties and organisations. It also gave full consideration to the views expressed by the State Governments. In certain States the people held demonstrations, agitations and propaganda to earn weightage for their opinion which was going to be expressed before the Commission. Processions were taken and meetings held in this connection. It was also feared at one time that we may not be able to keep the solidarity of the country. The Commission submitted its report in 1955. The reaction to this report needs no elucidation. Every one is fully aware of it. There were disturbances at Bombay. Fires were opened in Orissa by the Police and hoolginasim prevailed in certain cities. The situation in our State as well was tense. Different groups pleaded separation on the ground of protecting their culture, and language It created bitterness in the minds of the people and it promoted communal

[Shri Rizaq Ram]
feelings in different groups. Viewing the whole situation in India statesmen like Shri Rajagopalacharya, suggested the Government of India to shelve the report of the Reorganisation of the States Commission for at least twenty-five years. This was the third stage and the third great problem to which Government of India was faced. It is praiseworthy to note that our able leadership have controlled the whole situation with a firm hand and a cool brain. Our leaders have given us a great lead in this matter. We feel proud of them. The solution arrived at is before the House in the form of a Draft Bill. It has found favour from almost all sections of the population. Mr. Speaker, you are fully aware that there were three different views prevalent in the Punjab regarding this knotty problem. The supporters of Maha Punjab were anxious to see Himachal, Pepsu and Punjab with certain areas of Delhi merged into one State, whereas those who wanted a Punjabi-speaking State were anxious to get all the areas of Punjabi-speaking population into one unit. There was still another group who pleaded the cause of Haryana. They wanted that Delhi, Haryana and certain areas of U.P. be merged into one separate unit. So far as the demand of a Punjabi speaking State is concerned people had fears in mind regarding the inadequate representation in services and no safeguards for their language and culture. I do not want to go into the details of their demands. I also do not like to contradict or counteract the genuineness of their apprehensions. This draft Bill which has been referred to the States and which improves upon the recommendations of the Commission, go a long way in satisfying their demands. They now feel satisfied. I am also happy that in this way their grievances would be redressed. It has been found that the solution evoked by the Government is acceptable to all the parties in this State.

So far as Haryana is concerned the people of that Ilaqa were not doubt politically oppressed. They felt that they are being oppressed and great injustice is being done to them in the matter of recruitment of services, education and development. Their demand was that they should be afforded opportunities to find a proper place in independent India. I think the present Bill does satisfy their demands to certain extent. They were feeling oppressed since long. They held that great economic wrong was being done to them. They were being ignored in services. But I think this Bill shows a way and offers an opportunity to them. In the present Bill the demand for a separate Haryana State has not materialised but the creation of Standing Committees affords some solution to the problem of their inadequate representation in different phases of life. Now the people of Haryana will be able to develop economically and socially. Despite all this I feel that it would have been better to make a separate State of Haryana comprising Delhi, Bharatpur and Alwar and certain areas of U. P. As has also been suggested by my hon. friend Maulvi Abdul Ghani, I have no right to criticise the structure of U. P. but I must say one thing that it is not desirable to keep such a big State which occupies a predominating position in the Governmental set-up of the country. The cultural affinities and common heritage of these areas also demand that Agra and Meerut Divisions together with Haryana be formed into one State. But anyhow that was not possible with the Government to concede to the demand of a separate Haryana Prant.

The question of forming a separate Haryana State may advisably be deferred for some time to give the new measure a trial. The Bill before the House is, whereas by the provision of Standing Committees affords safeguards for the economic and cultural development of backward regions, it also gives super importance to the idea of unity of India

by formation of Zonal Council. We allow our gratitude to the able leadership of our country who has evolved out this Bill. It is no denying the fact that this Bill provides ample opportunities and chances for the local development of backward areas as also lays foundations for the people to think in terms of strong and unified India. It provides for the betterment of the nation as a whole and smoothens the way of the development of the country. The development and prosperity of the country means the betterment of the State, and the prosperity of the individual in a State. We must think on a country-wide basis with a broad vision.

Sir, we are greatly indebted to the able and strong leadership which has successfully solved the difficult problems of princely States and the rehabilitation of refugees. It has also come out victorious in the matter of the reorgani sation of States. The present Bill has emerged from the talks which our topmost leaders had with the Akalis and other representatives. Our leaders were not willing to invite internal disorder or bloodshed over this issue. Our leaders wanted to establish peace in the country. This was a time when our leaders rose to the occasion and evolved a formula which was agreeable to all the parties. This Bill provides a solution for all the problems. Its working will create goodwill and better understanding between the people of the country. This solution must be accepted by all.

The present occasion calls for this all the more. The people who are not friendly to India and are not interested in the peaceful development of this country are keen to see this country in disorder and internal bloodshed. Today tension prevails over the border with Pakistan. There is no gainsaying the fact that the present favourable trend in the State towards the present Bill has upset the minds of the people across our borders and their anxiety is well exhibited in the incidents which have started occurring on our borders. I strongly hope that our people would rise to the occasion and accept the Bill in the interest of the people of the State and also in the unity of the country.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit (Nakodar) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, after passing through so many stages and ordeals this Bill has come now before this House for consideration. I find it difficult to give my opinion and say anything after listening to the speeches of the gentlemen preceding me. If I compare the speeches delivered in this very House some four or five months back with those of the present ones I am really surprised and wonder-struck as to what sort of miracle this Bill has brought by which the Chief Minister, leader of the Akali Party, Shri Dev Raj Sethi and the advocates of Hariana Prant have all begun to see eye to eye with each other. Naturally it is a matter for consideration that those people who had controversial opinions about this problem recently about four-five months back and it was thought impossible to bring them at one platform now have been miraculously satisfied by this Bill. It is therefore essential to see as to what is in this Bill. Mr. Speaker, whereas this Bill has solved a problem it has created doubts and fears also. Sir, so far as this Bill as a whole pertaining to the whole of India is concerned and the conclusions arrived at are concerned we welcome it but the principles on the basis of which these conclusions have been derived do not appeal to me. These principles create some doubts and fears in my mind. These fears and doubts are true because of the fact that if the conclusions are based on wrong foundations they would create such a situation that they would even deny the democratic rights at some later stage. The demand for democratic Government would be turned down. Therefore, this thing requires

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consideration. I would say that this Bill has given a good solution as this decision has been taken in view of the unity and integrity of India. The second thing which has been said from the Akali Party is that we have been satisfied by this because of the fact that a great emergency has arisen in the country. They have proclaimed that they are agreeing to the acceptance of this Bill in view of the great emergency being faced by the country on the border. I am really surprised that what a fine excuse they have forwarded in this connection. If the Akalis had supported this Bill on some reasonable grounds I would have welcomed it but they have put forward a very lame excuse that India's security is being threatened from outside. I do not agree with this. I want to declare that so far as the emergency and danger to the security of India is concerned not only the Akali party and even the Congress party but every citizen of Punjab and India and every party of the country whatsoever faith they may profess would not lag behind to support the Government to meet such an emergency and danger. So I would request these gentlemen not to put forward this lame excuse of emergency in the country. The second thing is the unity of the country. I can say it without hesitation that that every Punjabi and Indian has got the same or even more love for the unity and integrity of India than anybody else who makes its proclamation from his house top. But now a question naturally arises as to what principle should be followed to bring about unity. Before 1947 when we had to fight against the British imperialism there was only one principle of this unity. But after the advent of Independence when the Congress Party came into power the principles of unity have since been changed. Now new principles of unity have been devised . Mr. Speaker, in order to throw some light on this point I would like to tell you in details as to what were those principles and now what shape they have taken. I can declare it without any hesitation that you may go back to 1942, 1944 and 1946, we the communists have made no less sacrifices for the cause of freedom than those of the sitting opposite now because it was our conviction that unity was the basis of the freedom.

(*A voice* : What about 1942 ?)

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit: Please do not interrupt me. I have made no less sacrifices than you have made for the freedom. I want to tell you that I was only released from the jail in the end of 1944.

Chief Minister : I [illegible] question it.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit : I myself give utmost importance to the cause of unity of the country. So far as the principle of unity is concerned I feel the necessity of quoting Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Lokmania Tilak as what they thought about the unity. I want to divert your attention towards the history when it was professed that the only basis of the unity of the country was the formation of states on the linguistic basis. I would also like to tell you the history and background of this demand. The Congress Party has been supporting the distribution of the country on linguistic basis since 1905. When the Bengal was going to be divided the Congress Party opposed it tooth and nail not from the administrative point of view but from the linguistic point of view as they said it would shake the unity of the country. In the year 1908 the Congress Party started the movement of separation of Bengal and Bihar and said there would be no development if both of these States are kept into one unit. This was also a liguistic movement. Then, Sir, in 1917 in the Calcutta Congress Lokmania Tilak said that provincial autonomy would

have no real meaning if the States are not reorganised on the linguistic basis and the unity of India would be impaired if this is not done. The S.R.C. has also traced the history of this demand in the Report and you can read it in this report. In the Report it is laid down :

> " If a province has to educate itself and do its daily work through the medium of its own language, it must necessarily be a linguistic area. If it happens to be a polyglot area, difficulties will continually arise and the media of instruction and work will be in two or even more languages."

> " Hence it becomes desirable for provinces to be regrouped on a linguistic basis. Language as a rule corresponds with a special variety of culture, of traditions and of literature. In a linguistic area, all these factors will help in the general progress of the province ".

Again, Sir, in 1928 a Committee under the presidentship of late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru was appointed by the Congress Party for preparing the new Constitution of India. It is clearly mentioned in the report of that Committee that the unity of India can be attained only if the States are re-organised on the linguistic basis. That report has not been prepared by the Communist Party or myself. That Report was prepared by the same Congress Party under the presidentship of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru. This report was not submitted to harm the unity of India but it was made to make India stronger for cutting the shakles of bondage of the alien rule in this country. It has been clearly written in the aforesaid Report that—

> " It was at its 1920 session at Nagpur that the Congress accepted the linguistic redistribution of provinces as a clear political objective, and in the following year the principle was adopted for the purposes of its own organisation.

> " In 1927, following the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission, the Congress adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that 'the time has come for the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis' and that a beginning could be made by constituting Andhra, Utkal, Sind and Karnataka into separate provinces. Those supporting the resolution spoke of the right of self-determination of the people speaking the same language and following the same tradition and culture ".

Mr. Speaker, the matter does not end here. I want to tell these gentlemen who talk much about the unity of the country that they should read the book 'Glimpses of the world History' written by the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. They should see what he has written about this so called unity. Besides, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru visited the Soviet Union he said that the Soviet Union had dealt with the linguistic minorities successfully and satisfactorily. Similarly, he said, in our country also there was an acute problem of linguistic States. He was of the opinion that why Soviet Union is more stronger that day than that of the Zar Regime was because of the fact that she has reorganised her States on linguistic basis.

It has not weakened the religion and unity of the Soviet Union. If you like I can read out the relevant passages from the book entitled "Glimpses of world histroy" written by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He says—

> The Soviet solution of the minorities problem has interest for us since we have to face a difficult minority problem overselves. The Soviet's difficulties appear to have been far greater than ours for they had 182 different nationalities to deal with. Their solution of the problem has been very successful. They went to the extreme length of recognising each separate nationality and encouraging it to carry on its work and education in its own language.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit]

Further, he says—

> In spite of this tendency to introduce lack of uniformity in the Union, the diffeıent parts are coming far nearer to each other than they ever did under the centralised Government of the Tsars. The reason is that they have common ideals and are working together in a common enterprise.

Sir, I do not like to go into this history in detail. Even the great leader Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has traced out the origion of this demand for redistribution of States. Mahatma Gandhi in his last article in Harijan which was publihsed in 1948 said that provincial boundaries should be reshaped according to language-groups. He said that the problem of re-distribution of States is our national problem and this cannot be overlooked. When the Congress got the keys of kingdom it took up the question of re-distribution of states on linguistic basis. Sir, I can, if you permit me, go on reading the quotations of Mahatma Gandhi for half an hour who was in favour of carving out the states on the basis of language. Even in a book written by Dr. Rajindra Prashad, he has traced out this history and has suggested that the existing states should be thrown into a melting pot, and to emerge in a new shape, according to the language group. Now it is neither a national demand nor it is a demand of any particular community—be it a Hindu, Sikh or Muslim. The demand for creating new linguistic states has been put forward—in terms of the old promises of the Congress so that in the new set up every community may really be able to feel the glow of freedom. They can do so only if there are adequate safeguards for the development of their language, culture, and their social and political life. I may tell my hon. Friends sitting on the Treasury Benches that this movement got a set back before the year, 1947 when a popular slogan at that time was to maintain unity and solidarity of India in order to bring downfall of the forces of imperialism. I cannot, however, reconcile, myself with the view that re-distribution of states on the basis of language would weaken the unity of India. It is quite ununderstandable to me why this demand is being considered ominous to our unity when the seasoned politicians like Mahatma Gandhi and others have expressed their views in its favour. This demand was once again put forward with a vehemance after the year, 1947 when the Congress came to power. But this question was referred to the Linguistic Provinces Committee presided over by Justice Dar. If we study the Dar Commission Report, we will find that the Commission had agreed that re-distribution of states on linguistic basis was the popular demand of the people. It also made reference in that report of the resolution that was passed by the Indian National Congress. I am sorry to say that in spite of all this the Government of India has completely ignored the importance of this demand in the Bill, I fail to understand why the Government feel shy to accept the demand. Again the congressmen criticised the Dar Report as they described it as contrary to national aspiration. Then the Congress had to appoint a three-men committee to go into the matter. The committee consisted of Pandit Nehru,Sardar Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (J.V.P.Committee). This Committee reiterated the principle of linguistic basis for new states though they said that for time being, re-distribution should not be done as it would be fatal to the unity of our country. The report said—

> It was cheifly due to a desire to have as far as possible homogeneous cultural unity which would presumably advance more rapidly because of this homogenity.

This proposal could not fructify because the people in power feared that the Rajpramukh of PEPSU may have to be removed and so also the Raj-pramukh of Hyderabad. The plea of unity was at that time trotted out and

the question of re-distribution of states on linguistic basis was shelved. This movement even then did not subside and the Congressmen in spite of the J.V.P. Report enthusiastically launched an agitation the result of which was that the Central Government had to form a separate Andhra State immediately. The creation of this separate state fostered unity among the Telegu-speaking people. Subsequently the States Reorganisation Commission was set up with a direction to submit its report. Then controversy arose on the terms of reference of the Commission. They forget that it is not the question of majority and minority but the real issue is that of administrative efficiency and financial adjustments. There is no gain saying the fact that the formation of linguistic states would help increase administrative efficiency which in other words means that if Punjabi Suba is formed the administrative efficiency would increase. If we say that Telegu-speaking area be integrated into one unit, then they raise the question of principle and say that Andhra and Talangana should not be joined to form one unit and on the other hand plead for the formation of Maha Punjab and readjustment of Bengal's boundary with Behar. I must say with regret that this is how they raise the bogey of unity and shift grounds as it suits their purpose. In fact it is not that any question of principle is involved but it is something else in the background. I know that this Bill is to be passed and the Congress Party would issue a whip to all its members to vote in its favour. Let it be so. But I would appeal to the Government that it should at least allow their members to independently express their views, on this Bill. Why Harianvis are today feeling happy ? Why Akalis today feel pleased ? It is because some limitations have been imposed upon the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission. The Government want to remove friction and bitterness amongst the communities over this question.

1.00 p.m.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2 p. m. the same day.

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Punjab Vidhan Sabha Debates

22nd March, 1956 (Afternoon Sitting)

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resolution	resol ion	(17) 17	foot note
your	you	(17) 19	9th from below
was	wa	(17) 19	3rd from below
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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Thursday, 22*nd March*, 1956

(Afternoon Sitting)

'he Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital t* 2 *p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker(Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon)in the Chair.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MURDERS IN THE STATE

***6077. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of murders committed in the State district-wise during the year 1955 ;

(b) the total number of criminals accused of murders who have been awarded capital punishment, life sentence or have been acquitted, respectively, during the period mentioned in part (a) above ;

(c) the total number of criminals who have been awarded capital punishment and have been discharged on mercy petition or whose capital punishment has been commuted to life sentence during the year 1955 ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A statement is laid on the Table.

[Chief Minister]

Details of Murders in the State

District	(a) Total number of murders committed during 1955	(b) Total Number of Criminals concerned	awarded capital punishment	awarded life sentence	acquitted	(c) Total number of criminals who had been awarded capital punishment, and have been discharged on mercy petition during 1955	whose capital punishment has been commuted to life sentence during 1955
Hissar ..	53	132	9	9	40	..	..
Rohtak ..	27	57	2	2	23	..	..
Gurgaon ..	12	29	1	2	4	..	..
Karnal ..	37	81	3	2	18	..	..
Ambala ..	26	73	1	3	29	..	..
Simla ..	1	Not known	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra ..	7	15	..	1	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur ..	14	25	1	5	8	..	..
Jullundur ..	38	85	6	1	32	..	1
Ludhiana ..	47	143	1	12	34	..	..
Ferozepore ..	116	251	14	26	57	1	1
Amritsar ..	69	216	13	33	26	..	..
Gurdaspur ..	29	79	1	17	15	..	..
Total ..	476	1,186	52	113	286	1	2

ARRESTS AT THE BHIKHIWIND POLICE STATION ON 29TH JUNE, 1955

***6083. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) (i) whether any persons were arrested by the police of the Bhikhiwind Police Station, district Amritsar on the 29th of June, 1955, under section 353, 332 and 506, I.P.C.; if so, their names with their full home addresses ; (ii) the time at which on 29th June, 1955 they were detained in the Police Lock-up, at Bhikhiwind ;

(b) (i) whether any of the persons referred to in part (a) above was sent up to the court at Amritsar for remand on 1st July, 1955 ; if so, their names and the time of their departure from the Bhikhiwind Police Station according to the entries in the Police Roznamcha ;

(ii) the details of the orders; if any, passed by the Magistrate on the remand applications on 1st July, 1955 ;

(c) whether any of the persons referred to in part (a) (i) above were released on bail; if so, on what dates and at what time; and by whom ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) (i) Yes. Two persons, namely, Gurdial Singh alias Guru Singh, son of Ratha Singh, of Dayalpur, Police Station Bhikhiwind and Palla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh, Jat, of Miani, Police Station Jhabal, were arrested under section 332/506, I.P.C., on 29th June, 1955.

(ii) 11 p.m.

(b) (i) Both Gurdial Singh and Palla Singh were sent for production in court on 1st July, 1955 for obtaining remand. They departed from Bhikhiwind Police Station at 8.30 a.m., and were still at the Bus Stand in Bhikhiwind, when they were called back by the S.H.O. on receipt of instructions from Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar to bail them out pending proper verification. They were consequently released on bail by the S.H.O under section 497, Cr.P.C., on 1st July, 1955, at 8.55 a.m.

(ii) Does not arise.

(c) Yes ; both Gurdial Singh and Palla Singh were released on bail by the S.H.O. on 1st July, 1955, at 8.55 a.m.

CASES OF MURDERS IN THE STATE

***6424. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of murder cases as reported to the Government district-wise, in the State during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955, respectively.

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : The number of cases of murder reported in each district of this State during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 is as under :—

District	Number of cases of murder registered during—		
	1953	1954	1955
Hissar ..	46	39	54
Rohtak ..	39	30	27
Gurgaon ..	23	16	12
Karnal ..	26	31	37
Ambala ..	41	33	26
Simla ..	1	2	1
Kangra ..	16	6	7
Hoshiarpur ..	15	20	14
Jullundur ..	47	40	38
Ludhiana ..	34	47	47
Ferozepur ..	99	90	116
Amritsar ..	107	85	69
Gurdaspur ..	32	31	29
Total ..	526	470	477

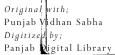
श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिरोज़पुर में यह abnormally high क्यों हैं ? वहां पर 116 cases होने की क्या वजूहात हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਦੱਸਾਂ ਲੋਕੀ ਐਂਵੇ ਹੀ ਕਮਲੇ ਹੋਏ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਲੜ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਗਾਲ ਕਢਣ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਲੜ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ; ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪੋ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ਼ੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਲੜ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ।

WORK DONE UNDER THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND PROPOSED TO BE DONE UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN KARNAL, ROHTAK, ETC.

*6495. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the details of work done under the First Five-Year Plan in the four districts of Karnal, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon and the approximate amount spent thereon ;

(b) the details of work to be done in the districts referred to in part (a) above under the Second Five-Year Plan together with the amount proposed to be spent in this connection ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) The First Five-Year Plan of this State was not conceived on a district basis and has not been split up into District Plans. It is, therefore, not possible to give the total expenditure incurred so far, and the amount of development made in each of the four districts as a result of the execution of the various schemes under the First Five-Year Plan.

(b) The Second Five-Year Plan is in process of being split up into District Plans. A statement showing the cost of the Schemes tentatively proposed to be located in Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon relating to the Departments from which proposals have so far been received is laid on the Table of the House. Proposals for location of Schemes relating to other Departments are yet under consideration.

Statement showing the cost of schemes to be incurred for the benefit of Karnal, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon Districts included in the Second Five-Year Plan under various Heads of Development

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
	(Rupees in thousands)			
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *OO—Agricultural Production*				
Improvement of cotton in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab ..	3	1,20	33	64
Cane Development ..	..	..	1,80	99
Multiplication of seed of H.14 cotton for distribution for south-eastern districts of the Punjab ..	5	40	10	19
Development of Horticulture in the Punjab ..	1,50	3,15	4,95	2,70
Taccavi loans for sinking of percolation wells ..	1,10	80	80	80
Taccavi Loans for the purchase of pumping sets ..	87	88	1,00	1,25
Establishment of 30 seed Multiplication Farms ..	6,06	6,72	4,48	6,72
Establishment of fruit nurseries and progeny gardens at important centres ..	21	..	21	..
Green Manuring ..	25	17	17	25
Establishment of Agricultural Schools	197	..	197	197
Establishment of a Ghee Grading Laboratory ..	..	73	..	..
Total	12,04	14,05	15,81	15,51

[Chief Minister]

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 12—*Minor Irrigation Projects*		(Rupees in	thousands)	
Tube-wells Project ..	..	..	10,73	43,33
Construction of Drains in the canal irrigated area of Punjab ..	..	..	3,80	3,80
Construction of Bunds in Gurgaon District ..	9,50	..	..	..
Total ..	9,50	..	14,53	47,13
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : O-1—*Land Development (Consolidation of Holdings)*				
Consolidation of Holdings ..	22,00	25,70	21,30	31,60
Total ..	22,00	25,70	21,30	31,60
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *Animal Husbandry*				
Expansion of the office of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and District Animal Husbandry Officer's in the Punjab ..	12	13	12	13
Conversion of 86 permanent Outlying Dispensaries into regular Veterinary Hospitals and creation of 86 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 86 posts of stock Assistants ..	96	77	76	77
Scheme for Veterinary Mobile Unit for the speedy control of contagious diseases amongst livestock ..	36	35	36	35
Scheme for the opening of 18 new permanent Outlaying Dispensaries under the charge of Veterinary Compounders ..	47	24	46	24
Scheme for the development of 20 selected Gaushalas in the Punjab at the rate of 5 per year during the 1st four years of the Plan ..	24	43	37	38
Eradication of Rinderpest from the Punjab ..	55	55	55	55
Expansion of Key Village Scheme in the Punjab for improvement of cattle ..	3,12	3,52	3,53	2,98
Scheme for the development of Poultry Industry in the State of Punjab and expansion of existing poultry farms ..	57	51	51	57
Development of Sheep and Wool in the Punjab ..	1,22	2,99	1,28	1,28
Total ..	7,61	9,49	7,94	7,25

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *O-4—Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes*	(Rupees in thousands)			
Construction of Modern Dairy Buildings along with a complete set of pasteurization plant at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar ..	..	5,17	..	..
Starting of two Co-operative Milk Supply Unions for the collection of milk from villages and its distribution after pasteurization in the city at the rate of one in the alternate years ..	..	..	6,75	..
Total ..	..	5,17	6,75	..
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *O-5—Forests*				
Sand Fixation experiment in Hissar District ..	..	13	..	..
Prevention of erosion from sloping Agricultural land in Gurgaon District	30	..	..	..
Total ..	30	13	..	..
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *O-6—Fisheries*				
Scheme for the grant of interest free loans to Fishermen, Co-operative Societies for Co-operative marketing	6	3	3	3
Total ..	6	3	3	3
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *O-8—Co-operation*				
Development of Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce ..	1,62	4,56	2,75	2,40
Development of Co-operative Farming Societies ..	38	68	38	2,36
Assistance to large sized Agricultural Credit Societies ..	30	45	46	76
Strengthening and extension of Co-operative Credit through Reserve Bank ..	..	..	..	..
Strengthening and extension of Rural Co-operative Credit through Reserve Bank	..	..	..	..
Strengthening of share capital of Co-operative Central Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
Development of Co-operative Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Produce	1,65	3,85	2,08	2,81
Provision of Government contribution towards share capital of New Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	..	..	..	19,00
Provision of Government contributions towards share capital of large sized primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,95	9,54	5,67	27,33

[Chief Minister]

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 10—*Multipurpose Project (The Bhakra-Nangal Project) Irrigation and Electricity*		(Rupees in	thousands)	
Part I (Irrigation)				
Construction of Bhakra Canals ..	..	85,39	..	..
Bhakra-Nangal Project—Nangal Hydel Channel and Power House ..	..	9,14	..	..
Part II (Electricity)				
Bhakra-Nangal Project (Production and Transmission 66 KV line and above)	75,00	1,61,25	75,00	70,00
Total ..	75,00	2,55,78	75,00	70,00
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 11—*Major and Medium Irrigation Projects*				
Madhopur Beas Link ..	6,00	17,40	14,00	9,00
Western Jamna Canal Remodelling ..	..	37,05	78,85	33,25
Sirhind Feeder Project ..	75,00	1,77,60	1,22,50	94,00
Gurgaon Canal Project ..	1,46,30	..	..	..
Sirsa Branch Munak Link Project ..	32,30	26,60	58,90	24,70
Increasing capacity of Channel in Karnal and Delhi Division for growing more rice and Remodelling and Canalisation of Main Line Lower of Western Jamna Canal ..	..	..	17,10	23,75
Extension of Flood Irrigation (lift) from Western Jamna Canal to Rewari Adjoining areas ..	53,20	..	..	..
Spillover of Projects from First-Five Year Plan to Second Five-Year Plan ..	4,20	2,95	6,60	5,60
Investigation of Schemes ..	95	95	95	95
Total ..	3,17,95	2,62,55	2,98,90	1,91,25
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 15—*Power Project (Electricity)*				
33 KV. line and Substation under Nangal Power Project left over for Construction during the Second Five-Year Plan ..	19,00	17,10	15,20	13,77
Works required for Bulk Supply to Simla, Rohtak, Sirsa, Rewari, Jagadhri, Kaithal, Loharu and Himachal Pradesh ..	1,19	1,42	1,42	1,43
Electrification of Urban areas under Bhakra-Nangal Scheme ..	4,65	9,94	10,28	4,68
Extension of services in the existing Local Distribution Schemes including augmentation as detailed below :— Gurgaon, Palwal, Bahadurgarh, Karnal, Sonepat, Jagadhri, Panipat, Kalka, Rupar, Moga, Fazilka and Abohar.	5,83	..	..	6,65
Electrification of new areas under the Bhakra-Nangal Scheme ..	1,00,16	82,60	81,15	64,83
Total ..	1,30,83	1,11,06	1,08,05	91,36

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District—			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 2—*Industries*	(Rupees in thousands)			
Loans for the development of small-scale industries in the Punjab ..	15,00	10,00	16,00	15,00
Grant of subsidies ..	25	50	25	25
Grant-in-aid to educated youngmen ..	13	15	12	13
Supply of improved handlooms and equipment to weavers ..	23	23	23	65
Participation in the establishment of factories in the Punjab ..	3,81	25,46	7,63	..
Development of two Industrial Estates ..	..	..	..	25,00
Development of Khadi and Village Industries ..	16,59	20,11	11,61	39,45
Quality Marking Scheme for Small-scale Industries ..	..	..	..	1,52
Establishment of Central Servicing Unit for Small-scale Industries ..	4,55	..	..	..
Model Workshop for Blacksmithy-cum-Carpentary, Tanning and Furniture ..	30	1,19	30	1,49
Design centre for the Improvement of Handicrafts ..	..	..	..	1,21
Establishment of Pottery Artware ..	..	..	2,76	..
Establishment of Dye-houses for the handloom industry ..	..	..	..	1,15
Establishment of Sales Depot for handloom cloth ..	60	80	40	60
Development of leather goods and Shoemakers Societies ..	2,12	96	2,89	2,50
Development of Handicraft among women through co-operatives ..	27	27	27	27
Establishment of Leather Production Centres ..	..	..	4,18	3,35
Establishment of Co-operative Village Tanneries ..	58	1,15	57	1,15
Establishment of Co-operative Leather Centres (Part of Scheme No. 36) ..	..	..	1,43	1,42
Total ..	44,43	60,82	48,64	95,14

[Chief Minister]

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District—			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 6—*Health*	(Rupees in thousands)			
National Water-supply and Drainage Scheme (Urban) ..	33,35	45,06	35,00	33,35
National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme (Rural) ..	50,00	22,00	25,00	5,00
Grants for Urban Sanitary Schemes and Rural Sanitary Works ..	5,50	7,40	5,70	5,50
Opening of Maternity Hospitals in the State ..	13	12	12	12
Grants-in-aid to T. B. Clinics and Hospitals ..	55	56	55	56
Grants to Ayurvedic Institutions in the Punjab ..	2	1	2	1
Financial assistance to Family Planning Scheme in the Punjab ..	20	21	21	21
Conversion of existing Dispensaries into Health Units ..	8,67	8,67	8,18	7,67
National Malaria Control Programme	9,27	2,91	8,56	10,48
Medical arrangements in the Rural areas—Increase in the sanctioned Budget allotment for the purchase of medicines to be supplied in 177 Provincialised Rural Dispensaries in the State ..	34	85	31	56
Opening of 200 new Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in the Punjab ..	2,36	2,36	1,95	1,99
Provincialization of Civil Dispensary, Hodal, Gurgaon District ..	59	..	..	..
Provincialization of Civil Dispensary, Ferozepore-Jhirka, District Gurgaon	13	..	..	..
Provincialization of Civil Hospital, Hissar	1,40	..	..	..
Additional posts of Class IV Servants in Rohtak, Karnal, etc. ..	..	..	29	29
Opening of 7 Dental Clinics at Karnal, Ambala, Rohtak, Dharamsala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Ferozepore ..	..	..	45	36
School Health Services (Urban)	..	..	83	1,65
Total ..	1,11,11	91,55	87,17	67,75

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Schemes to be incurred for the benefit of District—			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
	(Rupees in thousands)			
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 80—*Labour and Labour Welfare*				
Labour Welfare Scheme ..	66	66	28	..
Employees State Insurance Scheme ..	82	2,73	64	..
Total ..	1,48	3,39	92	..
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 82—*Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes*				
Removal of untouchability—Digging of new drinking water wells and repairs to old ones ..	35	35	35	28
Removal of untouchability—Subsidy for new houses ..	96	1,20	1,26	1,02
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—Subsidy for new houses ..	21	90	15	1,11
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—Subsidy for seed, agricultural implements, bullocks, etc. ..	6	15	4	15
Removal of Untouchability —Community Centres ..	1,01	81	81	81
Removal of untouchability—Tra[illegible]ng in Mills and Factories ..	12	16	16	12
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—Training in Mills and Factories ..	2	7	2	4
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—Nurse-Dai ..	..	5	..	10
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes—Loan for settling in Trades learnt ..	2	7	2	4
Total ..	2,75	3,76	2,81	3,67
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 8—*Other Social Services* 83—87 *Social Welfare*				
Opening of Welfare Extension Projects, Scheme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare, Board, New Delhi ..	65	45	40	59
Total ..	65	45	40	59

[Chief Minister]

Name of the Scheme	Cost of Sehemes to be incurred for the benefit of District—			
	Gurgaon	Hissar	Rohtak	Karnal
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *The Development of Bhakra-Nangal Areas*	(Rupees in thousands)			
Development of Mandis and Factory areas in the areas to be served by Bhakra-Nangal Canals ..	..	3,08,89	..	59,38
Total	..	3,08,89	..	59,38
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : *Printing*				
Construction of Buildings for Divisional Text Books Sales Depots (at Chandigarh and Jullundur) ..	15	15	15	17
Total ..	15	15	15	17
HEAD AND SUB-HEAD : 9—*Miscellaneous Publicity*				
Community Listening ..	96	96	96	96
Rural Publicity ..	22	91	22	22
Voluntary Organisation (Women Section)	2	2	2	2
Information Centres at District Head-quarters ..	5	6	5	6
Total ..	1,25	1,95	1,25	1,26
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,41,06	11,64,46	6,94,73	7,10,17

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि district-wise figures क्या हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਨਹੀਂ; split up ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ।

EXTENSION OF JULLUNDUR—NAWANSHAHR ROUTE

***6501. Shri Baloo Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any kacha route has been sanctioned from Nawanshahr to Sahiba ; if not, whether the existing route between Jullundur and Nawanshahr has been extended to Sahiba in district Hoshiarpur;

(b) whether any buses ply up to Sahiba ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) *First Part.*—Yes. This route is included in the list of new and kacha routes, permits on which will be granted shortly by the Regional Transport Authorities.

(b) No. *Second Part.*—No.

श्री बालू राम : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि अभी तक बसें न चलने का क्या कारण है ?

मुख्य मंत्री : नहीं, अभी तक permit नहीं दिये होंगे ।

श्री बालू राम : क्या permit हासिल करने के लिये कोई दरखास्त आई ?

मुख्य मंत्री: मुझे तो पता नहीं । Regional Authority को पता होगा । पता करके बता सकूंगा ।

SURVEY IN RESPECT OF DAMAGE TO CROPS CAUSED BY OCTOBER FLOODS

*6423. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to State—

(a) whether Government has completed a survey in respect of damage caused to crops by floods in October, 1955, in various areas of the State ; if so, the areas in which damage was between 25 and 50 per cent and over 50 per cent.

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the time by which the survey is expected to be completed ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) *First part.*—Yes.

Second part.—

Percentage of area damaged is as under:—

Name of district		Between 25 per cent and 50 per cent (acres)	Over 50 per cent (acres)
1. Amritsar	..	..	The whole of the district (area not available)
2. Gurdaspur	..	..	Ditto
3. Jullundur	..	916 villages (area not available)	404 villages (area not available)
4. Karnal	..	51,457	33,300
5. Rohtak	..	13,430	18,430
6. Hissar	..	6,467	12,017
7. Gurgaon	..	12,281	17,948
8. Ferozepore	..	232 villages (area not available)	444 villages (area not available)
9. Hoshiarpur	..	108,485	72,026
10. Ludhiana	..	168 villages (area not available)	360 villages (area not available)
11. Kangra	..	1,003	5,531
12. Ambala	..	38,547	26,112

(b) Does not arise.

RELIEF TO FLOOD SUFFERERS IN TEHSIL SONEPAT, DISTRICT ROHTAK

***6496. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the details of grants and loans, if any, given to residents of tehsil Sonepat, district Rohtak, who suffered losses due to rains and floods in river Jumna in October, 1955 ;

(b) the names of persons who received grants and loans referred to above ; and the amount given in each case ?

Shri Sher Singh : The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Member as soon as possible.

OVERSEERS IN P.W.D. (IRRIGATION BRANCH)

***6385. Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of posts (permanent and temporary separately) of overseers in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) during the years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, respectively ;

(b) the total number of temporary overseers who have got more than : (i) 5 years service ; (ii) 10 years service; and (iii) 15 years service :

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to make overseers with 5 years' or more of service as permanent ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a)

	Year		*Permanent*	*Temporary*
(i)	1952	..	275	631
(ii)	1953	..	275	1,138
(iii)	1954	..	275	1,282
(iv)	1955	..	275	924
(v)	1956	..	275	1,021

(b) (i) 239.

(ii) 70

(iii) 3.

(c) No.

SINKING OF EXPLORATORY TUBE-WELLS IN THE STATE

***6502. Shri Baloo Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to sink some exploratory tube-wells in the State ; if so, the total number of such tube-wells proposed to be sunk in the Hoshiarpur District and their location ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes. Six exploratory tube-wells are proposed to be sunk in Hoshiarpur District. For the present following 12 sites have been proposed, out of which finally 6 will be selected :—

(1) Mastiwal.

(2) Hariana.

(3) Jaja.

(4) Bullowal.

(5) Bhulewal.

(6) Barsi.

(7) Daulat Khan.

(8) Samundra Ratewal.

(9) Nurpur.

(10) Janauri.

(11) Badla (Tehsil Dasua).

(12) Nurpur Bedi.

श्री बालू राम : मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जगहों के जो नाम लिये हैं, यह साफ नहीं हैं। क्या इन की लिस्ट दे सकेंगे ?

मंत्री : बारह नाम पढ़ कर बताये हैं।

REPRESENTATION FROM LABOURERS WORKING AT BHAKRA DAM

***6504. Shri Mohan Lal Datta :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of unskilled workcharged labourers at present working in the Bhakra Dam area ;

(b) the maximum rate of daily wages being paid to the labourers referred to in part (a) above and maximum pay of the highest officers engaged to supervise the progress of work at Bhakra ; and

(c) whether the Government have recently received any representation from the labourers mentioned in part (a) above; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) 2,421.

(b) The labour employed at Bhakra is on monthly basis ; maximum rate being paid to unskilled labourer is Rs 55 per mensem plus Rs 11 as hazardous allowance. The highest officers supervising the works in Bhakra area are Executive Engineers, the senior most amongst them getting Rs 905 per mensem as pay.

(c) Yes, through the Nangal-Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh, but it has not been found possible to increase the wages of unskilled labour.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY WATER DISCHARGED FROM GANGUWAL POWER HOUSE

***6505. Shri Mohan Lal Datta :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the water discharged from the Ganguwal Power House through Ganguwal escape is thrown into Charan Ganga Khad near Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur ;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that the said water has washed away a considerable area of land; if so, the names of the landowners affected, and the extent of loss suffered by each ;

(c) the steps, if any taken or intended to be taken by Government to save the land referred to in part (b) above from further devastation ;

[Shri Mohan Lal Datta]

(d) whether the Government has so far paid any compensation to the landowners referred to in part (b) above ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) The Escape channel is being run for the absolute minimum time necessary to permit the required closure works being executed at Kotla Power House. The escape channel is expected to be closed by the 25th March, when further damage to the lands is expected to cease.

(d) No. Compensation will be paid to the owners as soon as the papers are ready and full details about the owners and the damage caused to their lands have been collected and is ready as explained in (b) above.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, SUR SINGH, DISTRICT AMRITSAR

***6084. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolution was passed by the Municipal Committee, Sur Singh, district Amritsar, in its meeting held on 22nd June, 1955, dismissing certain of its employees; if so, a copy thereof be laid on the Table;

(b) the date on which the resolution referred to in part (a) above was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, and the date on which it was received by him;

(c) whether any orders were passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, on the resolution referred to in part (a) above; if so, when and a copy thereof be laid on the Table,

(d) whether a copy of the orders referred to in part (c) above was sent to the said Municipal Committee; if so, when and the date when it was received by the Committee;

(e) whether any explanation under section 233 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, was sent by the said Municipal Committee to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, in connection with the orders passed by him; if so, a copy thereof be laid on the Table;

(f) whether a copy of the explanation referred to in part (e) above was forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the State Government under section 235 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, with his comments; if so, a copy thereof be laid on the Table;

(g) whether any decision has been taken by the Government in the matter; if so, a copy thereof be laid on the Table ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes. A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table.

(b) The resolution was forwarded by the Committee to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, on the 23rd June, 1955, and it was received in his office on the 28th June, 1955.

(c) Yes; on the 27th July, 1955. A copy of the order of Deputy Commissioner is laid on the Table.

(d) Yes; on the 27th July, 1955. It was received by the Committee on the 29th July, 1955.

(e) Yes. A copy of the explanation submitted by the Committee is laid on the Table.

(f) Yes. A copy of memorandum with which Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, forwarded the Committee's explanation with his own comments to Government is laid on the Table.

(g) No; the matter is still under consideration.

**नकल रैज़ोल्यूशन न: 1 पास करदा स्पैशल इजलास मुनअ्कदा 22-6-55 म्युनिसिपल कमेटी सुर सिंह ।

न: रैज़ोल्यूशन

कार्रवाई दफ्तर

सरदार बलवंत सिंह सैक्रेटरी (मुअत्तल शुदा) के केस की तहकीकात के लिये अपने स्पैसल इजलास मुनअ्कदा 24-1-55 में पड़तालिया सब कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी। इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दफतर में पेश कर दी है जिस में उन्होंने करार दिया है कि सरदार बलवंत सिंह पर आयद करदा इलज़ामात बिल्कुल सही साबित हो गये हैं। वह जाअल साज़ी, फरऊन मिज़ाजी, हुक्म अदूली, बददियानती, नाअहलियत और लाप्रवाही के मुतकिब करार दिये गये हैं। इसलिये कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की है कि इन को कमेटी (म्युनिसिपल कमेटी) की मुलाज़मत से बरतरफ कर दिया जाये । रिपोर्ट पेश है। मुनासिब हुक्म सादर फरमाया जाये ।

फैसला कमेटी

पड़तालिया सब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल वाज़ेह और साफ है । इस रिपोर्ट में कमेटी ने सैक्रेटरी साहिब सरदार बलबंत सिंह को 20 में से 18 इलज़ामात के मजरिया करार दिया है । इन में से बाज़ इलज़ामात संगीन किस्म के हैं। इन साबित करदा इलज़ामात की रौशनी में सब कमैटी ने यह सिफारिश की है कि सरदार बलवंत सिंह को म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की मुलाज़मत से बरतरफ कर दिया जाये । पड़तालिया सब कमेटी की यह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पढ़ी गई है और हमने इस पर अच्छी तरह से गौर किया है। हम इत्तफाक राये से सब कमेटी की सिफारिश कबूल करते हैं और सैक्रेटरी सरदार बलवंत सिंह को म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी की मुलाज़मत से बरतरफ करते हैं और साथ ही यह करार देते हैं कि तारीख मुअत्तली से आज तक इन को कोई अलाऊंस या तनखाह न दी जाये ।

हस्ताक्षर सेवा सिंह (गुरमुखी लिपि)
वाईस प्रेज़ीडेंट
23-6-55

**Note. The original resol ..on was in Urdu.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Shri Balwant Singh, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Sursingh, was suspended with effect from 24th January, 1955, on certain charges. A Sub-Committee of three members comprising of S. Sewa Singh, Vice-President, and S. Mohinder Singh and S. Kesar Singh members, was appointed to hold the departmental enquiry against him. During this course of enquiry Shri Balwant Singh submitted a representation to the Deputy Commissioner on 4th June, 1955, urging that Sarvshri Sewa Singh and Mohinder Singh, members of the enquiry sub-committee were on inimical terms with him as he was a prosecution witness in a criminal case registered against them under Section 107/151, Cr. P.C., and thus he did not expect justice at their hands; he further represented that the enquiry against him be entrusted to some Government Officer. Shri Balwant Singh forwarded a copy of the aforesaid representation to the Vice-President of the Committee as well. The enquiry sub-committee, however, hastened to wind up the enquiry without intimating Shri Balwant Singh its intention to do so and the Municipal Committee in its resolution No.1, dated 22nd June, 1955, adopting the recommendations of the enquiry sub-committee decided to dismiss Shri Balwant Singh from municipal service. The committee also decided that he be not paid any subsistence allowance for the period he remained under suspension.

2. Shri Kesar Singh a member of the aforesaid enquiry sub-committee has in his letter, dated 4th July, 1955, *inter alia* intimated that the report of the sub-committee on which Shri Balwant Singh has been dismissed is a prejudiced one and that the latter has not been given adequate opportunity to give defence. He has also stated that since Shri Balwant Singh was a prosecution witness against the two members of the enquiry sub-committee in a criminal case, both of them acted in a partial manner with a view to wreak vengeance on Shri Balwant Singh. He had declined to sign this report.

3. On the aforesaid representation of Shri Balwant Singh I decided to entrust the enquiry to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, to be held on the spot and on receipt of his findings to forward the case to the State Government for necessary orders under section 41 of the Punjab Municipal Act. Before these orders could, however, be issued, the committee in its resolution No. 1, dated 23rd June, 1955, dismissed Shri Balwant Singh.

4. From the above it is evident that the Committee's decision in dismissing Shri Balwant Singh without affording him an adequate opportunity to give defence and without even waiting for Deputy Commissioner's decision on his aforesaid representation, dated 4th June, 1955, is a prejudiced one and thus against public interest. This is further confirmed by the fact, that the Committee has denied Shri Balwant Singh even the subsistence allowance during the suspension period to which he was legally entitled under rule 7.2 of the C.S.R. Volume I, Part I, and which the Committee itself had decided before to allow him. I, therefore, in exercise of the power vested in me under section 232 of the Punjab Municipal Act, hereby suspend the execution of resolution No.1 passed by the Municipal Committee, Sursingh, in its meeting held on 23rd June, 1955, and further direct that enquiry against Shri Balwant Singh shall be held by the Resident Magistrate, Patti, on the spot. Any explanation which the committee may have to offer should be submitted within a fortnight of the receipt of this order in the municipal office failing which it shall be presumed that the committee have none to offer.

(Sd) . .
Deputy Commissioner,
Amritsar

No. LFA/9823, dated 27th July, 1955

A COPY is forwarded to the Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Sursingh, for information and necessary action.

2. The Municipal record relating to the departmental enquiry against Shri Balwant Singh should be immediately forwarded to the Resident Magistrate, Patti.

(Sd) . .
Deputy Commissioner,
Amritsar.

No. LFA/9824, dated 27th July, 1955

A COPY is forwarded to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, for information and early necessary action.

(Sd) . .
Deputy Commissioner,
Amritsar.

No. LFA/9825, dated 27th July, 1955

A COPY, with a copy of resolution No.1 passed by the Municipal Committee, Sursingh, in its meeting held on 22nd June, 1955, is forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Health and Local Government Departments, Chandigarh (Capital), for information and necessary action under section 235 of the Punjab Municipal Act.

(Sd) . . ,
Deputy Commissioner
Amritsar.

Copy of letter No. 196, dated the 8th of August, 1955, from the Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Sur Singh, District Amritsar, to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

Subject.—Suspension of resolution No. 1 passed in the special meeting held on 22nd June, 1955, dismissing S. Balwant Singh, Secretary, from the service of Municipal Committee, Sur Singh.

Kindly refer to your order, dated nil, forwarded to this office under your office No. No. LFA/9823, dated 27th July, 1955, received in this office on 29th July, 1955, in connection with the matter cited as subject:—

As directed by you in para No. 4 of your order I beg to submit as follows:—

2. Sardar Balwant Singh, Secretary, was suspended on 24th January, 1955, by resolution No. 1 of the committee passed in its special meeting. Just after the announcement of the decision he ran to the Police Station Bhikhiwind to lodge a report against me and two other members, namely, S. Mohinder Singh and S. Kundan Singh, under section 107/151, Criminal Procedure Code. Every thing seemed prearranged. The S. H. O., Bhikhiwind, came over here on the same evening and arrested us all under section 107/151, Cr. P.C., the same day. It can be safely asserted that S. Balwant Singh has always been in hands and gloves with the police and has been appearing as prosecution witness in many police cases which is not expected from any Municipal employee much less a secretary. All these steps were taken to threaten us to take no action against the secretary and create documentary evidence of enmity. Prior to this on his complaint on 24th December, 1955, S. Gurcharan Singh, Ex-Vice-President, was arrested under section 107/151, Cr.P.C, and bound down by R.M., Patti. The case under section 107/151, Cr. P.C., is still pending against me and two other members of the committee in the court of R.M., Patti. We all four members belong to the majority party.

3. *On merits.*—I need hardly tell you that the committee was perfectly within its rights in passing the resolution No. 1, dated 22nd June, 1955, under section 38 of the Municipal Act. During the course of enquiry all the rules laid down in Chapter IV of the Municipal Act (Page 213) were fully observed. The Secretary was duly charge-sheeted by the Committee,—*vide* its resolution No. 3, dated 28th December, 1954, and was afforded full facilities of defence. He filed his written replies to the charge-sheet and the Additional charge-sheet The enquiry sub-committee commenced its work on 30th March, 1955 and held its sittings on 30th March, 1955, 6th April, 1955, 16th April, 1955, 27th April, 1955, 6th May, 1955, 9th May, 1955, 13th May, 1955, 19th May, 1955, 29th May, 1955, 7th June, 1955, 18th June, 1955 and 22nd June, 1955. Out of these he (Secretary) appeared before the enquiry committee on 30th March, 1955, 6th April, 1955, 27th April, 1955, and 6th May, 1955 and cross-examined all the witnesses. He was served by registered notice with Postal Acknowledgment Due to appear on 9th May, 1955, 13th May, 1955, 19th May, 1955, 7th June, 1955 and 18th June, 1955, before the enquiry committee, but he never cared to turn up. For the appearance on 29th May, 1955, he refused service of the notice. These facts fully established that he was afforded all facilities of defence. In the face of it your remarks in para No.1 of your order that he was not afforded opportunity of defence are based on wrong information. Had your office sent this application for report to the committee you would have passed the orders otherwise.

4. *Application of Sardar Balwant Singh, dated* 4th June, 1955.—In the course of you order you have referred to the application of S. Balwant Singh, dated 4th June, 1955 This application seemed to have been received in your office on or about 4th June, 1955 It was the duty of your office to intimate the order passed by you on this application immediately as they knew that the enquiry was being held in this case and they were pressing hard for its early disposal. No information was passed to this committee up till the date of decision (22nd June, 1955). Under these circumstances you will find that the committee was not in the fault in passing the resolution of dismissal. Really the committee has been surprised to note that objection has been taken by you in para No.1 of your order to this

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]
appreciable act (speedy disposal) of the committee. The committee believes that all these remarks have been passed on the misrepresentation of the true facts of this case by your office which is highly regretable as your office had been pressing for the early disposal of the case,—*vide* your office No. LFCII/4989-M., dated 28th April, 1955 and LFCII/7192, dated 13th June, 1955. The committee has been adversely criticised for compliance of your previous orders to expedite this enquiry.

5. Legal aspect of the application of S. Balwant Singh, dated 6th April, 1955 As far as the committee has been able to ascertain there is no provision in the Municipal Act to entertain such applications by you during the course of enquiry and pass order to entrust the enquiry to any Magistrate after the final orders have been passed by the committee. The committee is firmly of the opinion that you have no legal authority to entertain the application of S. Balwant Singh , dated 6th April, 1955 and pass order entrusting the enquiry denovo to the Resident Magistrate, Patti. Hence the committee requests the favour of your quoting the provision of law under which this application was entertained and the order of entrusting the enquiry to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, was passed. In the opinion of the committee your order under reference which relates to the enquiry by Resident Magistrate, Patti, is not based on any law and in the absence of any legal sanction the committee is not bound to comply with it. Hence the committee approaches you to clarify this point as early as possible.

6. *No substantive appointment.*—I may also beg to add that Sardar Balwant Singh was appointed Secretary on 24th March,1937,—*vide* resolution No.22 of the committee (attached) but this appointment was never made substantive up till 22nd June, 1955. by the committee. This fact is fully established by the Municipal record in the office. On the other hand there is a resolution No. 133 passed in the general meeting of the small town committee on 6th March, 1951, in which the resignation of S. Balwant Singh, Secretary, was accepted and he was ordered to be relieved on 10th March, 1951. In resolution No. 146 passed on 10th March, 1951, Sardar Lal Singh, Vice-President, was authorised to sign the cheques of the committee, instead of the Secretary (copy attached). This resolution was confirmed by the committee,—*vide* its resolution No. 150 on 16th March, 1951. He was reappointed Secretary on 16th March, 1951. These facts fully established that the appointment of the Secretary was never made substantive. Hence he has no right to make any representation to you under Chapter IV of the Municipal Act.

7. As far as the application of Sardar Kesar Singh, Municipal Commissioner objecting to the recommendation of the sub-committee and the final decision of the committee is concerned, I submit as follows:—

8. As he was the member of the enquiry sub-committee he could write a note of dissent but he refused either to sign the recommendation of the majority or write a note of his dissent. So far as he did not care to attend the special meeting of 22nd June, 1955, in which this resolution was to be discussed. Under these circumstances his objection has no weight and should have been ignored.

Your order suspending the resolution No. 1, dated 22nd June, 1955, of the committee is not based on facts and is illegal. It has been passed without hearing the committee and as such is based on one sided version. There is nothing against the public interest in this resolution. Instead of suspending the resolution you should have approved it as you were aware that a case under section 409, I.P.C., for the misappropriation of Rs 200-8-0 from the municipal funds was ordered by you to be registered against S. Balwant Singh. Secretary, after the spot enquiry by officer-in-charge Local Bodies on 6th February, 1955. This order has been complied with and police is investigating this case. This order fully proves that *prima facie* case has been made out against S. Balwant Singh.

9. As far as the payment of subsistence allowance is concerned the committee is fully competent to revise, amend or cancel its resolution and as such it resolved to withhold payment of the subsistence allowance.Now you have objected to it the matter will be placed before the next meeting of the committee and decision reached. The total amount of subsistence allowance to which S. Balwant Singh is entitled comes to Rs 198 up to 22nd June, 1955 and the misappropriated money is Rs 200-8-0, the committee is entitled to this amount. Hence withholding of it was justified.

(Sd) . .

Vice-President.

Copy of memorandum No. LFC-II/82, dated 13th January,1956, from the Deputy Commissioner Amritsar, to the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Health and Local Government Departments, Chandigarh Capital.

Subject.—Suspension of resolution No. 1 passed by the Municipal Committee, Sur Singh, in its meeting held on 22nd June, 1955, regarding dismissal of Shri Balwant Singh .

Reference correspondence resting with your memorandum No. 9165-C-55/63065, dated the 4th of October, 1955, on the subject noted above.

I enclose a copy of letter No. 196, dated 8th August, 1955, from the Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Sur Singh, containing the required explanation prepared by him in pursuance of its resolution No. 3, dated 30th July, 1955.

I may state that in deciding to entrust the enquiry against Shri Balwant Singh, Secretary, to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, the only consideration with me was to ensure justice for the official whom the majority party in the committee did not wish to keep on and from which he could not expect justice. As it happened it came to the position that the accused themselves became the judges and it was to avoid this situation that it was decided to entrust the enquiry to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, and thereby to give the official a fair deal. There is no question of a Magisterial enquiry in this case, which on the other hand, is a departmental affair and as such there is no question of any law as raised by the Vice-President.

4. The committee was aware of the fact that Shri Balwant Singh did not expect justice out of the enquiry held by it and an advance copy of his application dated 4th June, 1955, had been forwarded to it. So unless the Committee was highly interested against the employee, it could not have hastened to pronounce its judgment without waiting for the fate of that application which was originally addressed to me. One of the three members of the enquiry Sub-Committee constituted by the Committee, namely, Shri Kesar Singh, had also actually intimated to me that the findings of the Committee were prejudiced and that adequate opportunity had not been afforded to Shri Balwant Singh to offer his defence. Shri Balwant Singh it may be added, was a prosecution witness in a criminal case against the remaining two members of the enquiry Sub-Committee.

5. It is correct that the act of the Committee in dismissing its Secretary was not in excess of its powers but it was contrary all the same to public interest in the sense that it was against equity, justice and good conscience.

6. In these circumstances it is requested that the order passed by me under section 232 of the Punjab Municipal Act, suspending the execution of Committee's resolution No. 1, dated 23rd June, 1955, dismissing Shri Balwant Singh may be confirmed under section 235 of the Act. I may add that directive issued by me requiring the Committee to forward the Municipal Record of the case to the Resident Magistrate, Patti, to enable him to proceed with the inquiry has not been complied with so far and the general tone of the Vice-President's letter is also obvious to need any comments from me.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY AGAINST SHRI BALWANT SINGH, SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, SUR SINGH, DISTRICT AMRITSAR

***6085. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolutions were passed by the Municipal Committee Sur Singh, District Amritsar, between the period from 20th July, 1955 to 30th January, 1956, in connection with the orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, on the departmental enquiry made by the Resident Magistrate, Patti, in the case of the Secretary of the said Committee; if so, copies of the resolutions of the Committee and of the orders of the Deputy Commissioner be placed on the Table;

(b) whether any correspondence has passed between the said Municipal Committee and the Deputy Commissioner on the subject referred to in part (a) above between 27th July, 1955 and 30th January, 1956; if so, copies of the correspondence be laid on the Table;

(c) whether the said case was forwarded to the Government for final orders; if so, the decision, if any, taken by the Government thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) No.

(b) (&) (c) Do not arise.

THRIFT CREDIT SOCIETIES IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT

*6347. **Sardar Khem Singh :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of Thrift Credit Societies in Amritsar District at present;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste Thrift Credit Societies and the names of places where these are situated in district Amritsar ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) 922.

(b) *First Part.*—40.

Second Part.—The names of places are contained in the statement laid on the Table.

Bhitewadh, Tola Mangal, Bue Nangali, Jagdev Kalan, Sainsra Kalan, Gohokewali, Bhallapind, Lopoke, Adliwala, Attalgarh Dhopian, Bhangali, Chatiwind, Dhariwala, Dadupura, Gadar Jadha, Mair, Khidowali, Baler Bala Pain, Mirankot, Mehme, Pandori Warraich, Dadarabad, Ramdewali, Tarsika, Tanel, Tung, Attalgarh, Mano Chahal, Nowshehra Panwan, Pakhoke, Pandori Hassan, Raishiana, Taragarh, Dhande, Ubung, Sheikh, Singhpura, Valtoha, Wan.

OVERSEERS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, ELECTRICITY BRANCH

*6387. **Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of posts (permanent and temporary separately) of Overseers in the Public Works Department (Electricity Branch) during the years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, respectively;

(b) the total number of temporary Overseers who have got more than (i) 5 years service, (ii) 10 years service, and (iii) 15 years service;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to make overseers with 5 years' or more of service as permanent ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) Permanent posts of Overseers—

1952	.. 9
1953	.. 10
1954	.. 15
1955	.. 15
1956	.. 15

Temporary posts—

1952	.. 29
1953	.. 53
1954	.. 54
1955	.. 42
1956	.. 42

(b) Temporary Overseers.

(i) More than five years service	9
(ii) More than ten years service	Nil
(iii) More than 15 years service	Nil

(c) No. Confirmations of temporary hands are ordered against permanent posts as and when these become vacant.

श्रीमती सीता देवी: माननीय मंत्री ने सवाल के (बी) भाग के जवाब में बताया है कि उन में से कई 10 या 15 साल से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी पक्के नहीं हुए तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि गवर्नमैण्ट की बाकी services के लिये क्या rule बना हुआ है कि एक गवर्नमेंट servant कितनी देर बाद permanent हो जाता है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ servant ਤਦ ਹੀ ਪਕਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਪਕੀ ਥਾਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਹੋਵੇ ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बताया है कि अगर कोई permanent जगह खाली हो तब कोई Government servant पक्का हो सकता है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आया ऐसा कोई rule नहीं बना हुआ जिस के मुताबिक वह कुछ खास अरसे की service के बाद खुद बखुद permanent हो जाता हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की वज़ाहत की क्या ज़रूरत है ?

(What is the necessity of going into the details of this thing ?)

श्रीमती सीता देवी : क्या ऐसा कोई rule नहीं है जिस के मुताबिक एक गवर्नमेंट servant चंद साल की नौकरी के बाद अपने आप permanent हो जाता हो ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਨਹੀਂ, ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ rule ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਆਪ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ verify ਕਰ ਲਵੋ ।

CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS AND RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS BY ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT AT REWARI.

***6483. Shri Chuni Lal** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Electricity Department proposes to construct some office buildings and residential quarters for their staff posted at Rewari, district Gurgaon; if so, the place where the site has been acquired for the purpose and its area;

(b) whether the Department has received any application from some citizens of Rewari requesting that the buildings referred to in part (a) above be constructed in the Model town area where a sufficient area of land acquired by Government is still unbuilt; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes. The site for this purpose has been selected near Delhi-Alwar Railway Line adjacent to District Board Rest-house. The area of this land is 4 acres.

(b) Yes, but no action on this representation is possible as land has already been acquired and the preliminary works had also been completed. It is essential to build the quarters at Grid Sub-station site so that the staff is readily available to attend to faults, break-downs, etc., to ensure continuity of supply.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN TEHSIL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6484. Shri Chuni Lal** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the electricity lining work up to Rewari Town in Gurgaon District has been completed; if so, the date of its completion;

(b) the date when electric power was supplied in the said town along with the rate per unit for household consumption and power;

(c) the time by which supply of electric power is expected to be extended to the rural areas of tehsil Rewari, district Gurgaon?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) No. The line to Rewari is nearing completion.

(b) Supply from Nangal has not so far been given to the town of Rewari.

(c) Extension of electric line to rural areas of rewari depends upon the load requirements from the villages. If people of these villages come forward with sufficient demand of power and the expenditure involved is found financially justified, the supply of electricity would be arranged in about 3 months time or so.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RURAL AREAS OF TEHSIL UNA, DISTRICT HOSHIARPUR

*6503. **Shri Mohan Lal Datta** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any scheme to electrify the rural areas of tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur; if so, the details thereof together with the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes; the areas proposed for electrification at present and the stage of each proposal are as under:—

(i) The Local Distribution Project for the electrification of Una Town and villages Bhabour-bas, Kathera, Kalsera, Mahatpur, Badsera, Dhelan, Taba, Malhat, Arniala and Kotla has since been sanctioned by the Government and the detailed working estimates are under preparation. Work will be taken in hand within about three months.

(ii) The Local Distribution Project for Santokhgarh and Nangal Kalan is under sanction with the Government and execution of work will start in the later part of this year.

(iii) The Local Distribution Project for the electrification of the villages Dher Nangli, Kiratpur, Lallpur, Naroli, Nurpur Bedi, Thana, Takhat Garh, Bajrur, Abiana, Shahpur, Bassi, Chanoli, Musapur, Azampur, Mune Aulakh and Bains is under preparation with the Electricity Branch and it will be submitted shortly to the Government for sanction. The execution of work is anticipated to start in the later part of this year.

LIBRARIES

*6076. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the name of biggest Library in the State together with the total number of books therein at present;

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred by the Government in the State on the libraries;

(c) the total number of Government libraries at present in each Tehsil and District in the State ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) The Punjab Civil Secretariat Library Simla, is at present the biggest library of the State. It contains about 60,000 books.

(b) Rs 47,818-4-9 and Rs 1,01,606-4-0 were spent on the libraries during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56, respectively. These figures do not include expenditure incurred by the Education, Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Public Health Departments and the Punjab Civil Secretariat Library. This information is being collected and will be supplied later.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table.

List showing number of Government libraries at present in each Tehsil and District in the state

Name of District	Number of libraries in the District	Name of Tehsil	Number of libraries in the Tehsil
1. Ambala ..	5	Ambala ..	..
		Kharar ..	1
		Rupar ..	1
		Naraingarh ..	1
		Jagadhri ..	2
2. Hissar ..	11	Hissar ..	2
		Hansi ..	3
		Bhiwani ..	2
		Fatehabad ..	2
		Sirsa ..	2
3. Gurgaon ..	..	..	..
4. Rohtak ..	9	Rohtak ..	4
		Gohana ..	3
		Jhajjar ..	2
5. Karnal ..	9	Karnal ..	2
		Panipat ..	2
		Thanesar ..	2
		Kaithal ..	3
6. Ludhiana ..	11	Ludhiana ..	4
		Samrala ..	3
		Jagraon ..	4
7. Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	..
8. Jullundur ..	55	Phillaur ..	14
		Jullundur ..	..

[Chief Minister]

Number of District	Number of libraries in the District	Name of Tehsil	Number of libraries in the Tehsil
Jullundur (concld).		Nawanshehr ..	41
		Nakodar ..	..
9. Amritsar ..	10	Amritsar ..	4
		Ajnala ..	3
		Tarn Taran ..	2
		Patti ..	1
10. Ferozepore ..	4	Ferozepore ..	2
		Moga ..	1
		Fazilka ..	1
11. Kangra ..	16	Dharamsala ..	1
		Palampur ..	4
		Kangra ..	3
		Nurpur ..	3
		Dera ..	1
		Hamirpur ..	1
		Kulu ..	3
12. Gurdaspur ..	21	Batala ..	11
		Gurdaspur ..	6
		Pathankot ..	4
13. Simla ..	2	..	..

GIRLS SCHOOLS IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT

***6348. Sardar Khem Singh :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the total number of Primary, Middle and High Schools, respectively, for Girls in Amritsar District at present and the names of the places where they are located ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (i) Primary Schools 145

(ii) Middle Schools .. 26

(iii) High Schools 9

Total 180

(2) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table

List of Girls High, Middle and Primary Schools in Amritsar District.

Girls High Schools (M.B. and Private and Government.)

1. Government Girls High School, Amritsar.
2. Alexandra Girls High School, Amritsar.
3. Saraswati Girls High School, Amritsar.
4. M.B. Girls High School, Mahan Singh Gate, Amritsar.
5. M.B. Girls High School, Patti.
6. M.S.K. Girls High School, Kairon.
7. Mata Ganga Girls High School, Baba Bakala.
8. M.B. Girls High School, Tarn Taran.
9. Gandu Mal Arya Girls High School, Patti.

Girls Middle Schools (M.B., Private, Government and District Board)

1. Smt. Daya Wanti Girls Middle School, Amritsar.
2. Vedic Girls Middle School, Amritsar.
3. Arya Girls Middle School, Amritsar.
4. Guru Nanak Girls Middle School, Amritsar.
5. Khalsa College Girls School, Amritsar.
6. Arya Girls Middle School, Tarn Taran.
7. Arya Girls Middle School, Patti.
8. Saint Mary Girls Middle School, Amritsar.
9. M.B. Girls Middle School, Chowk Passian, Amritsar.
10. M.B. Girls Middle School, Nawan Kot, Amritsar.
11. M.B. Girls Middle School, Mahan Singh Road, Amritsar.
12. M.B. Girls Middle School, Nimak Mandi, Amritsar.
13. M.B. Girls Middle School, Khemkaran.
14. Government Girls Middle School, Butala.
15. Government Girls Middle School, Attari.
16. Government Girls Middle School, Jallalabad.
17. M.B. Girls Middle School, Jandiala Guru.
18. D.B. Girls Middle School, Kairon.
19. D.B. Girls Middle School, Ajnala.
20. D.B. Girls Middle School, Rayya.
21. D.B. Girls Middle School, Chhabhal.
22. D.B. Girls Middle School, Naushehra Panwan.
23. D.B. Girls Middle School, Tapiala.
24. D.B. Girls Middle School, Bhakna Khurd.
25. D.B. Girls Middle School, Kasel.
26. D.B. Girls Middle School, Verka.

Girls Primary Schools (M.B./D.B. and Private.)

1. Guru Ram Dass Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
2. Bibi Isher Kaur Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
3. Guru Hargobind Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
4. Mission Girls Primary School, Asra Pura.
5. Mission Girls Primary School, Jandiala Guru.
6. Mission Girls Primary School, Tarn Taran.
7. Martha David Girls Primary School, Dukh Niwaran.
8. Khalsa Girls Primary School, Majitha.
9. Arya Adarsh Girls Primary School, Putli Ghar Amritsar.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

Girls Primary Schools (M. B./D. B. and Private)—Contd.

10. B.K. Co-education Girls School, Amritsar.
11. Azad Public Girls School, Amritsar.
12. Central Beri Gate, Amritsar.
13. Krishan Kaushak Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
14. Arya Adarsh Kanya Mahavidyala Chowk Passian.
15. Go-Swami Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
16. New Modern Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
17. Shehjada Nand Girls Primary School, Amritsar.
18. Ram Kanya Pathshala Amritsar.
19. Chheharta Girls Primary School, Chheharta.
20. Janta Girls Primary School, Chheharta.
21. M.B. Girls Primary School, Ramdas.
22. M.B. Girls Primary School, Noordi Bazar, Tarn Taran.
23. M.B. Girls Primary School, Gurad Road, Tarn Taran.
24. M.B. Girls Primary School, Kot Baba Deep Singh, Amritsar.
25. M.B. Girls Primary School, Dalmandi, Amritsar.
26. M.B. Girls Primary School, Jaura Pipal, Amritsar.
27. M.B. Girls Primary School, Kot Sufaid, Amritsar.
28. M.B. Girls Primary School, Mai Sewan, Amritsar.
29. M.B. Girls Primary School, St. Parja, Amritsar.
30. M.B. Girls Primary School, Sharif Pura, Amritsar.
31. M.B. Girls Primary School, Bhagtanwala, Amritsar.
32. M.B. Girls Primary School, Putlighar, Amritsar.
33. D.B. Girls Primary School, Kairon.
34. D.B. Girls Primary School, Kirtowal.
35. D.B. Girls Primary School, Bundala.
36. D.B. Girls Primary School, Chima Bath.
37. D.B. Girls Primary School, Chita Kalan.
38. D.B. Girls Primary School, Jabbowal.
39. D.B.Girls Primary School, Gehri.
40. D.B. Girls Primary School, Mattewal.
41. D.B. Girls Primary School, Rupowali Brahmnan.
42. D.B. Girls Primary School, Valtoha.
43. D.B. Girls Primary School, Panjwar.
44. D.B. Girls Primary School, Khilchian.
45. D.B. Girls Primary School, Ibban Kalan.
46. D.B. Girls Primary School, Duder Wahib.
47. D.B. Girls Primary School, Rupowali Chogawan.
48. D.B. Girls Primary School, Dubli.
49. D.B. Girls Primary School, Beas.
50. D.B. Girls Primary School, Kulla.
51. D.B. Girls Primary School, Mianwind.
52. D.B. Girls Primary School, Dharar.
53. D.B. Girls Primary School, Vairowal
54. D.B. Girls Primary School, Minhala Jai Singh.
55. D.B. Girls Primary School, Gharyala.
56. D.B. Girls Primary School, Dibbipura.

Girls Primary Schools (M. B./D. B. and Private)—Concld.

57. D.B. Girls Primary School, Bhikhiwind.
58. D.B. Girls Primary School, Jallopur Khera.
59. D.B. Girls Primary School, Bharowal.
60. D.B. Girls Primary School, Chima Kalan.
61. D.B. Girls Primary School, Khalra.
62. D.B. Girls Primary School, Khalra.
63. D.B.Girls Primary School, Bhangali Kalan.
64. D.B. Girls Primary School, Mehta.
65. D.B. Girls Primary School, Sabhra.
66. D.B. Girls Primary School, Bahgarian.
67. D.B. Girls Primary School, Kot Mahmad Khan.
68. D.B. Girls Primary School, Ekal Gadda.
69. D.B. Girls Primary School, Roranwala Khurd.
70. D.B. Girls Primary School, Kallah.
71. D.B. Girls Primary School, Khan Chapri.
72. D.B. Girls Primary School, Pakhoke.
73. D.B. Girls Primary School, Tur.
74. D.B. Girls Primary School, Margindpura.
75. D.B. Girls Primary School, Baba Bakala.
76. D.B. Girls Primary School, Surwind.
77. D.B. Girls Primary School, Verpal.
78. D.B. Girls Primary School, Lahoka.
79. D.B. Girls Primary School, Dhariwal.
80. D.B. Girls Primary School, Mano Chahal.
81. D.B. Girls Primary School, Brahampura.
82. D.B. Girls Primary School, Lopoke.
83. D.B. Girls Primay School, Kasel.
84. D.B. Girls Primary School, Tara Garh.
85. D.B. Girls Primary School, Urdan.
86. D.B. Girls Primary School, Tharu.
87. D.B. Girls Primary School, Bhillowal.
88. D.B. Girls Primary School, Fatehpur Rajputan.
89. D.B. Girls Primary School, Chamyari.
90. D.B. Primary School, Sathiala.
91. D.B. Primary School, Nagoke.
92. D.B. Primary School, Jasterwal.
93. D.B. Primary School, Dhardev.
94. D.B. Primary School, Nag Kalan.
95. D.B. Primary School, Balarwal.
96. D.B. Primary School, Vallah.
97. D.B Primary School, Van.
98. D.B. Primary School, Kaonke.
99. D.B. Primary School, Chuslewad.
100. D.B. Primary School, Attari.
101. D.B. Primary School, Butala.
102. D.B. Primary School, Bhoma.
103. D.B. Primary School, Buttar Kalan.
104. D.B. Primary School, Bohlian.
105. D.B. Primary School, Bhakna Khurd.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

Girls Primary Schools (M. B./D.B. and Private—concld.

105. D.B. Primary School, Chetanpura.
107. D.B. Primary School Chawinda Devi.
108. D.B. Primary School, Chajjalwaddi.
109. D.B. Primary School, Dhotian.
110. D.B. Primary School, Dhand.
111. D.B. Primary School, Fatehabad.
112. D.B. Primary School, Gohalwar.
113. D.B. Primary School, Jallalabad.
114. D.B. Primary School, Jama Rai
115. D.B. Primary School, Jalal Usman.
116. D.B. Primary School, Jethuwal.
117. D.B. Primary School, Jagdev Kalan.
118. D.B. Primary School, Kala Ghanupur.
119. D.B. Primary School, Kathu Nangal.
120. D.B. Primary School, Kirtan Garh.
121. D.B. Primary School, Khadoor Sahib.
122. D.B. Primary School, Lakhuwal.
123. D.B. Primary School, Muchhal.
124. D.B. Primary School, Nizampura.
125. D.B. Primary School, Palaspur.
126. D.B. Primary School, Pheruman.
127. D.B. Primary School, Raja Sansi.
128. D.B. Primary School, Rataul.
129. D.B. Primary School, Sham Nagar.
130. D.B. Primary School, Sirhali.
131. D.B. Primary School, Shahbabpura.
132. D.B. Primary School, Sufian.
133. D.B. Primary School, Sultanwind.
134. D.B. Primary School, Tarsikka.
135. D.B. Primary School, Thathi Thara.
136. D.B. Primary School, Udho Nangal.
137. D.B. Primary School, Wanike.
138. D.B. Primary School, Verka.
139. D.B. Primary School, Wazir Bhullar.
140. D.B. Primary School, Vachhoa.
141. D.B. Primary School, Jallalpura.
142. D.B. Primary School, Chohla Sahib.
143. D.B. Primary School, Mari Megha.
144. D.B. Primary School, Sur Singh.
145. D.B. Primary School, Narli.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

***6494. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of teachers together with the total number of students at present in the Government and privately managed schools in the State, respectively ;

(b) the number of schools in the State where double shifts have been introduced ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a)—

	Government Schools	*Privately managed Schools*
Teachers ..	1,757	8,392
Students ..	54,778	3,11,212

(b) None.

OVERSEERS IN P.W.D. (B. & R. BRANCH)

*6386. **Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of posts (permanent and temporary separately) of Overseers in the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads Branch) during the years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, respectively;

(b) the total number of temporary Overseers who have got more than (i) 5 years' service, (ii) 10 years' service, and (iii) 15 years' service;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to make Overseers with 5 years' or more of service as permanent ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

	Permanent posts of overseers	*Temporary posts of overseers*
(a) 1952 ..	56	76
1953 ..	56	109
1954 ..	56	137
1955 ..	56	182
1956 ..	56	183
(b) (i) More than 5 years' service		51
(ii) More than 10 years' service		25
(iii) More than 15 years' service		Nil

(c) No.

JAIL INDUSTRIES

*6425. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government has appointed a separate Director of Jail Industries; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by the Officer mentioned in part (a) above for the development of Jail Industries in the State ?

Shri Mohan Lal: (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

FIXATION OF RATES OF GINNING AND PRESSING

*6500. **Shri Baloo Ram** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government has fixed any rates for Ginning and Pressing to be charged by factory owners ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. The following rates have been fixed by Government :—

(1) Ginning only .. Rs 12-6-0 per bale
(2) Pressing only .. Rs 6-10-0 per bale
(3) Ginning and Pressing .. Rs 19 per bale

श्री बालू राम : क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि यह जो rates गवर्नमेंट ने fix किये हैं यह कब से लागू हुए हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ; ਇਹ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ।

श्री बालू राम : यह कौन सी तारीख से लागू हुए थे ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਤਾਰੀਖ ਦਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ।

श्री बालू राम : क्या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि यह किस तारीख से लागू करने का फैसला किया गया था ?

Mr. Speaker : It does not arise in view of the reply given by the Chief Minister.

REHABILITATION OF MEOS AND NON-MEO MUSLIMS IN GURGAON DISTRICT

***6470. Shri Babu Dayal :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of Meos and the other Muslims in district Gurgaon who have not so far been rehabilitated together with the reasons therefor?

Shri Mohan Lal : 1,601 Meos and Non-Meo Muslims have not been rehabilitated. The reasons are as under :—

(i) Applications of 975 have been rejected.

(ii) Applications of 626 are pending.

DEATH OF CHHAJU RAM, SON OF GURHIA RAM IN MAHA LAXMI FACTORY, ABOHAR, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE

***6075. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan boy named Chhaju Ram son of Gurhia Ram was killed while working on a belt in Maha Laxmi Factory, Abohar, district Ferozepore, on the 27th December, 1955, at about 7.00 or 7-30 p.m.

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the Labour Department has made any investigations into the causes that led to his death together with the amount of compensation; if any, paid to the dependants of the deceased by the factory owners or the Government ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) Yes.

(b) *Part I.*—Yes,

Part II.—Since no compensation to the dependants of the deceased has so far been made by the employers, the dependants of the deceased have been advised to file an application in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Ferozepore, who is the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act and is the competent authority to adjudicate on such compensation cases .

LABOUR CONSTRUCTION SOCIETIES

***6346. Sardar Khem Singh :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of Labour Construction Societies in Amritsar District at present together with the number amongst them of those constituted by members of the Scheduled Castes ?

Shri Sher Singh : *First Part.*—45 .
Second Part.—44.

BILLS INTRODUCED

THE COURT FEES (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill .

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I introduce the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh): Sir, I introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB BETTERMENT CHARGES AND ACREAGE RATES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Betterment Charges nd Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill .

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I introduce the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS (REPEAL) BILL, 1956.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill.

THE PUNJAB REVENUE APPEALS AND PROCEEDINGS (DISPOSAL AND RESTORATION) BILL, 1956.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceeding (Disposal and Restoration) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill.

THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL HOUSING BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill, 1956.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक announcement करना चाहता हूं । जो agenda आप को इस से पहले दिया गया था उस में special sitting के तौर पर आज, कल और परसों-तीन दिन Draft States Reorganisation Bill के लिये रखे गये थे मगर अब यह फैसला किया गया है कि इस discussion को आज और कल तक ही महदूद किया जाये और परसों शाम को जो sitting होनी थी वह अब उसी दिन सुबह 9½ बजे होगी ।

[I want to make an announcement. In the agenda supplied to you earlier, three days, that is, today, tomorrow and day after tomorrow were fixed for holding special sittings for the discussion of the Draft States Reorganisation Bill. However, it has now been decided to restrict the discussion to two days, i.e., today and tomorrow. The meeting fixed for the afternoon of day after tomorrow will now be held at 9-30 a. m. the same day.]

The House agreed to the proposal.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : On a point of information, Sir. हदबन्दी कमिशन के बिल पर अब जब कि दो दिन कर दिये हैं, तो क्या कल सारा दिन इसी बिल पर बहस होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल सुबह के वक्त ही इस पर बहस होगी । (This will be taken up tomorrow in the morning Sitting.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : तो क्या जनाब इस के लिये वक्त कम नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Members की request पर ही मैंने ऐसा किया है । परसों छुट्टियां होने वाली हैं सभी Members घरों को जाना चाहते हैं ।

[I have done so at the request of the hon. Members. We are going to have holidays from day after tomorrow and all the Members want to go home.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : I seek your permission, Sir, to move Demands Nos. 14, 20 and 21 so that Members can discuss all these Demands together.

Mr. Speaker : I hope the House has no objection to these Demands being moved and discussed together . This will facilitate hon. Members to express their views on the subject of Industries. The Demands will, of course, be put to the vote of the House separately.

The House agreed .

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,88,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—
(1) 36—Scientific Departments.
(2) 47—Miscellaneous Departments.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister may move the other two demands also.

INDUSTRIES

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,13,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 43—Industries.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,38,88,100 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Outside the Revenue Account).

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,88,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) 36—Scientific Departments.
(2) 47—Miscellaneous Departments.

That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,13,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 43—Industries.

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,38,88,100 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Outside the Revenue Account).

I have received the following cut motions on these demands. These will be deemed to have been moved. These can be discussed along with the Demands.

DEMAND NO. 14.

(47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS) (LABOUR ONLY)

1. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina :**
2. **Sardar Darshan Singh :**
3. **Shri Wadhawa Ram :**
4. **Sardar Bachan Singh :**

That item of Rs 2,26,700 on account of F-1—Labour be reduced by Re. 1.

5. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina :**
6. **Sardar Darshan Singh :**
7. **Shri Wadhawa Ram :**
8. **Sardar Bachan Singh :**

That item of Rs 63,780 on account of F-2—Industrial Tribunals be reduced by Re. 1.

9. **Shri Daulat Ram Sharma :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

10. **Shri Benarsi Das Gupta :**

That the demand be reduced by Re.1.

11. **Shri Kasturi Lal Goel :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

DEMAND NO. 20

(43 —INDUSTRIES)

1. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina :**
2. **Sardar Darshan Singh :**
3. **Shri Wadhawa Ram :**
4. **Sardar Bachan Singh :**

That item of Rs 10,31,340 on account of A-4—Industrial Education be reduced by Re. 1.

5. **Rao Gajraj Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

6. **Rai Raghuvir Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

7. **Shri Lal Chand Pratthi :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

8. **Comrade Ram Kishan :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

9. **Shri Sri Chand :**
10. **Shri Maru Singh Malik :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

11. **Shri Sadhu Ram :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

12. **Pandit Mohan Lal Datta :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

13. **Sardar Khem Singh Tung :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

14. **Shri Daulat Ram Sharma :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

15. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

16. **Shri Benarsi Das Gupta :**

That the demand be reduced by Re.1.

17. **Shrimati Sita Devi :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

18. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina :**
19. **Sardar Darshan Singh :**
20. **Shri Wadhawa Ram :**
21. **Sardar Bachan Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

22. **Shri Mool Chand Jain :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

23. **Shri Kasturi Lal Goel :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

24. **Sardar Uttam Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Re.1.

25. **Professor Mota Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

DEMAND NO. 21

[72—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)]

1. **Rai Raghuvir Singh :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

2. **Shri Sadhu Ram :**

That the demand be reduced by Rs.100.

3. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

4. **Shri Benarsi Das Gupta :**

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

5. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina :**
6. **Sardar Darshan Singh :**

7. **Shri Wadhawa Ram.**
8. **Sardar Bachan Singh :**
 That the demand be reduced by Re.1.
9. **Professor Mota Singh :**
 That the demand be reduced by Re.1.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Dev Raj Sethi to make his speech.

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, Industries के महकमे के साल 1954-55 के accounts को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उस साल में कुल खर्च 33,25,573 रुपए हुआ। उस के मुकाबले अब जिस साल का बजट पेश हो रहा है उस में 97,17,600 रुपये और 1,38,00,000 रुपये की रकमें हैं। इस तरह पिछले साल में बलिहाज provision जितनी तरक्की industries ने की है उस के लिये हमारे मंत्री और Director of Industries मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं। बाकी काम के मुताल्लिक कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो मैं इस महकमा वालों के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। First Five-Year Plan और Second Five-Year Plan में एक इम्तयाज़ी फर्क यह है कि जहां पहली प्लैन में ज़ोर Agriculture और Irrigation या River Valley Projects पर था दूसरी प्लैन में ज़ोर heavy industry पर होगा। मगर मैंने new expenditure के यह सारे सफे देखे हैं, मुझे इन में कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम जो पंजाब के लिये heavy industry के लिये रखा गया हो, दिखाई नहीं दिया। जहां तक हमारे सूबा में बेकारी का सम्बन्ध है यह बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। हमारा सूबा पहले ही पसमांदा है और अब अगर बेकारी को दूर न किया गया तो इस के नतीजे और भी बुरे हो सकते हैं। अब हमारे पास Second Five-Year Plan का बहुत अच्छा मौका है। और जैसा कि कहा गया है यह Industrial Plan है इसलिये मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि यहां पर cement की heavy industry कायम करने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। इस industry की हमें सख्त ज़रूरत है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि आज पंजाब के हर गांव से यह आवाज़ आ रही है कि cement की ज़रूरत है। देहाती और शहरी दोनों इलाकों में cement के बिना सख्त तकलीफ का सामना किया जा रहा है। आज से 5-6 साल पहले, अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में cement की नयी फैक्टरी लगाने की योजना तैयार की गई थी परन्तु पता नहीं किस गैबी हाथ ने इस योजना को हाथ लगा दिया और यह स्कीम आज तक न चल सकी। हमारी अन्य योजनाओं के लिये भी सीमेंट की ज़रूरत है। भाकड़ा डैम के लिये इस की आवश्यकता है। इस पर 2 करोड़ का सीमेंट ही खर्च होना था। अगर हमारे प्रान्त में कोई सीमेंट की heavy industry होती तो हम बेकारी को दूर भी कर सकते, अपनी ज़रूरत को पूरा कर सकते और साथ ही भाकड़ा डैम पर, जहां कि करोड़ों रुपया का खर्च किया जा रहा है, रुपया लगाने के लिये capital investment भी मिल जाती। जब तक इस heavy industry को कायम न किया गया तब तक गांव और शहरों में हरेक तरीके से black-market होगी। फिर सीमेंट के बिना जिन लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज़े मिले थे वह हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हैं। वह मजबूर हैं इस लिये कि सीमेंट के बिना तामीर शुरु नहीं कर सकते और जो मकान ना-मुकम्मल हैं वह मुकम्मल नहीं किये जा सके। फिर Associated Cement Co. वाले रेट्स भी ज़्यादा लेते हैं। फिर सीमेंट की कमी की वजह से क्या छोटे और क्या बड़े कामों को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। कई कामों को सीमेंट के न मिलने की वजह से expand नहीं किया जा रहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी heavy industry को कायम करने के लिये दो चीज़ों को सामने रखा जाता है—एक raw material और दूसरी labour। यह दोनों चीज़ें यहां पर बहुत मिल सकती हैं। इसलिये इस industry को कायम करने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं। जब हम अपने देश की तुलना बाहर के देशों से करते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि हम पीछे हैं और वह आगे हैं। उन को आगे ले जाने वाली उन की heavy industry है और हमारे पास heavy industry न होने के कारण हम उन से 10 साल पीछे हैं। यह एक ऐसी industry थी जिस के लिये खर्च करना ज़रूरी था परन्तु शोक है कि इस सूबे की जायज़ ज़रूरत को पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। Cement की heavy industry को अगर कायम किया जाये तो पंजाब से बेकारी दूर की जा सकती है।

इस के बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी चीज़ rosin है। इस की फैक्टरी Joint Punjab में Jallo में थी और इस industry से बहुत लाभ था। यह एक ऐसी industry है जिस से कई अन्य subsidiary industries चल सकती थीं। इस के लिये कच्चा rosin हमारे प्रान्त में बहुत है लेकिन यहां पर कच्चे माल को बेच कर कुछ आमदनी बढ़ा ली जाती है परन्तु इस से कोई लाभ प्रांत को नहीं हो सकता। अगर इस industry को पंजाब में शुरु किया जाये तो इस से बीसियों और industries चल सकती हैं और अगर इस को ठीक तरह से distil किया जाये तो इस का रंग रूप बदला जा सकता है। इस से लोगों को और खास कर छोटी industries वालों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस industry को 2nd Five-Year Plan में ज़रूर रखा जाये।

इस के बाद electrification की जा रही है। Rural electrification पंजाब की शोभा ही नहीं बल्कि देश के लिये एक गौरव की बात है। Rural electrification हो जाने से small scale industry को लाभ होगा। Rural electrification करने से छोटी industry को जहां तरक्की मिल सकती है वहां बड़ी industry भी इस बिजली की शक्ति से चलाई जा सकती है। हम हर साल electronics के सामान, मोटरें, पंखे और अन्य ऐसी चीज़ें बाहर से मंगवाते हैं और इस मकसद के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। अगर हम अपनी बिजली को heavy industry पर लगाएं तो यह रुपये अपने सूबे के ही काम आ सकते हैं। आप सब जानते हैं कि करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर पंजाब में बिजली पैदा की जा रही है और अगले तीन चार सालों में पंजाब में चार पांच लाख kilowatts बिजली पैदा की जायेगी। इसलिये यह मुनासिब है कि हर देहात में hydro-electric power दी जाये और गांव गांव में छोटे छोटे plants लगा दिये जायें ताकि वहां फैक्टरियां लगा दी जायें। इसी तरह शहरों में भी छोटे छोटे plants लगा दिये जायें ताकि छोटे पैमाने की industry को बिजली से चलाया जा सके और बढ़ रही बेरोज़गारी को दूर किया जा सके और हम इस तरह की चीज़ें बना सकें कि जो माल Japan आदि देशों से आता है उस का हमारे यहां की चीजें मुकाबला कर सकें और सूबे की अपनी ज़रूरत भी पूरी हो सके। लेकिन हम जब सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाते हैं तो कोई न कोई वजह बता दी जाती है। अब भी शायद यह जवाब दे दिया जायेगा कि इस काम के लिये Government of India की इजाज़त नहीं क्योंकि उन का विचार है कि यह industry productive नहीं।

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

यह private sector है। मगर हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह खुद इस बात को अनुभव करे और Government of India से rural electrification के लिये ज़ोर दे। और फिर सूबे की ज़रूरतों का ख्याल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही होना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां की unemployment की क्या हालत है। इस साल 80—85 हज़ार लड़के Matric में appear हो रहे हैं और अन्दाज़ा है कि 50-60 हज़ार के करीब पास हो जायेंगे और बाकी 30—35 हज़ार नौजवान हमारे दरवाज़े knock करेंगे कि हमें नौकरी या काम पर लगाओ। Unemployment इतनी ज़्यादा है कि इसे दूर करने की अशद ज़रूरत है और small industries से ही इस unemployment को दूर किया जा सकता है।

फिर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रान्त में technical education की ज़रूरत है। यहां पर इस बार तीन लड़कों को technical colleges में जाने के लिये चुना गया। जहां तक technical colleges का सम्बन्ध है Chandigarh में एक Engineering College है। इस एक कालेज के खोले जाने से प्रान्त के लड़कों को technical education नहीं दी जा सकती और न ही तीन लड़के हर साल भेज कर। इस के लिये बहुत सी technical institutions के कायम करने की ज़रूरत है। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और बाहर देशों में जा कर पढ़ने वालों को भारी गिनती में stipends देने की ज़रूरत है।

अब मैं कुछ लोहे और steel की industry की बाबत कहना चाहता हूं। जहां लोहे और steel की production पहली पांच साला योजना में 10—12 लाख टन थी वहां दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में इस की production दो गुना अर्थात् 50—60 लाख ton हो जायेगी। Steel और iron की industry के लिये pig iron हमारे पास है। इस तरह की heavy industry को चलाने के लिये हमारे पास trained आदमी भी होने चाहियें। अब देखना यह है कि वह training कैसे मिले। वह training देने के लिये पंजाब की मौजूदा institutions में कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं। इसलिये मैं तजवीज़ करूंगा कि हमारे Director of Industries जो काफी मेहनती और लायक हैं इस तरफ तवज्जुह देंगे और हमारी technical training में जो कमी है उस को पूरा करेंगे। इस वक्त हमारी सरकार तीन scholarships तीन हज़ार रुपये के देती है लेकिन इन scholarships के लिये ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाये ताकि यह लड़के जितनी भी technical training ले कर आयेंगे उतने ही वे heavy industries पर लगाए जा सकेंगे। इन को जर्मनी, फ्रांस, चैकोसलोवाकिया और रूस आदि देशों में भेजा जाए ताकि वे लड़के इन मुल्कों में जा कर heavy industries के बारे में वाकफियत ले सकें और अपने देश में आकर heavy industries शुरु करने के लिये पूरी तरह qualified और trained हो जाएं। इन सरकारों से बात चीत करके अपने देश के लड़कों के लिये technical training देने के लिये सहूलतें मांगनी चाहियें जैसे कि हमें England में सहूलतें हैं। फिर मैंने देखा है कि पंजाबियों में काम सीखने का शौक बहुत है। Tatanagar में जहां heavy industries हैं वहां

के personnel में पंजाबी लगे हुए हैं। वहां पर इन का काम करने का ढंग सराहनीय है। अगर इन पंजाबियों को अपने यहां सहूलतें और proper schooling दी जाये तो यह man power हमारी state में heavy industry के काम में मदद दे सकती है। फिर यह भी मेरा सुझाव है कि proper schooling के लिये लड़कों को जो गरीब और deserving हों, loans दिये जाएं और उन से शर्त कर ली जाए कि जब वह मुलाज़म हो जाएं तो जुज़वी तरीके से वह रकम वापिस कर दी जाये। ऐसी schooling के लिये recurring रकम रखी जाए । Heavy industry में schooling के लिये वसीह पैमाने पर प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ताकि हमारी स्टेट industry के कार्य में उन्नति कर सके।

फिर यह जो 47 लाख रुपया का प्रबन्ध किया गया है इस से छोटी छोटी/बेशुमार स्कीमें चलाई जा सकती हैं। परन्तु स्टेट को industrial तौर पर तरक्की देने के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि heavy industry को कायम करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जायें। Heavy industry के प्रोग्राम में हम re-rolling mills कायम कर सकते हैं जिस से स्टेट से बेकारी और गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। यह re-rolling mills देश के विभाजन से पहले बादामी बाग में थीं जिस का revival पंजाब में अब तक नहीं किया गया। जब भी इस के बारे में सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई तो यह कारण बता दिया गया कि scrap नहीं है। परन्तु हम एक तरफ तो यह देखते हैं कि जापान आदि देशों में जहां एक छटांक भी scrap नहीं वहां तो re-rolling mills चल रही हैं और जहां भारत में लाखों मन scrap है वहां पर re-rolling mills न हों। जापान का व्यापारी दिल्ली के कबाड़ी बाज़ारों में से मनों scrap ले जाता है और Tokyo पहुंचा देता है और अपनी मिलों को feed करता है लेकिन हमारी सरकार एतराज़ करती है कि scrap नहीं मिलता। ऐसे एतराज़ों से काम नहीं चल सकता। हमारे देश में scrap मिल सकता है और इस से re-rolling मिल्ज़ को चलाया जा सकता है। फिर इस के लिये दूसरी आवश्यकता बिजली की होती है। वह सस्ती दी जाए। Electric Plant लगा कर re-rolling मिल को चालू किया जा सकता है और इस के अन्दर और भी अन्य चीज़ें तैयार की जा सकती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक अर्ज़ और करना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि Industries Department की establishment के लिये जो नया provision किया गया है वह Joint Director का है। एक Joint Director Technical का प्रबन्ध किया गया है जिस की तनखाह 15 हज़ार रुपया, 100 रुपया साल तरक्की दो हज़ार रुपया तक। फिर एक और Joint Director का प्रबन्ध किया गया है 1,250–50–1,500 के grade में। यह Director Community Projects के लिये है। इन में से एक भी काम चला सकता है। जहां तक Community Projects का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर competent और able men लगाये जाने चाहियें। लेकिन इस के लिये एक Director ही काफी है। इतनी बड़ी तनखाहों को कम करके कुछ खर्च में बचत की जा सकती है और इस बचत से और काम किये जा सकते हैं। जो नई

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establishment हम रख रहे हैं हमें इस सम्बन्ध में खास एहतयात करनी चाहिये ताकि कहीं establishment पर ही ज़्यादा खर्च न हो जाए ।

फिर मैं यह सुझाव भी करूंगा कि Industries Department में भरती करते समय इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाए कि जो आदमी लिये जायें वह non-technical न हों जैसा कि पहले हुआ करता था कि कोई B.Com. है और कोई ऐसी qualifications का मालिक है जो technical न हों। फिर industry की demand के अन्दर 1 करोड़ 38 लाख का एक खर्च और 97 लाख का दूसरा खर्च अर्थात् 2 करोड़ 35 लाख का खर्च जो दिखाया गया है कहीं बड़ी बड़ी तनखाहों पर इस का अधिक हिस्सा खर्च न हो जाए। इन खर्चों पर कड़ी निगरानी हो ताकि यह रकम तरक्की के कामों पर लगाई जा सके।

इस के लिये हम market से अच्छे से अच्छे जो qualified आदमी हों वे लें ताकि इस काम को ठीक चला सकें। Community Projects के अन्दर पिछले तीन साल में काफी इस के लिये काम हुआ। मगर अब हम देखते हैं कि अगर पिछले साल यानी 1955-56 में industries के लिये 5 लाख रुपया था तो अब के साल उस को बढ़ाना तो क्या था बल्कि घटा कर एक लाख 88 हज़ार कर दिया गया है। अगर हम development करना चाहते हैं तो ज़रूरी है कि देहातों के अन्दर जो फालतू वक्त ज़ाया हो जाता है उस को इस्तेमाल करें। वहां लोगों को side business के तौर पर काम मुहय्या करने की ज़रूरत है। मुझे हैरानी हुई है कि हम तो चाहते थे कि इस साल और रकम बढ़ेगी मगर बढ़ानी तो क्या थी घटा दी गई है और पिछले साल जितनी भी नहीं रखी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये था। Industrial Schools बनाना और खोलना बड़ी अच्छी चीज़ है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि जितना और जैसा काम इन के अन्दर होना चाहिये था नहीं हो रहा है। मैं ने मौजूदा Director साहिब से भी कहा और मिनिस्टर साहिब पर भी जोर देता रहा हूं कि एक दो industrial स्कूलों को छोड़ कर बाकी जितने भी industrial स्कूल हैं वे अपना मकसद पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। उन में छोटे छोटे बच्चे training लेने आते हैं मगर वहां training काफी नहीं मिलती है और वक्त ही ज़ाया होता है। Training का कोई खातर खाह इन्तज़ाम नहीं है और न ही कोई सामान है। मैंने देखा है कि वहां Head Masters की तनखाह तो सौ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 250 रुपये कर दी है मगर उन का ढांचा नहीं बदला है। उन के लिये अच्छी equipment होनी चाहिये ताकि उन स्कूलों में दाखिल होने वाले उम्मीदवारों की भरमार हो और जगह न रहे और selection करनी पड़े। मगर अब तो यह हाल है कि लड़कों को पकड़ कर लाते हैं और दाखिल करते हैं। अब शौक ही नहीं है। शौक भी कैसे हो सकता है जब कि वहां मियार ही ठीक नहीं है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो 10, 11 स्कूल हैं उन पर एक एक पर तीस २ और चालीस २ हज़ार रुपया खर्च हो रहा है मगर फायदा कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। जो training मिलती है बेसूद है और बेमायनी है। जितना रुपया लगता है ज़ाया होता है। उन से अच्छे trained personnel नहीं निकलते हैं जो कि हमारी ज़रूरत पूरी कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन स्कूलों को reorganise किया जाये। अच्छी equipment हो। अच्छी training मिले ताकि हमारी जो आने वाली ज़रूरत है

पूरी हो। इसके इलावा इसकी planning भी होनी चाहिये कि कौन सी industry किस इलाके में खुलनी है और कहां कितने trained लोगों की ज़रूरत है। जो भी trained personnel इन स्कूलों से निकलें वह इन में भेजे जा सकें। यह न हो कि वह वहां से training ले कर बेकार ही फिरते रहें। सरकार को चाहिये कि उन को काम भी दे और इस के लिये planning का होना ज़रूरी है। फिर एक बात यह है (घंटी) मामूली लोहारों, तरखानों और जुलाहों की ज़रूरत तो हम पूरी कर चुके हैं अब तो हमें नए नमूने और नए ढंग के trained personnel की ज़रूरत है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आपने small scale industries का, heavy industries का काफी प्रोग्राम रखा है और यहां काफी ज़िक्र आया है मगर इन चीज़ों की तरफ तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है और फिर जो industries कायम हो सकती हैं उन की तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं दी गई है।

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता (अमृतसर शहर-मध्य) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस साल जो industries के लिये रकम रखी गई है और मखसूस की गई है वह काबिले फख्र है। जहां मैं इस चीज़ की तारीफ करता हूं वहां नुक्ता चीनी भी करना चाहता हूं और सिर्फ नुक्ता चीनी ही नहीं चन्द एक तजवीज़ें भी आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। पहली और सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि किसी मुल्क और सूबे की industry उस वक्त तक कामयाबी और तरक्की हासिल नहीं कर सकती है जब तक कि उस के लिये specialised और trained personnel पैदा न किये जाएं। हमारे हां तालीम इस किस्म की होनी चाहिये कि स्कूलों के अन्दर दूसरी तालीम के साथ २ industrial तालीम यानी technical तालीम का भी इन्तज़ाम हो जाए। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जहां हमें पढ़े लिखे नौजवान मिलेंगे वहां हम specialised और technical students भी पैदा कर सकेंगे। Students को दूसरी तालीम के साथ साथ industrial तालीम से भी वाकफियत मिल जायेगी। बरतानवी हकूमत के दिनों में जो तालीम का सिलसिला था वह सिर्फ कलर्क पैदा करने के लिये था क्योंकि वह technically advanced हमें नहीं होने देना चाहते थे। मगर अब यह तरीका बदल जाना चाहिये। अब भी अगर हम क्लर्क ही पैदा करेंगे तो हमारी सनअत कैसे तरक्की कर सकेगी ? इसलिये मैं यह तजवीज़ पेश करना चाहता हूं कि specialised और technical training के लिये सरकार को चाहिये कि जगह जगह State के अन्दर इस किस्म के स्कूल और कालिज खोले। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि private efforts से जो ऐसे स्कूल चलाये जाते हैं उन की बाकायदा माली इमदाद की जाए ताकि लोगों में खुद भी उत्साह पैदा हो। इस से न सिर्फ हमारी सनअत को ही तरक्की मिलेगी बल्कि इस के साथ २ हमारे सूबा के अन्दर जो एक बड़ा भूत unemployment का है उस को भी दूर कर सकेंगे। मैं यहां यह भी अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि जो students हम technically trained पैदा करें ऐसा न हो कि वह trained हो कर दर बदर नौकरी की तलाश करते फिरें और उन को कहीं काम न मिले। अगर हम सनअती तरक्की चाहते हैं तो लाज़मी है कि हम ऐसी arrangements करें कि अगर हम सब को काम न दे सकें और उन को नौकरी न मिल सके तो वह इस काबिल हो

[श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता]
सकें कि private तौर पर अपना काम कर सकें और अपनी रोज़ी कमा सकें। मैं इसी सिलसिले में एक बात की तरफ आप के द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहिब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अमृतसर में पहले एक industrial school था जो कि कुछ अरसा से बन्द हो चुका है। हर साल वहां सैंकड़ों students तालीम पाते थे और training हासिल करते थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसे फिर चालू किया जाये। उस से न सिर्फ अमृतसर को ही फायदा होगा बल्कि सारे सूबे को ही फायदा होगा और वह जैसे पहले काम करता था मुफ़ीद काम कर सकेगा। मैं ने इस बजट के अन्दर देखा है कि पच्चास हज़ार रुपया industries की इमदाद के लिये रखा गया है और इस के लिये दो industries—hosiery और agricultural implements—ही रखी गई हैं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह रकम इन दोनों के लिये भी थोड़ी है। यह दोनों Industries ऐसी हैं जिन के लिये कि पच्चास हज़ार रुपये से भी ज़्यादा की ज़रूरत होती है। इस के इलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस Head के अन्दर सिर्फ दो ही industries रखी हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि और भी रखनी चाहिये थीं। और भी बहुत सी important industries मिसाल के तौर पर bicycle parts, sewing machines and spare parts, utensil making, machine tools, etc. बहुत सी ऐसी industries हैं जिन के लिये कि इमदाद की ज़रूरत है और यह भी इस Head के अन्दर आनी चाहियें थीं। इस के इलावा हमारे सूबे में कच्चे लोहे का कारखाना भी नहीं है। इस की agricultural implements वगैरह वगैरह बनाने में बड़ी ज़रूरत है। मुनासिब होगा कि इस Head के अन्दर ऐसी चीज़ें भी रखी जाएं। इस के इलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, हमारे सूबे में bolts और screws की industry है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सूबे में screws वगैरह की बड़ी भारी सनअत हो सकती है। इस की यहां बड़ी गुन्जाइश है मगर हमारे हां यह बहुत थोड़ी सनअत है और हमारी अपनी ज़रूरत से भी कम है। कोई एक machine ले कर बैठा है और कोई दो मशीनें ले कर काम कर रहा है। जितनी output होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं होती है। इसलिये इस किसम की industries की तरफ भी ध्यान होना चाहिये और मदद मिलनी चाहिये। मेरी यह तजवीज़ है कि सरकार को चाहिये कि industries जो कि हमारे सूबे में बनी हैं और जो बन रही हैं उन पर अपनी नज़र रखे और मैं चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो कि industries पर नज़र रखे और जहां भी किसी किसम की इमदाद की ज़रूरत हो उस का नोटिस ले, पता करे कि किस industry को कौन सी चीज़ की ज़रूरत है ताकि वह इमदाद मुहय्या की जा सके।

जहां तक screws factory का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि उन के मालिकान अपना सारा रुपया लगा चुके हैं और शायद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी मदद हासिल कर चुके हैं। इस लिये ज़रूरी है कि हमारी मुकररं करदा कमेटी इन सारे screws manufacturers को इकट्ठा करे और इकट्ठा कर के उन की यहां फैक्टरियां बना दी जाएं जिस से उन की output ज़्यादा हो सके और यह चीज़ें इस स्टेट में ज़्यादा तादाद में manufacture की जा सकें। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं screws factories हिंदुस्तान में गैर मुल्की सरमाया

से लगी हुई हैं लेकिन हमारी स्टेट में screws manufacturers गैर मुल्की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियों का बराबर मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त स्टेट में इस industry के लिये marketing की मांग और जरूरत है। जहां industry के सिलसिले में हम ने कई चीजें करनी हैं वहां हमें चाहिये कि 50/60 screws manufacturers को इकट्ठा कर दें ताकि वे large scale पर इन की production कर सकें। मैं एक तजवीज़ पेश करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक छोटी रकूमात यानी grants या loans देने का ताल्लुक है इस सिलसिले में खास खास industries की चीजें लिस्ट में दर्ज की गई हैं, हालांकि दूसरी और चीज़ों की तरफ भी तवज्जुह देना लाज़मी है—मिसाल के तौर पर leather manufacturing यह सनअत ऐसी है जिस का पंजाब में कोई वजूद नहीं, हालांकि पंजाब leather goods manufacturing के लिये अच्छी जगह है। इस की तरफ खास तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है। इस के साथ साथ embroidery, cloth printing and finishing और ऐसी industries हैं जिन की हमें मदद करनी चाहिये। जहां तक देहात में छोटी छोटी सनअतों का ताल्लुक है इस सिलसिले में मैं समझता हूं कि हमें scientific means इख्तियार करने की ज़रूरत है—जैसे कि शहद की मक्खियां पालने और Dairy Farms बनाने वगैरह के काम। यह ऐसी industries हैं जो देहात में काफी कामयाबी के साथ चलाई जा सकती हैं। इस सिलसिले में कई आदमियों की तरफ से मांग की जाती है कि हमें Dairy Farms के लिये loan दो, Poultry Farms के लिये loan दो। मैं समझता हूं कि यह scientific तरीका नहीं कि ऐसे लोगों को loans दिये जायें जिन्होंने ऐसे कामों की training हासिल न की हो। इस सिलसिले में हमें लाज़िम है कि अगर हम सनअतोहिरफत में तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो हमें देहात में छोटे छोटे ट्रेनिंग सैंटर खोलने चाहियें जिन में लोग छोटी छोटी दस्तकारियों की तालीम चन्द हफ्तों या महीनों में हासिल कर सकें।

इस के अलावा मैं कुछ बातें Labour के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ अरसा हुआ हमारे शहर में हड़ताल हुई जो एक महीना तक जारी रही। इस सिलसिले में, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से लेबर मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए कि जिस तरह Bombay और Ahmedabad में कैपीटलिस्ट और लेबर के झगड़े को निपटाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने agencies कायम कर रखी हैं जो immediately at the spot हड़ताल को फौरन बन्द करा देती हैं, यहां भी उसी तरह की agencies कायम करें। ऐसा करने से सरकार उन हड़तालों को रोक सकेगी जो गरीब मज़दूरों को नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं और production में रुकावट डालती हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मज़दूर लोग जो यहां लाखों की तादाद में काम करते हैं उन की रिहायश के लिये इन्तज़ाम करने की तरफ गवर्नमेंट को मुनासिब कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट ने 300 से ज्यादा मकान मज़दूरों के लिये अमृतसर में बनाये हैं। सरकार का यह काम काबिले तारीफ है। लेकिन, स्पीकर साहिब, आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि जब मज़दूरों की बूदोबाश का सवाल हो तो 300 मकानों से उन की रिहायश का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। ताहम सरकार ऐसा कदम उठाने के लिये हमारी मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहिक है। उन के लिये ऐसे मकान हज़ारों बल्कि लाखों की तादाद में बनवाने का फैसला

[श्री ग्रमीर चन्द गुप्ता]
करना चाहिये । इस के साथ साथ जहां मजदूर हज़ारों की तादाद में काम करते हैं वहां उन की जिस्मानी तरक्की के लिये और उन की सेहत बरकरार रखने के लिये छोटे छोटे हस्पताल बनाएं जायें ।

इस के अलावा मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान Adult Education की तरफ दिलाता हूं । हम हर साल Adult Education के लिये propaganda करते हैं और लोगों में तालीम हासिल करने का शौक पैदा करते हैं। लेकिन जब शौक पैदा हो जाता है तो हमारे पास accommodation नहीं होती । इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि Adult Education देने के लिये हमें स्कूल खोलने का भी साथ साथ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । वह कदम जिस से स्टेट की लेबर educate हो सके हमारे लिये बहुत मुफीद साबत होगा । इस के अलावा तिब्बी इमदाद के लिये कई नई नई चीज़ें आने वाली हैं । हमें मौजूदा system को इसलिये बदल देना चाहिये । डाक्टर साहिबान को मुलाज़िम रख कर हस्पताल खोल दें । मिनिस्टर साहिब खास तौर पर खुद जानते हैं कि हमारे हस्पतालों की इस वक्त क्या हालत है । मज़दूर भाइयों के लिये अगर नया system जारी किया तो उस के लिये हमें हस्पताल खोलने पड़ेंगे । स्पीकर साहिब, आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि अमृतसर में 50,000 के करीब मज़दूर काम करते हैं इसलिये उन के लिये वहां हजारों हस्पताल जारी करने होंगे ताकि 50,000 workers को तिब्बी इमदाद मिल सके । गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस तजवीज़ पर ग़ौर कर रही है कि पंजाब के पहले system को हटा दिया जाये । हर बात में जहां बड़ी खूबियां होती हैं वहां नुक्स भी होते हैं—drawbacks भी होती हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि हम पर लाज़म है कि ऐसी खामियां जो पंजाब के system में रायज हैं उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश करें

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इस system को मज़दूरों की union ने पास किया है और factory unions ने भी इसको मन्ज़ूर किया हुआ है । इस system के मातहत हमारी state के अन्दर सैंकड़ों डाक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे system को हमें हटाना नहीं चाहिये। यह system हमारी state के हक में है और workers के हक में है । हम ने उस system को adopt कर के किसी हद तक doctors की unemployment को दूर किया है । इस system को हटाने की बजाए और मज़बूत करना चाहिये । स्पीकर साहिब, इस सिलसिले में मैं आप के द्वारा Minister साहिब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बारे में enquiry कराएं और जो doctors काम पर लगे हुए हैं उन का ख्याल रखा जाए ।

श्री रिज़क राम (राय) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारी पांच साला प्लान का यह आखरी साल है । हमारा देश, जिस में हमारा पंजाब प्रदेश भी शामिल है, कृषि प्रधान है । इस की 75 फी सदी आबादी का गुज़ारा खेती पर है । हमारे प्रदेश के नेताओं के सामने इस वक्त सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि किस तरह से लोगों को रोज़गार दे कर देश से unemployment को निकाला जाये । इस में कोई दो राए नहीं हो सकतीं कि देश को तरक्की देने के लिये बेरोज़गारी को मिटाना ज़रूरी है । बेरोज़गारी को दूर करने के लिये और देश से गरीबी को भगाने के लिये यह अत्यावश्यक है कि सनअत को तरक्की दी जाए, दस्तकारी को

बढ़ाया जाये । इस वक्त अगर हम देखें तो मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में दस्तकारी की जो तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हुई । इस तरफ जो इकदाम उठाये जाने चाहियें थे वे नहीं उठाये गये । सोनीपत के मुतअल्लिक कहता हूं । वह Community Project area है । पिछले तीन साल से extensively और intensively गवर्नमैण्ट जो प्रोग्राम बनाती रही है उन पर पूरी तरह अमल नहीं किया गया । सोनीपत को industrial Township के लिये भी select किया गया था । लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि सिवाए एक cycle के बड़े कारखाने के और दो और छोटे छोटे कारखानों के कोई कारखाना नहीं कायम किया गया । लोगों को जमीनें और प्लाट allot किये गये लेकिन कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया गया जिस से कि लोग वहां पर अपने कारखाने कायम करें । लोगों को ऐसी सहूलत नहींदी गई । सारा industrial area वीरान और barren पड़ा हुआ है । कोई industry या दस्तकारी अभी तक कायम नहीं हो सकी । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सनअत की तरक्की के लिये दो तीन बातों की ज़्यादा जरूरत है । अव्वल यह है कि हमारे प्रदेश में trained technicians की कमी है । दूसरे यह कि हमारे इलाके में खास कर लोगों के पास धन की कमी है । तीसरी बात यह कि industry को organise करने वालों की भी बहुत ज़रूरत है । जहां तक technicians का सवाल है 1947 की देश की तकसीम के बाद यहां पर सरकार ने कुछ works centres खोले थे । उन centres को खोलने का मकसद यह था कि लोगों को काम भी मिल जाये और साथ साथ उन को training भी मिल जाए और बाद में वह अपनी रोटी कमा सकें । लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि Industries Department की तरफ से जितने centres खोले गये थे उन में कुछ तो पहले ही बन्द हो चुके हैं और अब बाकी के भी liquidate किये जा रहे हैं । इन centres की मदद से बहुत से नौजवान लड़के काम सीख कर अपना रोज़गार कमाने के काबिल हो गये । अब इन centres के बन्द होने से वह बात नहीं रहेगी । सोनीपत में Pottery Works Centre खुला हुआ था । उस में machines भी काफी लगी हुई थीं । लेकिन इस वर्ष के बजट में मैं ने देखा है कि अब उस को भी बन्द करने का फैसला किया गया है । मुझे खुद एक दो बार वहां जाने का इत्तफाक हुआ है । मैं ने देखा है कि नौजवान लड़के काम सीखने में काफी दिलचस्पी लिया करते हैं । वहां से काम सीख कर वे लड़के बाहर employment हासिल कर लेते थे । सोनीपत एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और वहां के लोगों की गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंच मुश्किल है । मेरा तो ख्याल था कि Director साहिब वहां रहे हैं, वहां के लोगों के हालात से वाकिफ होंगे, इसलिये कोई ऐसा कदम उन के होते हुए नहीं उठाया जायेगा जिस से वहां के लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचे । इस से पहले भी वहां के लोगों ने Sardar Ujjal Singh को represent किया था कि वह Work Centre जारी रहना चाहिये और उन्होंने भी इस बात से इत्तफाक किया था । लेकिन अब मालूम नहीं है कि किन वजूहात पर इस को बन्द किया जा रहा है । अमर हकीकी यह है कि आज हमारे प्रदेश में technicians की इतनी ज़रूरत है कि जितने भी Training Centres और Industrial Schools खोले जाएं वह थोड़े हैं । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमैण्ट यह सोचती है कि उस को इन अदारों में खसारा उठाना पड़ता है तो यह बात तो लाज़मी है कि Training Institutions में तो घाटा ही होता है इस से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता । आखिर इन Institutions ने

[श्री रिज़क राम]

लोगों को tranining देनी होती है, उन को रोज़गार देना होता है, इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को खर्च भी करना पड़ता है। लेकिन चूंकि देश में से बेकारी को दूर करने की ज़िम्मेवारी भी तो गवर्नमैण्ट की है इसलिये उसे ऐसे institutions खोलने के लिये घाटा भी बरदाश्त करना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन centres में और machinery लगा कर इन centres को commercial basis पर चलाया जाए तो खसारे की सूरत मुनाफे में बदल सकती है। सोनीपत में जहां training दी जाती थी वहां पर अगर और machinery लगा कर और raw material supply कर के कोई चीज़ तैयार करने का इंतजाम कर लिया जाता तो वह Centre commercial line पर चल सकता था। अगर दूसरे Training Centres में भी ऐसे ही कोई चीज़ manufacture करने का बन्दोबस्त कर लिया जाए तो लड़कों को training भी मिल सकती है और Staff की तनखाह भी निकल सकती है। वही trainees काम सीख कर खुद Centre को चला सकते हैं। मगर ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा। Sonepat के Community Project के area में आज भी वही हालत है जो आज से तीन साल पहले थी। बेरोज़गारी रोज़ बरोज़ बढ़ती जा रही है। Industries Department की तरफ से कोई भी कदम ऐसा नहीं उठाया गया जिस से देहात की सनअत को तरक्की मिल सकती। जूते बनाने वाले मोची, लोहे का काम करने वाले लोहार और लकड़ी का काम करने वाले बढ़ई बिल्कुल बेकार बैठे हैं। बाटे के बूटों ने मोचियों और चमड़ा रंगने वाले मज़दूरों को बिल्कुल बेकार कर दिया है। वह idle बैठे हैं। लुहारों और तरखानों की industry बिल्कुल liquidate होती जा रही है। अगर्चि उन लोगों को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लगाये गये Death Tax के ज़रिये कुछ मदद दी जा रही है। लेकिन जो लोग चीज़ें तैयार करते हैं जैसे खड्डी से कपड़ा बनाने वालों के सामान की बिक्री का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। कोई market उन को नहीं मिलती। नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर आज वह काम पर पूंजी लगाते हैं तो सारे का सारा घाटे पर चला जाता है और आखिर एक साल के बाद उन्हें वह काम छोड़ने पर मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है। इसलिये इस के लिये एक खास तनज़ीम की ज़रूरत है, सोचने की ज़रूरत है। सोचने की ज़रूरत है कि किस तरह existing दस्तकारियों को मिल्लों और फैक्टरियों के मुकाबला में ज़िन्दा रखा जाए। आज देहात में दस्तकारियों की यह position है कि वह काफ़ी माल पैदा कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन के लिये बिक्री की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं, competition की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं। इसलिये उन्हें ज़िन्दा रखने के लिये अभी से तनज़ीम करने की ज़रूरत है। मिसाल के तौर पर cycle की industry है। क्या सरमायादारों से बड़ी २ factories को बनवा कर गवर्नमेंट इस किस्म की industries को ज़िन्दा रख सकती है? कभी नहीं। इसे चाहिये कि बड़ी बड़ी factories के साथ साथ छोटी दस्तकारियों की भी integration करे। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर cycle की industry को impetus देने के लिये छोटे parts को देहातों में तैयार करवाया जाये और एक एक गांव को खास खास parts की training में specialise किया जाए तो बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। इस तरह अगर market अच्छी हो तो मुमकिन है कि यह industry अच्छी

तरक्की कर पाए। लेकिन अगर उसी दस्तकारी के लिये एक बड़ी factory भी काम कर रही हो और देहातों में भी लोग उसी चीज़ को तैयार करें तो यकीनन factory के साथ उन का competition नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये आज के हालात के मद्देनज़र में अर्ज़ करूं कि यह छोटी दस्तकारियों और हुनरमन्दों के साथ मज़ाक और धक्का है। आप जापान की industry को देखें। आप उस की industrial development को पढ़ें। आप देखेंगे कि वहां पर जब तक उन्होंने co-ordination और integration के असूल को नहीं अपनाया छोटी industry बड़ी industry के साथ compete नहीं कर सकी।

Industries के बारे में, स्पीकर साहिब, आप की इजाज़त से एक और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक छोटी industries का ताल्लुक है हमारे project areas में लोग कर्ज़े हासिल करने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन rules इतने टेढ़े हैं, procedure इतना cumbersome है कि उन्हें बहुत ज़्यादा दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक छोटी सी मिसाल आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक आदमी कर्ज़े के लिये दरखास्त देता है। साल दो साल तक तो दरखास्त का पता ही नहीं चलता। कभी Industries Department में जाती है, कभी Inspector के पास तस्दीक के लिये और कभी Project Officer के पास। उस के बाद ज़मानत का सिलसिला आता है, जो बहुत कठिन और टेढ़ा है। वे बेचारे उस को पूरा ही नहीं कर सकते। जो गैर बिसवेदार हैं उन के पास कोई जायदाद नहीं होती। और उन से immovable property का documentary proof ज़मानत के तौर पर मांगा जाता है। आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि देहात में ग़ैर बिसवेदार कैसे यह सबूत दे सकते हैं। और जो बिसवेदार हैं उन के मकानों का भी कोई तहरीरी सबूत मौजूद नहीं होता। वह तो traditional और customary ही होता है। कोई documentary proof नहीं होता। इस के मुतअल्लिक मैंने कई केस Director और मिनिस्टर साहिब के नोटिस में लाए हैं (घंटी) लेकिन कोई action इस मामले में नहीं लिया गया। जिस का नतीजा यह है कि जो लोग देहातों में बैठे हुए दस्तकारियों के लिये कर्ज़ा लेना चाहते हैं उन्हें नहीं मिलता। Industrial Finance Corporation की तरफ से बड़े बड़े mill owners और factory owners को कर्ज़े मिल जाते हैं। उन लोगों ने एक monopoly बना रखी है। इस लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा कि इस मामले पर सोचें और training और कर्ज़ों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन्हें बाकायदा तौर पर दूर करें।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਮਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮੁਲਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਨਅਤ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰੇ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ Central Government ਦੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਨਅਤੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਜੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਬਜਟ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਅਦਾਦੋ ਸ਼ੁਮਾਰਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ industry ਵੱਲ ਉੱਨਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਕਿ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਸਾਡਾ ਬਜਟ 30 ਕਰੋੜ ਤੇ 20 ਲਖ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ industry ਦੀ item

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਵੇਖੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 97 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਦਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Capital Account ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ 27 ਕਰੋੜ ਦਾ ਹੈ industry ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇਕ ਕਰੋੜ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ Revenue ਅਤੇ Capital Budget ਦੇ 60 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਵਿਚੋਂ industry ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 3 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ provision ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਾ ਦਾਰੋਮਦਾਰ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ industry ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰਵੈਯਾ ਇਸ ਮਦ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਖਰਚ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ establishment, ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਅਤੇ technical ਤਾਲੀਮ ਲਈ stipends ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਜਾਂ factories ਲਗਾਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ initiative ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਿਵਾਏ sugar factories ਲਈ ਕੁੱਝ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜਾ ਹੈ। ਚੂੰਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸਨਅਤ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਠੋਸ ਕਦਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੁਕੇ ਗਏ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ industrial ਵਾਧਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ attitude ਸਨਅਤ ਵਲ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਇਸੇ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ industry ਵਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ private investment ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਦਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਹੈ ? ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਹੈ। ਸਾਫ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ encouragement ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਕੇ ਮੁਹੈਯਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਬਜਾਏ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਪਾਸਿਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਚੀਫ਼ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਬਾਹਰ ਲੈ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਆਮ ਗੱਲ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕੀਂ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਕੇ ਮੁਹੈਯਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਦੁਹਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਲੈ ਲਓ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਦਾਦੋਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਨ 1952-53 ਵਿਚ ਜੁਲਾਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਦਾਦ 60,000 ਸੀ ਅਤੇ 5 ਕਰੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਜ਼ ਕਪੜਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਤਦਾਦ 1953-54 ਵਿਚ ਐਨੀ ਘਟੀ ਕਿ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਦਾਦ

ਸਿਰਫ਼ 24,000 ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਵੀ 2 ਕਰੋੜ ਗਜ਼ ਤਕ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਥੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਹੁਣ ਘੱਟ ਬਣਨ ਲਗ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਉਥੇ employed ਸਨ ਉਹ unemployed ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਹੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਸਨਅਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ industry ਨੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਦਾਦ 11 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਕੇ 13 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਦਾਦ ਵਿਚ un-employed ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਵੀ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਗਜ਼ ਘੱਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਾਹਰ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਦੂਜੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਮੰਗਾਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਆਦਾਦੋਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ depot ਖੋਲੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੀ sale ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਇਹ industry ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ ਨ ਕਿਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ policy ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਮੀ ਹੈ। ਆਦਾਦੋਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਕਪੜਾ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਵਧੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਸੀਂ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ industries ਕਈ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਖਾਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਘਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਬਨਾਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਲ ਲਗਾਣ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ। ਮੈਂ ਉਥੇ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ initiative ਤੇ ਕਈ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮਦਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ। ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਫਨਾਇਲ ਆਪਣੇ initiative ਤੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਬੜਾ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਖੁਦ ਮੰਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ agricultural implements ਭੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ engineering industry ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਆਦਾਦੋਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ production ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੋਈ ਦਸੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਮਾਰਕਿਟ ਨਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੇ rate ਵੀ ਅਜੀਬ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਸਨਅਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਮਹਿੰਗੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ ਦੀ ਮਿਲ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸਸਤੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਫੇਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਆਪ ਤਾਂ industry ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ । ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ industries ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ sewing machines ਅਤੇ cycle parts ਦੀ industries ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ initiative ਤੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ cycle parts ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਹਰੀਜਨ colony ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਕ party cycle parts ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ parts ਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ parts ਕਿਸੇ foreign company ਨੂੰ supply ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕ independently industry ਵਿਚ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਨਅਤਾਂ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਇਮਦਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ । ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ industries ਲਈ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਤਿੰਨ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਕੁੱਝ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ Industries Department ਦੀ establishment ਅਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕੁੱਝ ਇਹ loans ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਰਕਮ ਕੁੱਝ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ studies ਲਈ stipends ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨ students ਉਪਰ further training ਲਈ ਦੋ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ institutions ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ training ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਤੁਅਲਕ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਇਹ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹੋਵੋਗੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ industrial purposes ਦੇ ਲੋਨ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਇਹ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਹੋਟਲ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਂਡਰੀ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ । ਬਾਕੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਟਲ ਤੇ ਲਾਂਡਰੀ industries ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਣੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ, ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ industries ਵਿਚ ਗਿਣਦੀ ਹੈ । ਅਸਲੀ productive industries ਉਹ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਵਧਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ produce ਕਰਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਗ਼ੈਰ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ । ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ industries ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦੀ । ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਟਲ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ laundry ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਤਰੀਕਾਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਤਿੰਨ ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵੀ industries ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ । ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਫ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਆਪ ਦੇਖੋ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ Central Workshop ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ 1946 ਵਿਚ 5 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਹੁਣ 15 ਸੌ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਤਰੱਕੀ industries ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ Central

Workshop ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ Central Government ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣ ਲਗੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਉਹ workshop ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲਾ ਸਕੀ। ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਕਾਬਲ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ industry ਆਪ ਚਲਾ ਸਕੇ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Central Government ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਮਜਬੂਰਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ । ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ workshop ਵਰਗੀਆਂ workshops ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਘੱਟ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਘਟ ਗਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੰਨੀ capacity ਮਾਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਇਸ workshop ਦੀ ਹੈ ਉੱਨਾ ਮਾਲ ਉਥੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ । ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੀ workshop ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਸਕੀ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾਵਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ industries ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ।

ਫੇਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, industries ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਕ Financial Corporation ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਜਿੰਨਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ supplementary demand ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਉਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ Corporation ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਣਾ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਘਾਟਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਇਹ policy ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਮਝ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ । ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ Corporation ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਥੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ Corporation ਲਈ ਬੜੇ ਤਜਰਬਾਕਾਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਰੱਖੇ ਗਏ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ । ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਸਨਅਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਈ ਕੋਈ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ ।

ਫੇਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, artificial silk ਤੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ Excise Duty ਲਗਾਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ duty ਤੋਂ ਬਚਨ ਲਈ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡ ਕੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਹਿੱਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਵਿਚ ੧੦੦ ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਲਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਾਂ ਹਿੱਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡ ਕੇ ਦਸ ਦਸ ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਵੱਖਰਿਆਂ ਵੱਖਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਂਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਚਲਾ ਲਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਏ ਹਨ, ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਕਹਿਲਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ Factories Act ਥੱਲੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ । ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰ ਹੈ । ਇਸ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਲਈ ਬਾਕਾਇਦਾ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੋ ਸੋ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਦੋ ਸੋ ਖਡੀ ਵਾਲੀ/factories ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਘਟ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਠੀਕ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ industry ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ attitude ਹੈ।

ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਸ/ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨਗੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਕਪੜਾ ਬੁਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਦਾ ਘਟਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ। ਜਿਥੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਇਕ ਗਜ਼ ਕਪੜਾ ਬੁਣਨ ਦੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਸਾਢੇ ਚਾਰ ਆਨੇ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਉਹ/ਹੁਣ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ -/1/6 ਫੀ ਗਜ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਹੋਰ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਪੈਸਾ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਇਸ/ਨਾਲ industries ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਣਗੀਆਂ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਲੜਨਗੇ, ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਕਈ ਬਹਾਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ/ਕੱਟ ਲਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਮਝੇ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਆਨਾ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਆਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ industry ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ/ਇਹ ਭੁਲੇਖੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ।

ਫਿਰ rates ਵੇਖੋ। $4\frac{1}{2}$ ਆਨੇ ਤੋਂ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ਆਨੇ ਤੱਕ ਆ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਲੜਦਾ ਹੈ, Illegal lockouts ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਛਾਂਟੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ/ ਕੁੱਝ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਹਿਫਾਜ਼ਤ ਲਈ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੁੱਕ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਵਿਚ ਪਾ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਦਿਨ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਘਟਦੀ ਹੈ/ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾਕਾਰ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਹੈ। ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ reports ਤੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਵਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਝਗੜਾ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੰਗਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ/ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ। ਇਹ industrial policy ਦਾ ਜੋ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਜ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ। Labour ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਘੱਟ ਹਨ, ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਵਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ। ਵੱਡੇ ੨/ ਮਾਲਕ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਝਗੜਾ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ, illegal lockouts ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਫਿਰ Excise Duty ਲਗਾਈ/ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ 5, 5 ਜਾਂ 7, 7 ਖੱਡੀਆਂ ਦੇ units ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦੀ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

Labour ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ policy ਕਰਕੇ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਸਨਅਤ ਪਿਛਾਂਹ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ।

श्री राम प्रकाश (मोलाना) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी बड़े ज़ोर शोर से बढ़ रही है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी 85 फीसदी आबादी देहातों में बसती है। उस में से कुछ तादाद ऐसी है जो खेती बाड़ी पर गुज़ारा करती है और बाकी तकरीबन सब बेकार हैं। तमाम मुल्क में इस भयानक मर्ज़ का असर हो रहा है और हमें यह सोचना है कि इसे कैसे दूर किया जाये। हमारी सरकार ने इसे दूर करने के लिये दस्तकारी के लिये रुपया रखा है मगर सवाल यह है कि सरकार से कर्ज़ा कैसे हासिल किया जाये। सरकार ने कारखानेदारों को काफी ज्यादा रुपया कर्ज़ दिया है मगर छोटे आदमी, जिस की कि हमें माली हालत दुरुस्त करनी है, की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। चाहिये तो यह था कि गरीबी दूर करने के लिये गरीबों को मदद दी जाती, कर्जे दिये जाते, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सरकार ने जो रुपया कर्ज़े के लिये रखा है, उस में से गरीबों को कर्ज़ा मिलना मुश्किल है, क्योंकि वह कर्ज़ा हासिल करने के लिये ज़मानत नहीं दे सकते। स्पीकर साहिब, मेरी constituency में Community Project का काम बड़ी तेज़ी से चल रहा है और उस में सरकार ने बहुत सा रुपया industry के लिये रखा है मगर अफसोस की बात है कि हजारों दरखास्तें Project Officer, Director साहिब को देने पर भी कि जिस से गांव में कर्ज़ ले कर छोटी दस्तकारी चालू की जाए, जिस से बेरोजगारी दूर हो—उन लोगों को अब तक कर्जे नहीं मिले। जब सरकार ने यह रुपया सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों के लिये रखा है ताकि उन की दस्तकारी बढ़ सके तो कर्ज़े उन्हें न देने से इस का क्या फायदा? स्पीकर साहिब, मेरे इलाके के अन्दर चमड़ा रंगने का काम काफी होता है। वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उन्हें चमड़े की supply अच्छे तरीके से मिले। उन की अच्छी training हो मगर वहां कोई ऐसा centre नहीं खोला गया कि जिस में उन को training दी जा सके।

आप जानते हैं कि मेरे इलाके में एक Sugar Mill है और उस में हमारे अपने इलाके का गन्ना नहीं पहुंचता, U. P. की तरफ से आता है। नतीजा यह है कि मेरे इलाके का गन्ना अप्रैल और मई के महीनों में सूख जाता है। तो इस के लिये अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो एक ऐसा ही कारखाना और लगा दें। इस से यहां गन्ना सूखने से बच जायगा, चीनी की कमी भी दूर होगी।

इस के लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने बड़े २ कारखाने हैं वहां पर कारखानेदारों के रिश्तेदार ही मुलाज़िम रखे जाते है, यानी सिफारिश चाहिये। अगर हमारे इलाके के लोग उस कारखाने में नौकर रखे जायें तो वहां की बेरोज़गारी दूर हो सकती है।

अन्त में मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि अगर देश में से बेरोज़गारी को दूर करना है तो सब से पहले छोटे २ आदमियों को कर्जे दिये जाएं और ज़मानत की जो शर्त है उसे नर्म किया जाए।

श्री केशो दास (पठानकोट) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज जो बेकारी बढ़ रही है उस का एक कारण है और वह यह है कि सरकार ने जो रुपया कर्ज देने के लिये रखा हुआ है, वह बड़े २ सरमाएदारों और कारखानेदारों को दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह फौरन बन्द कर दिया जाये और सरकार Co-operative societies के ज़रिये कारखाने चलाये या 51 per cent

[श्री केशो दास]
हिस्सा अपने पास रखे जिस से पैसा जाया न हो और मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़ सके। स्पीकर साहिब, कोई मुल्क तिजारत के बगैर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। एशिया के अन्दर सिवाए जापान के हमारा और कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता था लेकिन जापान भी जंग की वजह से खत्म हो गया। अब हिंदुस्तान का कोई मुल्क एशिया में मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान के व्यापारी पहले पहले नमूना तो अच्छा भेजते हैं मगर उस के बाद माल खराब supply करते हैं। इस की जिम्मेदार गवर्नमेंट है, यह checking क्यों नहीं करती। माल गंदा भेजने से हमारे मुल्क की तिजारत पर धब्बा आता है और बढ़ती हुई तिजारत रुक जाती है। जो माल कारखानों के अन्दर पैदा होता है वह सारा गवर्नमेंट खरीदे और मुनासिब टैक्स लगाकर बेचे। आज taxes का बोझ जारी है। यह दूर किया जा सकता है और तिजारत भी बढ़ सकती है।

आज मजदूरों को कोई सहूलतें नहीं। वह अगर मांग करें तो कारखानेदार यह कहता है 'तुमने थान चोरी किया है' और उस बेचारे की तनखाह में से उस की कीमत काट लेता है और उसे निकाल देता है या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक महीने की तनखाह दे कर निकाल देता है। मैं समझता हूं कि निकालने के लिये 6 महीने का नोटिस होना चाहिये या अगर पहले निकालना हो तो उसे 6 महीने की तनखाह दी जानी चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कई केसों में दो दो साल और चार २ साल लग जाते हैं। इस से काम में बहुत difficulty पेश आती है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि इन मुकदमों का जो Tribunal के पास जाए पन्द्रह बीस दिन में फैसला हो जाना चाहिये और अगर यह देखा जाए कि Tribunal के पास cases बहुत ज्यादा हैं तो इन मुकदमों का फैसला करने के लिये छोटे Tribunal बनाए जाने चाहियें ताकि cases का फैसला होने में देरी न लगे और लोग दो २ या तीन २ साल suffer न करें और मुल्क की पैदावार को नुकसान न हो।

फिर स्पीकर साहिब, हड़तालें होती हैं, और काम बन्द हो जाता है। इस से काम को बहुत हानि होती है। स्पीकर साहिब, आप जानते हैं कि मालिक और मजदूर में कई बार कोई फैसला नहीं होता, और इस तरह से देश में development का काम रुक जाता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि पहले तो नसीहत से या और किसी अच्छे ढंग से हड़ताल को रोकने या हटाने का यत्न किया जाए और अगर इस तरह करने से कोई लाभ न हो तो गवर्नमेंट उस establishment को एक हफ्ता के बाद अपने कब्ज़ा में ले ले। और इस तरह से मुल्क की industrial development में रोक नहीं पड़ेगी और काम चलाया जा सकेगा।

इस के बाद मैं गंदा बरोज़ा और बांस की industry की तरफ आता हूं। गंदे बरोज़े के कारखाने लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस के लिये गंदा बरोज़ा मेरे इलाके में अधिक मिलता है। और खेल के सामान की industry को सरकार की मदद से और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि कई कारखानेदार Excise Duty और अन्य टैक्सों से बचने के लिये अलहदा अलहदा कारखाने लगा देते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव

यह है कि सरकार की ओर से जो रुपया industry के लिये दिया जा रहा है वह इस तरह distribute किया जाए कि सब कारखानेदारों को रुपया मिल जाये। यह न हो कि एक ही मालिक को अलहदा २ कारखानों के नाम पर अधिक रुपया मिल जाये। इस के लिये मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं कि यह रुपया Co-operative Societies बना कर distribute किया जाए जिन Co-operative Societies में 51 प्रतिशत सरकार का हिस्सा हो। इस तरह रुपए की बांट से जो सरकार की Excise Duty में evasion होता है वह भी न हो सकेगा और लोगों को भी शिकायत न होगी कि यह रुपया ठीक तरह से नहीं बांटा गया और लोगों को नहीं मिला। इस तरह की Co-operative Societies बनाने से गवर्नमेंट को लाखों रुपए की बचत हो सकती है।

इस के बाद tannery की industry है। चमड़ा रंगने का काम है इसके लिये कच्चा माल भी हमारे यहां available है और यह कच्चा माल दूसरे मुल्कों को जाता है। अगर सरकार इस industry की ओर ध्यान दे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस कच्चे माल से हम tannery की industry को promote कर सकते हैं और State को लाभ हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं आप का thanks अदा करता हूं कि मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का समय दिया गया। और साथ ही आशा करता हूं कि सरकार मेरे सुझावों की ओर ध्यान देगी।

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारा मुल्क undeveloped industry की वजह से गरीबी का शिकार हो रहा है। और तमाम social बीमारियों की जड़ गरीबी है। हमारी morality को नीचा करने का कारण भी यही है इस लिये गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये हमें अपनी State को industrial तौर पर develop करना चाहिये। पहले पांच साला प्लान के अन्दर agricultural development करने का programme रखा गया था लेकिन अब जब दूसरी Five-Year Plan तैयार की जा रही है तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह industrial development के लिये है। मैं इस के मुताबिक इतना अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इबतदाई तौर पर मैं इस के असूल को मानता हूं, लेकिन जहां तक इस की planning का सम्बन्ध है इस में सब essential points को discuss करना ज़रूरी था लेकिन नहीं किया गया है। इस में industrial development करने के लिये सब difficulties को discuss करना चाहिये था और उन की remedies निकालनी चाहियें थीं। इस में मेरा यह ख्याल है कि industry जो develop की जाएगी इस में trade fluctuation होगी। इस fluctuation को 2nd Five-Year Plan में सामने रखने की ज़रूरत है। जब तक हम trade depression को दूर करने के लिये plan नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक हमारी industry में flow नहीं आएगा और development रुक जाएगी। और इस तरह industrial fluctuation के रहने से जो development हम लाना चाहते हैं वह न हो सकेगी। इस लिये हमें इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत है कि हम किसी तरह अपने national dividend को बढ़ाएं।

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]
अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश की population में बढ़ती हुई unemployment को रोका जाए तो इस का इलाज यही है कि National Dividend को बढ़ाया जाए। Unemployment एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिस से man power idle हो जाती है और national loss होता है। न सिर्फ़ यही इस का असर efficiency of the State पर पड़ता है और देश की intellectual life blunt हो जाती है। National dividend ही एक चीज़ है मुल्क की intellect को sharpen करने के लिये। इस लिये dividend को बढ़ाने के लिये industrial development की ज़रूरत है। Industrial development life का एक basic cause है जिस की तरफ ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तवज्जुह की ज़रूरत है। हमने आज देखना है कि हमारा present system of industrialisation unplanned है और well-planned न होने की वजह से तकलीफ हो रही है। अगर हमारी industrialisation का system well-planned हो जाए तो मैं समझूंगा कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने industrialisation की तरफ ठीक और right direction में कदम उठाया है। आज जो कदम सरकार industrialisation की तरफ उठा रही है वह slow है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे नए फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहिब इस तरफ तवज्जुह दे रहें हैं, लेकिन इस pace को accelerate करने की ज़रूरत है। हमारी industrial development की रफतार slow होने से हम इस दौड़ में पीछे रह जायेंगे। Industrial race के अन्दर और बहुत से मुल्क कहीं के कहीं तक चले जायेंगे। सारी world में इस तरफ बहुत तेज़ी से कदम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि हमें इस factor को ignore नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर हम इस तरह से industrialisation को well-planned न करेंगे तो हम बाकी मुल्कों के मुकाबिला में कहीं के न रहेंगे। इस लिये हमें pace को accelerate करना चाहिए और ऐसी रफतार रखनी चाहिये कि जिस से हम पीछे न रह जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मेरी तरफ मुंह ही नहीं करते। यह बहुत अच्छा होगा कि कभी आप मेरी तरफ भी देख लिया करें। (The hon. Member never looks towards me. It would be better if he sometimes looks towards the Chair also.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : अगर इस loud-speaker को आप की तरफ रख दिया जाए तो मैं उधर मुंह कर लूं (हंसी)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का मुंह तो speaker की तरफ चाहिए न कि loud-speaker की तरफ़ (He should face the Speaker and not the loud-speaker.) (*Laughter*)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : जनाब यह तो double सा role है कि मुंह स्पीकर की तरफ भी हो और loud-speaker की तरफ भी। मेरी seat ही ऐसी है कि ज़रा सा बोलते वक्त मुंह loud-speaker की तरफ करना पड़ता है (हंसी)। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि industrial development के लिये हमें planning अच्छी तरह करनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद एक और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि industrial development के लिये public और private sectors की बहुत अरसा के लिये ज़रूरत रहेगी।

इस लिये private sector को eliminate नहीं किया जा सकता और कोई भी गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ public sector से industrial तौर पर तरक्की नहीं कर सकती और अगर private sector को जारी रखा जाए तो इस से स्टेट की industrial life तरक्की कर सकती है। और इस तरह से monopolistic systsem को खत्म किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर monopolistic system को जारी रखा जाए तो State तरक्की नहीं कर सकती। इस लिये इस पर State के control की ज़रूरत है। और strict control की ज़रूरत है। इस लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार के revenue के अन्दर private sector अच्छी तरह contribute करता है तो कोई वजह नहीं कि private sector के लिये provide न किया जाए। इस लिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि private sector को discourage न किया जाए और इस पर सरकार का control और supervision रखा जाए। इस तरह industries में private sector को encourage करने से industrial development को तरक्की दी जा सकती है।

एक चीज़ और मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि सरकार मुल्क के सामने industrial planning की स्कीम रख रही है इस में private sector के काम में गवर्नमेंट दखल दे रही है जिस से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं। इस तरह laissez faire system नहीं रहेगा और laissez faire system न रहने से थोड़ा काम करने वाली industry जिस में पहले increasing returns थीं अब diminishing returns रह जायेंगी। फिर उन पर तरह तरह के टैक्स हैं। इस लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो कोई industry में increasing returns करता है उसे सरकार की तरफ से subsidy दी जानी चाहिये क्योंकि पहले prices ज़्यादा होती हैं फिर increasing returns से prices कम हो जाती है। Production ज़्यादा हो जाने से भी prices कम हो जाती हैं। इस लिये इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि जहां increasing returns हों वहां पर subsidy दी जाए ताकि उस industry में काम करने वालों को नुकसान न हो और जहां पर diminishing returns हों वहां पर टैक्स ज़्यादा लगाये जाएं क्योंकि diminishing returns से industrialisation को नुकसान पहुंचता है। यह economics का एक basic असूल है इस की तरफ ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो गहरे सिद्धांतों में चले गए हैं। (The hon. Member is going deep into the basic principles.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी: जनाब स्पीकर साहिब, यह तो basic चीज़ है और इस को जब तक न देखा जाएगा industrial development नहीं हो सकेगी। इस के बिना बीमारी दूर न होगी। अगर हम ने development की तरफ बढ़ना है तो इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत होगी कि इन ills को देखा जाए और दूर किया जाए।

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]

जब depression आता है तो industrial fluctuation हो जाती है unemployment बढ़ जाती है। इस चीज़ के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि planning की बहुत ज़रूरत है। पहली बात तो यह है कि अगर आपने industrial development करनी है तो पहले लोगों को confidence में लें। जब तक आप लोगों को confidence में नहीं लेंगे आप को support नहीं मिलेगी। इस लिये इस चीज़ की बड़ी ज़रूरत है। फिर एक बड़े समझदार economist ने कहा है कि tears के बगैर कोई industrial planning कामयाब नहीं हो सकतीं। 'No planning without tears'. जब आप लोगों को इस काम के लिये अपने confidence में लेंगे उन को पता लगेगा कि यह जो काम हो रहा है उन का अपना है और इस का फल हम ने ही खाना है; तो इस तरह लोगों के अन्दर enthusiasm आ जायेगा, वह दिन रात एक करके काम में लगेंगे, हटेंगे नहीं, उन को लगन हो जायेगी। जर्मनी में देखें, रूस में देखें और अमरीका वगैरह में देखें, लोग दिन रात, मजबूरी से नहीं शौक से, काम में लगे रहते हैं, मरते हैं मगर परवाह नहीं करते; उन को शौक पैदा हो जाता है कि यह सब कुछ हमारी भलाई का ही सामान है। इस लिये अगर आप ने planning करनी है तो आप लोगों में शौक पैदा करें।

मेरा दूसरा point है statistical information का। industrialisation के लिये statistical information का इकट्ठा करना बहुत ही ज़रूरी चीज़ है। जब depression आता है तो economic crisis आ जाता है। इस का असर सारी दुनिया पर पड़ता है। Market खत्म हो जाती है। तो उस वक्त के लिये statistical information का इकट्ठा करना बहुत ज़रूरी है और आप इस की मदद से काफी मुश्किल दूर कर सकते हैं। आप को पता हो कि अपने मुल्क में ही कौन सी state में कौन सी चीज़ की ज़रूरत है और वहां से कौन सी ली जा सकती है। अपनी needs का survey करें। एक सूबा की trade दूसरे से करें। एक सूबा की चीज़ दूसरे सूबा की चीज़ से exchange करें। अगर आप resources की information इकट्ठी करें और needs की भी करें तो आप देखेंगे कि हिंदुस्तान के अन्दर ही आप की trade तरक्की करेगी। हिंदुस्तान में काफी आबादी है, काफी माल की खपत हो सकती है मगर इस के लिये इस information का होना लाज़मी है। हिन्दुस्तान के resources बड़े vast and varied हैं जो exploit नहीं हुए हैं। इन resources की वजह से ही दुनिया की आँख हिंदुस्तान पर रही और जो भी आया इसे लूटता रहा। हमारे resources बड़े हैं और man power बड़ी भारी है। अगर ज़रूरत है तो इस वक्त statistical figures और data के इकट्ठा करने की हैं।

मैं एक बात की तरफ अपने मिनिस्टर साहिब की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आपने industrial disputes के लिये कानून बनाए हैं मगर क्या आपने उनकी working की तरफ भी देखा है? वहां पर आप का जो industrial inspectorate staff है वह ठीक काम नहीं करता है। मैं खुद factories के अन्दर पिछले

दिनों गया हूं और आज पहली दफा ही मुझे factories के अन्दर मज़दूरों से मिलने का मौका मिला है । वहां मैंने जो लोग काम करते हैं उन की plight को देखा है । मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि हम ने factories law तो बनाए हैं मगर वह मज़बूत नहीं है, adequate और sound नहीं हैं कि interfere करके factory owners को direction दे सकें । उस के अन्दर मैं चाहता हूं कि जो lacuna है उस को दूर करें । Industrial Tribunal जो बना है वह conciliatory principles से फैसला देता है और जब इस तरीका से फैसला हो जाता है तो दोनों parties को उस पर अमल करना होता है मगर कई दफा सुनने में आता है कि factory owners मानते ही नहीं हैं और disputes फिर चलती रहती हैं । इस law के अन्दर कोई मज़बूत चीज़ नहीं कि interference करके direction की जा सके । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस lacuna को दूर किया जावे । अगर वह नहीं मानते हैं तो unilateral तरीकों से conflict दूर कर सकें । जो Inspectors रखे गये हैं वह ठीक तरह काम नहीं करते हैं । मज़दूरों को भी उन के खिलाफ शिकायतें रहती हैं । फिर Inspectors जो हैं कई किस्म के हैं, उन में कोई co-ordination नहीं है । कोई 10, 15 किस्म के जाते हैं कोई कुछ कहता है और कोई कुछ कहता है । कभी labour side का जाता है, कभी industrial side का जाता है, कोई weights and measures के लिये जाता है वगैरह वगैरह । एक कुछ करता है, दूसरा कुछ करता है और तीसरा कुछ और ही करता है; कोई co-ordination नहीं है । Factories वाले जुदा परेशान हैं और मज़दूर जुदा तंग हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन laws को ज़रा ठीक किया जावे और जो कमियां इस में हैं उन को दूर किया जावे Inspectors को हिदायत करें कि वह co-ordination से काम लें, लोगों को तंग न करें । एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि इस का पब्लिक से बड़ा ताल्लुक है इस लिये इस का कहना ज़रूरी है । स्पीकर साहिब, यह एक दस्तूर ही बन गया है कि जब लोगों को cement वगैरह की ज़रूरत होती है तो अगर किसी ने 10 बोरी की ज़रूरत लिखी है तो उसको चार बोरी देते हैं । मतलब यह कि जितना किसी ने मांगा है उस का $\frac{1}{4}$ से ज़्यादा किसी सूरत में नहीं देते, पूरा कभी न देंगे उस में से ज़रूर काटेंगे । फिर इस के इलावा वक्त पर नहीं देते हैं । किसी का मकान गिरा हुआ है और कोई school गिरा पड़ा है मगर authorities को कोई परवाह नहीं । आज नहीं कल आना, जब दूसरे दिन आए तो फिर यही जवाब, कल आना । कई हालतों में तो यह कल हफ्तों तक नहीं आती है । चीज़ के होते हुए नहीं देते हैं । जिस को जितनी ज़रूरत होती है मांगता है मगर यह $\frac{1}{4}$ ज़रूर काटेंगे । इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस तकलीफ को ज़रूर दूर करें । लोगों को इस बीमारी से बड़ी तंगी है । स्पीकर साहिब, अब मैं आखरी बात यह............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की आखरी बात कब आएगी ? हर बात आप की आखरी होती ह मगर फिर दूसरी आ जाती है ।

(When would his last point come? Every point is his last point, yet it turns out to be a new one.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : अब में यह आखरी ही कहने लगा हूं (हंसी) यह आखरी ही होगी। एक दिन मिनिस्टर सहिब ने कहा था कि development जो हो रही है उस का population से क्या ताल्लुक है और अगर population बढ़ी है तो development भी बढ़ गई है और income की इतनी percentage बढ़ गई है। मैं मानता हूं कि development हो रही है और काफी हो रही है। यह normal हालात में तो तरक्की अच्छी है मगर जब abnormal हालात हो जाएं और मुल्क की आबादी ज़्यादा बढ़ जाती है तो development accelerated pace से होनी चाहिये। अगर population ज़्यादा तेजी से बढ़ती है और production उस से कम होती है तो कैसे गुज़ारा हो सकता है। आप देख रहे हैं कि हमारे मुल्क की population कितनी तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है और family planning भी किया जा रहा है ताकि यह abnormally न बढ़े। जब तक production और population side by side उसी ratio से नहीं बढ़ती हैं तब तक development किसी मुल्क की नहीं हो सकती है। चाहे कितनी ज़्यादा मुल्क की production हो मगर जब तक वह population के pace से नहीं चलती तब तक सही मायनों में development हम नहीं कह सकते। यह economics का असूल है। Population and production are corelated and must go side by side. यही वजह है कि अमीर से अमीर मुल्क भी जब देखते हैं कि population के मुताबिक production नहीं हो रही है तो family planning शुरु करते हैं। हमारे भी हो रही है। इस लिये मैं आप से कहता हूं कि जितनी population बढ़ रही है उस के मुताबिक ही production का ख्याल रखें। तभी कामयाबी हो सकती है।

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर-उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, आज यह

4 p. m.

industry और labour के सम्बन्ध में 2,91,90,300 रुपये की रकम की मंजूरी दी जा रही है। यह अगले पांच साल का सारे हिंदुस्तान को industrialize करने का प्लान हमारे सामने है। जब हम इस industrial demand पर ग़ौर करते हैं और अपने देश के उस industrial plan को भी मद्दे नज़र रखते हैं तो ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि हम अपने काम की तरफ और इस बात की तरफ तवज्जुह दौड़ाएं कि जो हमारे काम की हालत है और प्रान्त के मुख्तलिफ पेशे, मुख्तलिफ लोग कहां कहां और किस तरह काम कर रहे हैं और हमने आयन्दा किस तरह ढांचा बनाना है। स्पीकर महोदय, अगर आज हम सारे देश का नक्शा देखें तो पता चलता है कि जहां बिहार, बंगाल और आसाम के प्रान्तों में हर 100 मुरब्बा मील के अंदर 10/11 फैक्टरियां हैं वहां हमारे पंजाब में 100 मुरब्बा मील के इलाके में सिर्फ 4/5 फैक्टरियां आती हैं। जहां तक हमारे पंजाब की दूसरी situation का ताल्लुक है, 1951 में हमारे हां जो census हुई और उस के बाद जो economic और social data इकट्ठा किया गया उस से और गवर्नमैण्ट की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पता चलता है कि हमारे सारे प्रान्त के अंदर 65.5 per cent आबादी आज agriculture पर depend करती है, खाह वह खुद cultivators हैं या landless labourers हैं।

जहां तक हमारी commerce और industry का ताल्लुक है, उस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि 9.10 per cent आदमी आज commerce और industries में हैं। इस से यह जाहिर है कि हर 10 आदमियों के पीछे 7 आदमियों का directly या indirectly agriculture पर गुज़ारा है और 11 आदमियों में से एक आदमी industry पर गुज़ारा करता है। हमारा जो पिछला पांच साला प्लान था उसमें से हमने 7 per cent रुपया लगाया है। दूसरे प्लान में हम 19 per cent रुपया लगा रहे हैं। पहले प्लान के मुताबिक हमारा यह ख्याल था कि हमारे देश को national income कोई 11 per cent के करीब रहेगी और अगले प्लान के मुताबिक हम अपनी 25 per cent income बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, स्पीकर महोदय, हम इस बात को भी नहीं भुला सकते कि अगर हम सारे संसार की population की figures को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि इस देश में हर साल 45 या 50 लाख की आबादी की सूरत में एक sufferer class पैदा हो रही है। हमें इन सारे हालात को देखना होगा। हमारे सामने unemployment की figures हैं इस लिये हम ने अपनी सारी तवज्जुह इस बात की तरफ लगानी है कि हम अपने देश में unemployment का मसला बेकारी का मसला कैसे हल कर सकते हैं। दुनिया के बड़े बड़े देशों ने सनअती कारखाने जारी करके और industry को develop कर के इसे हल करने की कोशिश की है। हमें भी इस की तरफ अपनी खास तवज्जुह देनी है। स्पीकर साहिब, हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में देखना है कि हम कहां तक आगे बढ़े हैं और कहां तक आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और इस सिलसिले में हमारा प्लान क्या है? अगर हम सारी चीज़ को देखें—एक एक बात की तरफ देखें तो उस से पता चलता है कि जहां तक agriculture labour का ताल्लुक है एक Enquiry Committee बैठी थी urban और rural landless labour के मुताल्लिक और दोनों के बारे में data हमारे सामने आया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि एक Family की ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा आमदनी 140 रुपये है और हमारी National income 262 रुपये *per capita* है। इन सारी चीज़ों को देखते हुए हम ने अपनी स्टेट को industrialise करना है। इस से न सिर्फ हम unemployment का मसला हल कर सकेंगे बल्कि लोगों का standard of living ऊंचा कर सकेंगे। हम अपने देश में socialistic pattern of society कायम करना चाहते हैं हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सारे माहौल और सारी atmosphere को ठीक करना होगा जिस से लोग यह महसूस करें कि वाकई socialistic pattern of society की मंज़िल पर पहुंचने वाले हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमें देखना है कि क्या क्या प्रोग्राम बनाए जायें। स्पीकर साहिब, एक एक चीज़ को लें। पहले cotton को ले लीजिये। जितनी cotton पिछले पांच साल में सारे देश में पैदा हुई उस cotton का 1/6th हिस्सा हमारे पंजाब ने पैदा किया। लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में आज हमारे पंजाब की क्या हालत है। सारे हिंदुस्तान में सब से ज़्यादा कपड़े की खपत Northern zone में होती है। पंजाब राज्य को 310 million गज़ कपड़ा दरकार है। हमारे हां जो textile mills हैं Handlooms हैं, power looms हैं अगर वह दिन रात काम करें और किसी तरह की कोई शिकायत न हो तो इस तरह से वह ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा 1½ millions गज़ कपड़ा तैयार कर सकती हैं। लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में हमें आज इतने बड़े कपड़े की ज़रूरत है। Undivided Punjab

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मैं उस वक्त पंजाब Cabinet ने Post-war reconstruction के मामले में जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी उसके मुताबिक पंजाब में 3 या 4 Textile mills लगाने की ज़रूरत थी। स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब की Planning Committee ने भी इस तरफ गौर किया और कुछ recommendations कीं। लेकिन इस बात का अफसोस है कि अगले पांच साला प्लान में Textile mills का प्रबन्ध नज़र नहीं आता। इस सम्बन्ध में हम जानते हैं कि यहां भारत के अंदर बड़ी २ कमेटियां बैठीं। War Committee की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है जिस में Textile पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है। स्पीकर साहिब, पिछले दो साल से जहां तक हमारे कपड़े का ताल्लुक है South-East Asia, Middle East और England तक हमारे कपड़े की खपत है। अगले दो चार साल तक 800 या 1000 million yards तक हम extra कपड़ा बनाने वाले हैं। जहां तक इस के yarn का ताल्लुक है, इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पंजाब के अंदर कुछ spinning mills बनाई जानी हैं।

Handloom industry का ज़िक्र आया। दूसरे नुकता निगाह से देखें तो हमारे इस पंजाब राज्य के अंदर handloom industry में 65,000 आदमियों को employment मिल सकती है। आज 30,000 की तादाद में लोग employed हैं, बाकी बेकार बैठे हैं। एक Handloom पांच आदमियों को employ कर सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ उतनी तवज्जुह नहीं दी जा रही जितनी कि देने की ज़रूरत है।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ लोगों ने पंजाब में एक co-operative mill खोलने के लिये Government of India को दरखास्त दी, शायद वह मन्ज़ूर हो गई है। अगर आज पंजाब गवर्नमेंट उसमें कुछ contribute करे तो शायद पंजाब के अंदर वह mill भी लग जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब हम पंजाब को industrialise करना चाहते हैं तो पंजाब सरकार को कुछ न कुछ मदद देनी चाहिये।

अगर हम बजट स्पीच को पढ़ें तो पता लगेगा कि sports industry पहले छोटे पैमाने पर यहां काम करती थी। अब इस industry पर पिछले 5,7 साल में 98 लाख रुपया लगा है और 7 या 8 हज़ार लोग इस industry पर गुज़ारा कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान में यह industry बड़े पैमाने पर होने की वजह से हमारी sports industry ज़बरदस्त competition में आ गई है। स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब के Industries Department ने और हमारे Finance Minister ने इस industry को बचाने के लिये बहुत कोशिश की है ताकि यह पाकिस्तान की industry के साथ कामयाबी से मुकाबला कर सके। लकड़ी और दूसरी चीज़ों के दस्तयाब करने का सवाल है जिस की तरफ हमें जल्दी से जल्दी तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है।

स्पीकर महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, पिछले पांच छः साल से हमारे देश में कोलम्बो प्लैन के मातहत aid आ रही है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कोलम्बो प्लैन के मातहत हमारे पंजाब के कितने आदमी technical training ले कर आए हैं ? मैं Gandhi Memorial Fund की बात तो नहीं करता; मैं कोलम्बो प्लैन के मातहत बात करता हूं कि हमारे पंजाब के कितने आदमियों को technically train किया गया है। अगर industry का काम करने वालों को training लेने के लिये

नहीं भेजा गया तो इस तरफ जल्दी से जल्दी तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है । Government of India की ओर से बड़े २ delegation बाहर के मुमालक में भेजे जाते हैं; लेकिन पंजाब इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे प्रान्तों से बहुत पीछे है। हम पिछले 5, 6 वर्षों से देख रहे हैं कि हिंदुस्तान से बड़े बड़े delegation बाहर के मुल्कों को गए हैं; लेकिन पंजाब के industrialists को जोकि सन्नतो हिरफत से वाकफियत रखते हैं नज़रअन्दाज़ किया जाता रहा है। हमारी सरकार को इस ओर तवज्जुह देने की बहुत ज़रूरत है ताकि पंजाब की industry भी आगे जा सके। मैं जानता हूं कि जहां तक small-scale industry का ताल्लुक है दुनिया के देशों में इस ने बड़े बड़े Revolution पैदा किये हैं। First World War और Second World War के ज़माने में जापान में 39 प्रतिशत equipment small-scale industry से चलती थी। हमारी Government of India की Rehabilitation Ministry ने एक delegation जापान में भी भेजा था। उस ने एक रिपोर्ट दी। वह रिपोर्ट पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की लाईब्रेरी में पड़ी हुई है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह रिपोर्ट किसी भाई ने पढ़ी है या नहीं। लेकिन अगर उस रिपोर्ट का मुतालिया किया जाये तो पता चलता है कि जापान में 312 industries बैम्बू की चलती हैं। आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि यह जो गया गुज़रा कागज़ है, मरा हुआ कागज़ है इस से जापान में 800, 900 के करीब छोटी छोटी industries चलती हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट को भी इस ओर तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये। देश में से unemployment को दूर करने के लिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी है। All-India Village Industries Board ने जो सिफारिशात की हैं small-scale industry की बाबत, उन की तरफ पूरी तरह ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। उन्होंने अम्बर चरखे को बहुत महत्त्व दिया है। आने वाले तीन चार वर्षों में हमारी सरकार ने 50, 60 लाख आदमियों को employment देनी है। जहां तक इस चरखे का ताल्लुक है इस की कीमत 80,100 रुपये के करीब है जो कि बहुत ज़्यादा है। सरकार को चाहिये कि इन चरखों को large scale पर बनाने की व्यवस्था करे। अगर यह चरखे ज़्यादा तादाद में बनाये जायेंगे तो इन की कीमत बहुत थोड़ी रह जायेगी। Industry को तरक्की देने के लिये technical training देने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। भारतीय सरकार के वित्त मंत्री की तवज्जुह इस ओर दिलाई गई थी कि आज पंजाब राष्ट्र की हालत क्या है। जहां सारे हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे राष्ट्रों में एक करोड़ आबादी के पीछे 2, 2½ हज़ार आदमी technical colleges और professional colleges में जाते हैं वहां हमारे प्रदेश में एक करोड़ आबादी के पीछे सिर्फ 438 आदमी Professional और technical colleges में training के लिये जाते हैं। अगर हम प्रदेश की तरक्की करनी चाहते हैं तो यह निहायत ज़रूरी है कि हम अपने बच्चों को technical training दें। स्पीकर महोदय; मेरे पास Secondary Education Committee की रिपोर्ट है। इस रिपोर्ट में एक चैपटर में यह लिखा हुआ है कि हमने technical training किस तरह से अपने विद्यार्थियों को देनी है। किस तरह से एक कमेटी बनानी है। उस में Canada का हवाला दे रखा है। Canada की आबादी सारी दुनिया का ½ प्रतिशत है लेकिन उस ने दुनिया की 39 प्रतिशत trade capture कर रखी है। उस का कारण यह है कि उस ने अपनी industry की तरफ खास तवज्जुह दी है और वहां industry

[श्री राम किशन]

की बहुत तरक्की हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर हमारा प्रदेश सब से ज़्यादा बिजली पैदा करने वाला है। उस के बाद हमें यह सोचना है कि किस तरह उस बिजली का प्रयोग किया जाये। हमें यह plan करना चाहिये कि हम ने उस बिजली का rural इलाके के अन्दर कैसे इस्तेमाल करना है। अगले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर हम ने पंजाब में 2 लाख 24 हजार आदमियों को employment देनी है। तो हमें अभी से सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरह से इतने आदमियों को रोज़गार पर लगाया जायेगा। हमें अभी से इस की तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये। Training institutions की तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिये। Government of India ने एक बड़ी अच्छी स्कीम निकाली थी कि हिंदुस्तान के अन्दर जितनी बड़ी २ industrial concerns हैं जिन के ज़रिये आज हिंदुस्तान तरक्की कर रहा है वहां पर Industrial Plan के मातहत Parliament के मैम्बर साहिबान को ले जाया जाए ताकि वे लोग एक दूसरे के नज़दीक आएं। मैम्बर साहिबान को उन की production का पता चले और industry के सम्बन्ध में उन की वाकफियत बढ़े। मैं अपने Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह भी पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे मैम्बर साहिबान को छोटी बड़ी industry के बारे में पता होना चाहिये। Industries Department को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि अगले चार पांच सालों के अंदर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जिस से कि हम लोग एक दूसरे के नज़दीक आएं। अगली Plan के मातहत लेबर को भी share-holder बनाना चाहिये। Technical training के सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जालन्धर में Mehar Chand Technical Institute है। वह 2,2½ वर्ष से चल रहा है। तकरीबन सब मिनिस्टर साहिबान ने उसे देखा है। पंजाब के Chief Minister साहिब भी वहां तशरीफ ले गये थे। Government of India के कुछ Ministers साहिबान ने उस का मुलाहज़ा किया है। लेकिन उस Institute को अभी तक किसी किस्म की grant नहीं मिली। स्पीकर महोदय, उन को grant देना तो दरकिनार उन की classes को अभी तक recognise भी नहीं किया गया। कैसे यह सारा सिलसिला चल रहा है, कहां हमने पहुंचना है, इन सारी बातों की तरफ तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पंजाब के अन्दर Industrial Intelligence Bureau कायम किया जा रहा है। बहुत मुबारिक कदम है। वह Bureau पंजाब की industry के मुताल्लिक एक data तैयार करेगा। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि इस Intelligence Bureau में पंजाब के मुखतलिफ Government और प्राइवेट कालेजों के प्रोफैसरों को भी लिया जाए। वह लोग economics सम्बन्धी अच्छी guidance दे सकेंगे। इस में एक रकम employment का data इकट्ठा करने के लिये रखी गई है। Pilot Project की स्कीम जो गवर्नमैण्ट आफ इंडिया के Planning Department ने दी थी, उस के मुताबिक मैं चाहूंगा कि मुखतलिफ शहरों को, गांव को चुन लिया जाये—कुछ जालन्धर और कुछ अम्बाला डिवीजन के—ताकि हमें पता लगे कि पंजाब के शहरों में पंजाब के गांव से rural unemployment को कैसे दूर करना है। इस सिलसिले में हमने क्या क्या रास्ते इख्तियार करने हैं।

आखिर में, स्पीकर महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूं कि Finance Minister साहिब उन बातों का खास ख्याल रखेंगे जिन की तरफ मैं ने तवज्जुह दिलाई है और प्रान्त के भविष्य को बनाने के लिये सुन्दर स्कीमें तैयार करेंगे ।

श्री मूल चन्द जैन (संभालका) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज ईवान के सामने Industries और मुतफर्रक Department—लेबर वगैरह के लिये तकरीबन $2\frac{1}{2}$ करोड़ रुपये की मांग ज़ेरे बहस है । इस मांग को मन्जूर करते हुए हमें यही देखना है कि आया हमारी State में जहां तक Industries का ताल्लुक है, उस की development के लिये हम दूसरे सूबों के मुताबिक तरक्की कर रहे हैं या नहीं । दूसरी कसौटी यह है कि backward areas के लिये इस महकमा में रुपया का प्रबन्ध किया गया है या नहीं । और तीसरी कसौटी जिस पर हमें इस demand को परखना है वह यह है कि जो backward classes हैं उन को इस रकम में से कितनी grant मिलनी हैं । स्पीकर साहिब, अगर हम इस grant को इन तीन कसौटियों पर परखने की कोशिश करें तो हमें काफी रौशनी मिलेगी ।

जहां तक सारे हिंदुस्तान में हमारे सूबे का ताल्लुक है, अभी अभी मेरे दोस्त कामरेड राम किशन ने इस नुकते पर काफी रौशनी डाली है । मैं समझता हूं कि उन में सिवाए दो चार बातों के अज़ाफ़ा करने के और कुछ रहा नहीं । जो तीन चार बातें मैं और add करना चाहता हूं उन में से पहली बात तो यह है कि जहां सारे हिंदुस्तान में अगली पांच वर्षीय योजना में 48 सौ करोड़ रुपया का 19 प्रतिशत Industries पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, हमारी स्टेट में इस अगली प्लान के पहले साल के बजट में सिर्फ 8 प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं अपने Finance Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां सारे हिंदुस्तान में 48 सौ करोड़ रुपये में से 19 प्रतिशत Industries पर खर्च किया जाना है वहां इस वर्ष 30·75 करोड़ रुपये में से हमारे स्टेट के अगली पांच साला योजना के पहले साल में सिर्फ़ 231 लाख रुपया ही क्यों रखा गया है ? मैं हैरान हूं कि हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों ने इस मद पर जो खर्च किया है उन के मुकाबले में पंजाब की ratio $\frac{1}{2}$ भी नहीं । इससे भी कम खर्च है । यह बड़ी तशवीश की बात है । मैं हैरान हूं कि इस का जवाब हमारे Finance Minister साहिब क्या देंगे ? जहां तक कारखानों का ताल्लुक है, हमारे पंजाब में पहले ही बहुत कम कारखाने हैं । लोहे और कपड़े के कारखाने हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में बहुत भारी तादाद में हैं । और अगली पांच वर्षीय योजना में और भी ज्यादा जारी होने वाले हैं । उन के मुकाबले में हमारी State बिल्कुल महरूम सी नज़र आती है । ऐसी हालत में किस तरह महज़ खेती पर ही हमारे लोग गुज़ारा कर सकते हैं ? जो figures हमारे सामने आई उन से पता चलता है कि हमारी देहाती आबादी के 75 प्रतिशत का गुज़ारा केवल खेती पर है । लेकिन यह भी एक मानी हुई बात है कि सिर्फ खेती पर काम करने से ही हमारा सूबा खुशहाल और मालामाल नहीं हो सकता । केवल वही देश और सूबा खुशहाल हो सकता है, वही तरक्की कर सकता है, जो सनअतयाफता हो । इस चीज़ के लिये हमारी State में जो कुछ हो रहा है, ज़ाहिर है वह कतई नाकाफ़ी है । इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस मद के लिये और ज्यादा रुपया मुहैया किया जाये ।

[श्री मूल चन्द जैन]

इस के साथ साथ अगर हम इस बजट को दूसरी कसौटी पर परख कर देखें यानी यह देखें कि जो backward classes हैं उन पर क्या खर्च हो रहा है तो, साहिबे सदर, यह मालूम होगा कि उन पर और भी ज़्यादा कमी की जा रही है। जब हमारे देश के लोग socialistic pattern of society का नक्शा अपने सामने रखते हैं तो उस के लिये यह लाज़मी हो जाता है कि जो अमीर और गरीब का फ़र्क हमारे देश के अंदर है, ऊंच नीच की जो तमीज़ है, उसे जल्द अज़ जल्द खत्म किया जाए। तो जो backward classes हैं उन की तरक्की के लिये हमने इस बजट में और खास कर जो Demand ज़ेरे बहस है उस में क्या कदम उठाए हैं? उन के पास न ज़मीन है और न पूंजी। तो जब production के साधन ही दस्तयाब नहीं तो वह काम कैसे कर सकते हैं? जो लोग हाथ से काम करने के योग्य हैं उन्हें कैसे काम मिल सकता है? या तो बड़ी २ दस्तकारियों पर या छोटी दस्तकारियों के ज़रिये। ज़ाहिर है कि अगर हमने अगले पांच वर्षों में unemployment को दूर करना है और मुल्क की दौलत को बढ़ाना है तो हमें बड़े बड़े कारखानों पर बहुत ज़्यादा सरमाया लगाना चाहिये। इस के साथ साथ हमें cottage industries को भी नज़र अंदाज़ नहीं करना है। यही कारण है कि हमारी अगली पांच साला योजना के बनाते वक्त industries को cottage or heavy दोनों को तरक्की देने की तरफ ज़्यादा ध्यान दिया गया। लेकिन इस के लिये हमारे सूबा में जो कुछ हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत कम है। आप हैरान होंगे, स्पीकर महोदय, कि हमारे State planners का ध्यान इस तरफ बिल्कुल नहीं गया है। अभी पिछले दिनों की बात है कि एक Community Project और National Extension Service Block जो पानीपत में खोला गया है उस की Advisory Committee की meeting थी वहां पता लगा कि बजट बनाते वक्त तो cottage industries के लिये कुछ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन बाद में उस की sanction नहीं हुई। जब पूछा कि क्या वजह थी तो पता लगा कि National Extension Service Block में तो इस मद के नीचे कोई रुपया रखा ही नहीं जाता। मैं ने पहले भी कई दफ़ा इस बात की ओर इशारा किया था। मैं हैरान हूं कि जहां पांच पांच, दस-दस लाख रुपया और items पर खर्च किया जाता है वहां देहात में रहने वाले उस तबके के लिये जिन के पास न पूंजी है और न ज़मीन और जो cottage industries पर गुज़ारा कर सकते हैं उन के लिये कोई पैसा नहीं रखा जाता। इन हालात में कैसे यह दावा किया जा सकता है कि हम socialistic pattern की ओर जा रहे हैं? (विघ्न) गर Finance Minister साहिब चाहें तो मैं चिट्ठी का हवाला दे सकता हूं। उस का नम्बर 6637/NES/55, dated 26 अगस्त, 1955 है। वह सरदार भाग सिंह, पी. सी. ऐस. डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी डिवैलपमेंट की मेरे नाम है। हम अपने इस किस्म के planners से क्या उम्मीद रख सकते हैं। जब कि आबादी के दूसरे तबकों को पानी भी supply किया जाता है, बिजली भी supply की जाती है और दूसरे साधन भी मुहैय्या किये जाते हैं वहां पर इस backward तबके के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता। क्या उन बेचारों के लिये उसी पुराने ज़माने की तरह ही काम करना लिखा है? क्या उन के हिस्से में मिट्टी खोदना या agricultural labour का काम ही है? मैं समझता हूं कि आज जब कि मुल्क आज़ाद

है देहातों में 25 प्रतिशत जो लेबर backward classes हैं उन के साथ हो रही discrimination को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता । उन की बेहतरी की तरफ हमें जरूर ध्यान देना है । और मैं Finance Minister साहिब से तवक्को करता हूं कि वह इस चीज़ को नज़रअंदाज नहीं करेंगे ।

तीसरी कसौटी backward areas की है । हमें यह देखना है कि यह जो $2\frac{1}{2}$ करोड़ रुपया हम इस मद के लिये मंज़ूर करने जा रहे हैं उस में से कांगड़ा और हरियाना के इलाकों पर जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्या खर्च होने जा रहा है । साहिबे सदर, जहां तक industries की development का ताल्लुक है यह ठीक है कि आज हम लुधियाना को पंजाब में hosiery का घर कह सकते हैं । लेकिन उस का आधार क्या है ? यह कि आज से 10, पन्द्रह वर्ष पहले लुधियाना शहर को बिजली की काफी supply दी जा रही है । इसी कारण से आज लुधियाना पंजाब में ही नहीं हिंदुस्तान में मशहूर है । बाकी इलाकों को बिल्कुल नज़र अंदाज़ किया गया । और अगर आज भी इसी तरह से schemes बनती रहीं और जो पहले ही पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं जैसे हरियाना और कांगड़ा वगैरह के, उन्हें फिर कोई encouragement न दी गई, वहां पर कोई industries न शुरु की गईं तो, साहिबे सदर, आप खुद अंदाज़ा लगायें कि वह इलाके दूसरे इलाकों के साथ शाना बशाना कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ? जब reorganisation of the State का सवाल आता है और separatist tendencies हमें देखने को मिलती हैं तो उस का क्या कारण है ? यह कि जो इलाके आगे हैं उन्हें और आगे ले जाने का यत्न किया जाता है और अगर पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का बिल्कुल ख्याल ही नहीं किया जाता तो कुदरती तौर पर उन के अन्दर एक जलन, द्वेष का माद्दा पैदा होता है । इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारी जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की हुकूमत है जिस के इतने शानदार आदर्श हैं, वह इन की तरफ खास तौर से तवज्जुह देगी । मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है, वरना मैं एक एक item लेकर आप को बताता कि क्या हालत है । मैं Finance Minister साहिब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि एक दो जगह पर कोई industries लगा देने से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा । हमें देखना यह है कि *per capita* development कितनी हुई या होनी चाहिये । हमें यह देखना है कि undeveloped areas पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है और किया जाना है । अगर हम इस grant को देखें और यह देखें कि इस में backward areas के लिये कितना पैसा रखा गया है तो पता चलेगा कि उन के साथ केवल मज़ाक ही किया गया है ।

स्पीकर साहिब, इस के साथ साथ दो तीन points और हैं जिन के बारे में मैं खास तौर पर अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । एक चीज़ यह है कि देहात में जो agricultural labour है वह अकसर under-employed रहती है या less employed रहती है जिस की वजह से वह लोग एक लानत का शिकार हो गये हुए हैं । वह लानत है कर्ज़ा । इस एवान के मुअज़िज़ मैम्बरान की तवज्जुह शायद इस जानिब नहीं गई । वहां यह देखने में आता है कि अगर एक आदमी दो सौ रुपये कर्ज़ ले लेता है तो दस वर्ष तक बराबर अपने कर्ज़ ख्वाह की नौकरी करने के बाद भी उस का वह कर्ज़ बढ़ता जाता है और उतरने में नहीं आता । इस तरह से वह 10 या 15 वर्ष बाद भी उस कर्ज़ से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता । तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

[श्री मूल चन्द जैन]

इसी तरह से साहिबे सदर, पिछले साल देहात के हरिजनों के housing के लिये डेढ़ लाख रुपये की ग्रांट रखी गई थी। मैंने एक सवाल में पूछा था कि उस के लिये कितनी applications आई थीं तो आप यह जान कर हैरान होंगे कि जितनी applications उस ग्रांट के लिये आई थी और उन पर टिकटें वगैरह के लगाने का जो खर्च उन लोगों को करना पड़ा होगा वह इस से कहीं ज्यादा थीं जितनी कि वह ग्रांट थी। फिर इस ग्रांट से क्या फायदा ?

मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह ने General Administration पर बहस करते हुए जो कहा था कि socialist form की तरफ जाने की हमारी रफ़तार कम है तो इस का जवाब देते हुए जो Finance मिनिस्टर साहिब ने कहा था कि democracy में यह रफ़तार कम होती है, मैं उन की इस बात से इतफ़ाक रखता हूं। लेकिन हमें इसी बात पर संतुष्ट नहीं बैठना चाहिये कि democratic methods होने की वजह से हम जिस रफ़तार से काम कर रहे हैं वह ठीक है। इस वक्त चीन और हिंदुस्तान में मुकाबला है। वहां चीन authoritative तरीके से ठोस तरक्की में लगा हुआ है। इधर लोग यह देख रहे हैं कि यह democratic तरीका से जमहूरी तरीका से कितनी तेज़ी से तरक्की कर रहा है। अगर हम ने इस बात पर इकतफ़ा कर लिया तो मैं कहता हूं यह गलत बात है। हम जो दुनिया को नया रास्ता दिखा रहे हैं इस के लिये जरूरी है कि हम तेज़ी से इस तरफ बढ़ें। अगर हम तेज़ी से बढ़ सके तब ही हम दुनिया को यह नया रास्ता दिखाने में सफल हो सकेंगे, वरना नहीं। दुनिया हमारी ज्यादा देर तक इंतज़ार नहीं करेगी। इन ईलफ़ाज़ के साथ जो demand इस वक्त हाऊस के सामने पेश है मैं उस की ताईद करता हूं।

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश जो आज politically सारी दुनिया का मर्कज़ बना हुआ है किसी वक्त यह industries का मर्कज़ था और यह सारी दुनिया को चीज़ें मुहय्या करता था। जब यहां विदेशी हकूमत आई थी तो सारे हिंदुस्तान की industries को और खास कर हमारे पंजाब की industries को इस से बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा, क्योंकि हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर बहुत हमलाआवर लोग आते रहे थे जिन की वजह से हमारी industry पनप न सकी। अगर हम गौर से देखें तो पता चलेगा कि पंजाब में सब सूबों से ज़्यादा natural resources हैं। सारे हिंदुस्तान में cotton की production का 1/6 हिस्सा हमारे पंजाब में होता है मगर textile industry का हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह हाल कर रखा है कि कुल हमारे राज्य में पांच या छ: cotton मिल्ज़ इस वक्त लग सकी हैं जब कि अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में सैंकड़ों मिलें चल रही हैं। हमारे हां अगली पांच साला योजना में इतनी ज़्यादा बिजली पैदा होगी लेकिन यहां पर industries को फरोग देने के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा। मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त कामरेड राम किशन ने अभी हाऊस में फरमाया था कि Canada के अन्दर वहां के लोगों की आमदनी का 39 per cent electricity की industry पर इनहसार करता है मगर हमारे पंजाब में मेरे ख्याल से मुश्किल से दो या चार per cent लोगों को industries के ज़रिये रोज़ी मिलती होगी। अब अगर हम सारी

industries की हालत पर नजर डालें तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि जहां पंजाब में natural resources इतने ज़्यादा हैं वहां industries की development की रफतार बहुत कम है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपने Finance Minister साहिब के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पंजाब में कुल 126 लाख आदमी बसते हैं उन में से आधी आबादी तो बच्चों, बूढ़ों, या दूसरे अपाहज़ लोगों मसलन लंगड़े, अंधे, लूले होंगे। तो इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि 63 लाख आबादी ऐसी है जिस को man power कहा जा सकता है। इस में मैं ने उन औरतों को भी शामिल कर लिया है जो काम कर सकती हैं। किसी राज्य में industries की development करने के लिये तीन बातों की ज़रूरत होती है। एक Capital दूसरा labour जिस में technically trained आदमी भी शामिल होते हैं और तीसरे वहां के natural resources। इन तीनों चीज़ों की यहां कमी नहीं है। Capital तो natural resources से पैदा किया जा सकता है और natural resources की यहां पर कमी नहीं है। यह बहुतात में है। दूसरा labour की यहां पर कमी नहीं है। यह बहुत ज़्यादा है और यहां बहुत unemployment है। अगर वह untrained है तो उस की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट पर है जिस ने उसे trained नहीं किया। उसे तनज़ीम नहीं दी गई और उसे organise नहीं किया गया। Labour को technical training देने के लिये हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस के सिवा और कुछ नहीं किया कि कुछ बड़े बड़े अफसरों के रिश्तेदार जिन को ऊंची तालीम हासिल हो जाती है लेकिन बेकार फिरते हैं उन को अमरीका या जापान किसी technical training के लिये भेज दिया है। मगर आज तक किसी को खास training नहीं मिली है जिस की वजह से यहां आज तक कोई industry develop नहीं हो सकी है। अभी कामरेड राम किशन ने बताया है कि जापान में महज़ बांस की industry से 312 किस्म की दस्तकारियां इस वक्त चलती हैं तो क्या वजह है कि हमारे राज्य में इतनी cotton और दूसरे resources के होते हुए और इतनी बिजली के होते हुए भी बहुत कम industry चल सकी है ?

आगे मैं कुछ suggestions दूंगा। चूंकि पंजाब एक ऐसा सूबा है जहां लोग ज़्यादातर खेतीबाड़ी पर गुज़ारा करते हैं मगर हमारा ज़िला गुड़गांव और कांगड़ा का ज़िला ऐसे ज़िले हैं जहां गवर्नमेंट ने पानी का खातरखाह इन्तज़ाम नहीं किया, ज़मीन उपजाऊ कम हैं। इस लिये लोग खेती बाड़ी से खुशहाल नहीं हो सकते, तो industries को top priority देकर develop किया जाए। इन ज़िलों में पानी की बहुत कमी है मगर सरकार अभी तक इस सिलसिले में कुछ नहीं कर सकी। बजट में कुछ न कुछ tentative सी रकम दिखा देती है कभी 60 लाख और कभी 50 लाख कि पानी का इंतज़ाम इस से गुड़गांव में किया जावेगा। अगर वहां कम से कम industry को ही develop कर दिया जाए तो मेरा ख्याल है कि लोगों को काफी रोज़गार मिल सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ तो आप Agriculture और पानी की कमी की बात कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ industry की बात कर रहे हैं। यह सारे मेल कैसे

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मिला रहे हैं (हंसी) (On the one hand the hon. Member speaks of Agriculture and scarcity of water while on the other he is talking of industries. How will he connect all these things ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं कहता हूं कि ज़िला गुड़गांवा में labour बहुत ज़्यादा है, Agriculture का सब से बड़ा पेशा है तो अगर उस के लिये पानी नहीं दे सकते तो industry को develop करें। अब यह सोचना है कि वहां industry कैसे develop हो सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कभी गुड़गांव से बाहर भी निकला करें। (He should sometimes talk of matters outside Gurgaon.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : जनाब मैं वहां का नुमायंदा हूं । मेरा दिमाग क्या फिरा है जो और कहीं कहीं की बातें करूं ? बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां की industry develop की जाए । एक तो वहां पर stone crushing की industry है, जिस के बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाये जा सकते हैं । दूसरे वहां पर बारानी इलाके में जौ (barley) बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होते हैं इस लिये pearl barley industry का बड़ा scope है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Barley industry के साथ आप kiln industry की भी बात करें । आपने कहा था कि मेरे दो भट्ठे बैठ गये हैं । (हंसी)

(He should speak about the kiln industry along with the barley industry. He said that he suffered heavy loss in two of his kilns.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : मेरा कोई भट्ठा नहीं है । जिन का होगा उन का बैठेगा । (हंसी) । (**पंडित श्री राम शर्मा** : गवर्नमैण्ट का बैठेगा ।) तो तीसरी industry स्पीकर साहिब commercial salt की है । (**वित्त मंत्री** : Kruschen Salt?) एक तो दुख यह है कि Minister साहिब को भी कुछ नहीं पता, तो होगा क्या । (हंसी) Commercial salt फरुखनगर वगैरह में बहुत पैदा होता है । यह चमड़ा रंगने के काम आता है । फरुखनगर में एक आदमी को 10,000 रु. कर्ज़ दिया गया मगर technical help कोई नहीं दी गई । इस लिये उस पर सूद चढ़ रहा है, काम कोई नहीं हो रहा । हम बार बार चिल्लाते हैं ।

चौथी slate industry है जो सारे पंजाब में सिवाए कांगड़े और गुड़गांव ज़िले के ग्राम कुलड़ा के और कहीं नहीं है । वहां एक बड़े भारी पहाड़ से slates तैयार की जाती हैं । मगर वहां जालन्धर Division के एक आदमी ने ठेका ले लिया है । बहुत देर हुई चन्द रुपये में लिया था और आज तक उसी के पास है, छोड़ता नहीं । ज़मींदारों से ज़मीन छुड़ाली, परन्तु पहाड़ नहीं छुड़ाया मुजारे तो धड़ाधड़ बेदखल हो रहे हैं, परन्तु यह मालदार सरमायादार गरीब जनता की कमाई और रोजगारी के ज़रीये को दबाए बैठा है जिस से गांव वालों का रोजगार छीना गया है । मौजूदा कानून के ज़रिये पंजाब सरकार ने खास मालगुज़ारी लगाई है इसी प्रकार इस गांव वालों को भी हक है कि इस पर लगान कई गुना बढ़ा दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो slate industry की बात कर रहे थे। (You were talking of slate industry.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : वहां slate industry develop हो सकती है, मगर वह स्लेट के पहाड़ पर सरमायेदार लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है, encroachment की हुई है। गवर्नमेंट के notice में यह बात कई बार लाई गई है, मगर यह परवाह नहीं करती।

पांचवीं industry बान की है। वहां पर मूंज बहुत पैदा होता है। बड़े २ कारखाने चल सकते हैं। Government को लिख कर भी दिया, Public Relations Committee में भी कहा, मगर सरकार के कान पर जूं तक नहीं रींगी। (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker : Order, please.

श्री बाबू दयाल : छठी industry crockery की है। वहां पर इस किस्म की रेत वगैरह पाई जाती है कि crockery का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। मगर गवर्नमेंट परवाह नहीं करती, हालांकि कई दफा लिखा भी है। वहां एक District Industries Officer भी बैठाया हुआ है जो पहले civil supplies के महकमे में था। आप जानते हैं कि यह महकमा रिश्वत खोरी में तो पुलिस को भी मात करता था। रिश्वत लेता २ जब बूढ़ा हो गया है तो वह अब Industry की development पर लगाया गया है। यह लोगों के साथ मखौल नहीं तो क्या है और लोगों के रुपये को बरबाद नहीं करना तो क्या है? जिस महकमा ने रिश्वत में पुलिस को भी मात किया हुआ था, उस के आदमी को बैठाया हुआ है। वह क्या जाने industry क्या होती है और क्या develop करेगा।

फिर एक industry है जिसे Central Government Survey कर रही है। वह है **टोबैको** की (हंसी)। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि यह हर बात मखौल में ले लेते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को कोई मखौल नहीं कर सकता यह **हंसी** तो सिर्फ टोबैको का लफ्ज़ इस्तमाल करने की वजह से **हुई** है। (Nobody can cut jokes with the hon. Member. The laughter has been due to the use of word "Tobacco.)"

श्री बाबू दयाल : तो तम्बाकू कह लीजिये। जनाब, गुड़गांव के आस पास का पानी तम्बाकू के लिये खास तौर पर अच्छा है। वहां यह ज़्यादा पैदा होता है और export होता है। वहां cigarette की industry develop हो सकती है और वहां हज़ारों आदमियों को इस से रोज़गार मिल सकता है। इस के बाद जनाब oil industry है। गुड़गांव में 15 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन है, जिस में से 2½, 3 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन में सरसों की काश्त होती है। मगर अगर, आज वहां जाकर देखें तो वहां आप को कोई तेल की मिल नहीं मिलेगी। पलवल में तेल की दो मिलें जारी हुई थीं वह भी माली कमी की वजह से बन्द हो गई हैं और इस साल उस सारी की सारी फसल को चेपा (Vegetable lice) की बीमारी लगी है।

[श्री बाबू दयाल]

आप सब जानते हैं कि वहां 2½ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन में लाखों मन सरसों पैदा होती है वहां पर 2, 3 कारखाने लोगों ने इधर उधर से रुपया इकट्ठा कर के खोले, लेकिन capital की कमी की वजह से लोगों को यह तेल के कारखाने बन्द करने पड़े। पिछले फाईनेंन्स मिनिस्टर, सरदार उज्जल सिंह मेरे ज़िला में तशरीफ लाए तो उन्हें इन इलाकों को दिखाया गया। पलवल, होडल, सोहाना, लावड और बावल का इलाका है जहां पर लाखों मन सरसों पैदा होती है और कलकत्ता की markets में सरसों को पहुंचा दिया जाता है और वहां से तेल ऊंचे दामों पर लाकर हमें दिया जाता है। इस लिये मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि मेरे इलाका में तेल की industry को चालू करने के काम की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाये क्योंकि कच्चा माल भी बहुत है और लेबर भी। (**पंडित श्री राम शर्मा** : अब दसवीं industry का भी ज़िक्र कर दो) वह फिर कल बता दूंगा

श्री निरंजन दास धीमन (फिलौर) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज हम industry की demand पर बहस कर रहे हैं इस 30 करोड़ के बजट में 2½ करोड़ रुपया industry के लिये रखा गया है। इस रकम से ही ज़ाहिर होता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट कितना interest industry की तरफ लेती है। अब देखने लायक बात यह है कि पिछले Five-Year Plan में यह कहा गया था कि यह plan industry के लिये नहीं है। और वह Plan Agriculture की development के लिये थी। यह खुशी की बात है कि वह Plan बहुत कामयाब हुई। लेकिन अब जो अगली पांच साला प्लान बनाई गई है इस में सिर्फ 7 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपये industry के लिये नए साल के लिये रखे गये हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि जहां तक industry का ताल्लुक है और जहां तक Second Five Year Plan का सम्बन्ध है यह रकम उस के मुकाबला में बड़ी हकीर सी है। अगर हम, स्पीकर साहिब, आज दुनिया के अन्दर बड़े बड़े मुल्कों को देखें जहां पर तरक्की की गई है तो वह सब के सब इस लिये आगे बढ़े हैं कि उन की industry ने तरक्की की। स्पीकर साहिब, शायद आप ने भी देखा होगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दिसम्बर-जनवरी में एक Industrial Exhibition हुई थी। वहां पर हरेक मुल्क ने अपनी machinery को अपने stall बनवा कर exhibit किया था। और जब हम बाहर के मुल्कों की machinery को देख कर अपने मुल्क की machinery से मुकाबिला करते हैं तो यह एहसास होने लगता है कि हम बहुत पीछे हैं। छोटे छोटे देश भी वहां पर अपनी मशीनरी लाये थे और ऐसी चीजें लाये थे कि हम देख कर हैरान रह गये। चीन जैसा मुल्क जिसे हम यह समझते रहे कि वह industry में हम से बहुत पीछे है— ने वह मशीनरी और plants वहां पर दिखाए कि जिसे देख कर हम हैरान हो गये। चीन के plants को देख कर कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि चीन किसी भी दूसरे तरक्कीयाफ़्ता देश से, जैसे कि America, Russia हैं, heavy industry को तैयार करने में पीछे हो। स्पीकर साहिब, जब मैं अपने घर को देखता हूं तो मुझे सख्त निराशा होती है। इस के बावजूद कि हम industry में बाकी सब मुल्कों से पीछे हैं हमने अगले पांच-साला प्लान में कोई बड़ी रकम इस काम के लिये नहीं रखी। हमारी

industry का भविष्य हमारी अगली पांच-साला प्लान पर निर्भर करता है और अगर हम इस तरफ़ ध्यान न देंगे तो इस sphere में हम पीछे रह जायेंगे। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिब ने अपनी स्पीच में यह तसलीम किया है कि iron and steel की General Engineering और industry जो पिछले साल थी उस में कमी वाकया हुई है। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि जब हम आगे तरक्की चाहते हैं तो हमें कहा जाए कि iron and steel की industry पिछले साल से कम हुई है। (*At this stage Dewan Jagdish Chandra, a Member of the Panel of Chairmen, occupied the Chair*)

चाहिये तो यह था कि iron और steel की industry आगे बढ़ती लेकिन यहां पर यह बताया जाता है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में iron and steel industry को set-back हुआ है। इस से अंदाजा लग सकता है कि हमें इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये इस लिये चेयरमैन साहिब, आप द्वारा मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिब और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि iron and steel industry को जो set-back हुआ है उसके कारण क्या हैं। इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जितनी हमारी iron and steel की industry है वह सारी की सारी agricultural implements बनाया करती थी। जिन का निकास 5 प्रतिशत भी नहीं था। इन implements के लिये मंडियां secure न थीं इस लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसी चीज़ें यहां पर बनवाने का बन्दोबस्त करे जिन की market कायम की जा सके।

फिर जहां तक heavy industry का सम्बन्ध है पंजाब को कोई लाइसेंस ही नहीं दिया जाता। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं railway wagon को तैयार करने की industry को लेता हूं। Railway wagons एक नहीं दो नहीं बेशुमार बनाए जा रहे हैं; परन्तु इस का quota किसी भी पंजाब के industrialist को नहीं दिया जाता। इस बारे में एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी एक firm जो आजकल Calcutta में काम कर रही है ने कोशिश की कि wagons building का काम उसे दिया जाये और वह इस काम को Phillaur में करेगी, परन्तु Government of India ने इस का ठेका इस firm को देने से इन्कार कर दिया और यह ठेका बरेली के ठेकेदार को दिया गया। अब अगर wagon building का काम बरेली और Vizagapatnam में हो सकता है तो पंजाब में क्यों नहीं हो सकता ? फिर जनाब चेयरमैन साहिब, रुपया पंजाब का है और लेबर भी पंजाब से जाकर Calcutta में heavy industry चला सकती है। पंजाबी काम करने वालों को मजबूर किया जाता है कि हम बरेली में जा कर काम करें इस तरह heavy industry का काम करने के लिये पंजाब के लोगों को मजबूर किया जा सकता है तो पंजाब में भी heavy industry का काम किया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम एक firm का representation भी भिजवा रहे हैं कि हमें पंजाब में heavy industry पर काम करने की इजाज़त दी जाए। इस लिये मुझे आशा है कि हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर इस तरफ तवज्जुह देंगे और Government of India को मजबूर करेंगे कि जो heavy industry का काम यहां पर हो सकता है वह यहां पर ही किया जाये और उन के लिये इजाजत ज़रूर दी जाए।

[श्री निरंजन दास धीमन]

चेयरमैन साहिब, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो industry Ludhiana में cottage industry के basis पर चल रही है इस में मुतलिक कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई । स्पीचों में या दूसरी तकरीरों में या कुछ मेंबर साहिबान जो चाहें कहें कि हम ने Ludhiana की cottage industry को बहुत मदद दी है लेकिन मुझे पता है कि Government ने इस काम में कोई मदद नहीं की। जो industry Ludhiana में चल रही हैं जैसे sewing machines की इस में सरकार ने कोई बड़ा part play नहीं किया । शान, रीटा या और इस किस्म की sewing machines की industry वालों ने अगर तरक्की की है तो उन्होंने छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगा कर और अपनी मेहनत से और मज़दूरी से ; सरकार ने कोई नुमायां हिस्सा नहीं लिया । इसी तरह cycle spare parts की industry का हाल है । चेयरमैन साहिब, इस लिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि cottage industry को चलाने वालों की ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा मदद की जाए । इन की मदद इस तरह नहीं हो सकती कि करज़े या ग्रांटें दे दी जाएं । यह ठीक है कि करज़ा भी इस काम में मुफीद हो सकता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि करज़ा रुपये की शक्ल में न दिया जाए । इन cottage industries को encourage करने के लिए इन्हें ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा और अच्छी से अच्छी मशीनरी दी जाए और यह automatic machinery हो और इस के साथ ही Technical तालीम भी लेबर को देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । जितने भी Training Centres खोले हुए हैं उन में ठीक काम नहीं होता है । मिनिस्टर साहिब ने अपनी बजट speech में बताया है कि पिछले साल तक 11,518 आदमी trained किये जा चुके हैं और इस साल भी 1,364 आदमी training हासिल कर रहे हैं । यह ठीक है और मैं मानता हूं कि ऐसा हुआ है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का standard इतना low होता है कि जब वह training ले कर market में जाते हैं तो उन की कीमत नहीं पड़ती । कम से कम मुझे अपनी फैक्टरी का पता है कि दो तीन आदमियों ने training ली हुई है मगर निल साबित हुए हैं । मगर इन Training Centres पर इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि लोगों को अच्छी training देने के लिये सरकार अच्छे २ institutions खोले और उन में अच्छा personnel रखा जावे । इस बात की कोई खास ज़रूरत नहीं है कि सीखने वाले कितने अच्छे हैं और कितने qualified हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि बेशक वह काम करने वाले अनपढ़ हों मगर वह practically सब काम जानते हों ताकि वह लोग काम सीखें और फायदामंद साबित हो सकें । मैं आप को एक मामूली सी बात बताता हूं । 1947 में जब partition हुआ तो जितने पंजाब में कारखाने थे उन में जो मज़दूर काम करते थे उन में 10 फीसदी लोग मुसलमान थे । उन के चले जाने के बाद हम लोगों को skilled labour की बड़ी तकलीफ हुई । हम जानते हैं कि हम ने देहातों से किस तरह हरिजन लड़कों को train किया मगर आज वह अच्छा शानदार काम करने वाले कारीगर हैं । इस लिये मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि लोगों को trained इस ढंग से किया जाये कि वह अच्छे हुनरमन्द कारीगर बन कर निकलें । हमें quantity की ज़रूरत नहीं है quality की बड़ी ज़रूरत है । अगर quality

नहीं है तो कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि हज़ारों आदमी trained तो कर दें मगर practically काम में nil हों। Quantity बेशक थोड़ी हो मगर quality की तरफ ज़्यादा ध्यान दें। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हम ऐसे कारीगर पैदा करें जो कि quality goods बना सकें। मैं इस बारे Director of Industries को आप के द्वारा अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह इस की तरफ ध्यान दें और जो खामियां हैं उन को दूर करें।

दूसरी बात मैं Engineering College चंडीगढ़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह बात ठीक है कि उस की building पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये हैं और equipment पर भी भारी खर्च किया गया है मगर उस में कुल 30 लड़के दाखिल किये जाते हैं।

5 p.m.

मैं गुज़ारिश करनी चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में Engineers की बड़ी भारी जरूरत है और इन की तादाद ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि इस कालिज की equipment के लिये और रुपया की ज़रूरत हो तो खुशी से लगाएं बजाए इस के कि आप इन Work Centres पर लाखों रुपये फजूल खर्च करें आप इस रुपये को Engineering College पर लगा दें और अच्छी machinery दें। तीस सीटों की बजाए आप 60 कर दें। इस के इलावा जितने दूसरे technical institutes हैं जैसे कि लुधियाना में Polytechnic Khalsa Institute है Guru Nanak Technical Institute है और कई ऐसी private institutes हैं। उन की मदद की जाए। यह ठीक है कि सरकार उन को patronise कर रही है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इन को और इमदाद दी जाए ताकि वह ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा S.D.O.s, Overseers वगैरह पैदा कर सकें।

एक और बात है जो कि सनअती तरक्की के रास्ते में रुकावट है। यह बढ़ते हुए मज़दूरों और मालकान के झगड़े हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि मज़दूरों की बहुत सी जायज़ शिकायतें भी हैं और इस में शक नहीं है कि उन की बहुत सी मुश्किलात भी हैं, मगर मैं यहां यह कहे बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि इन झगड़ों में political parties का भी बड़ा भारी हाथ है। इस वक्त मिसाल के तौर पर जालन्धर में Metal Workers Union की तरफ से strike चल रही है। मैं मानता हूं और कुछ हद तक ठीक भी है कि मालकान की तरफ से भी कुछ बातें हुई हैं लेकिन जहां तक मैं ने देखा है उन की बहुत सी demands ऐसी हैं जो कानूनी लिहाज से भी बढ़ कर हैं और पूरी नहीं हो सकती हैं। जो मज़दूरों मालकों के झगड़े हैं उन को निपटाने का पहला और ज़रूरी तरीका यह है कि मज़दूर unions के अन्दर बाहर की leadership न आने पाए। जो बाहर की leadership इन unions के अन्दर जाती है वही इन सारे झगड़ों का कारण है। यह लोग झगड़ों को खत्म नहीं होने देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे इस बारे में कोई legislation ही क्यों न लाई जाए मज़दूर unions को हिदायत हो कि वह अपनी unions के अन्दर सब office-bearers अपने बीच से ही लिया करें जिन को कि मज़दूरों की जायज़ और पूरी तकलीफों का पता हो। जिन को उन से पूरी हमदर्दी हो। बाहर से वह कोई आदमी unions के अन्दर न लें। जब तक यह leadership political लोगों के हाथों में रहेगी यह झगड़े खत्म नहीं होंगे।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੌੜਾ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ) : ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੇ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੱਜਣ ਨੇ ਵੀ Industries Department ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਕ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਹੀ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ criticism ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਕ importance ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ criticise ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ flatterers ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ । ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਮੈਂ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ Department ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਚੱਜਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਗਲ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ Industries ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ Department ਕਰੇ ਉਹ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੀ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੇਰਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਹੈ ਬਤੌਰ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ Industrial Board ਦਾ member ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਥੋੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ Industrialist ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ Department ਦਾ staff ਬੜੀ ਮੇਹਨਤ ਅਤੇ ਤਨਦਿਹੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਜਾਏ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ criticise ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਸ਼ਾਬਾਸ਼ ਦਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦਿਲ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੋ ਤਿੰਨ practical difficulties ਹਨ ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ Government ਦਾ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਇਹ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਪਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੈਣ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਕਤਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ notice ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਪਹਿਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ security ਦੇਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਛੋਟੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਚਾਰ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੀ security ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੋ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀ surety ਦੇਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਛੋਟੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਬੜੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੋ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ amount ਦੀ surety ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ । ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਮ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ 3 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਸੂਦ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਵਾਕਈ ਵਾਜਬ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ Punjab Finance Corporation ਬੜੀ industries ਨੂੰ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਉਤੇ 6 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਬਿਆਜ ਲੈ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬਿਆਜ ਇਨਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬੜੀ industries ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਾਉ ਕਿ ਕਿਥੇ 3 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਥੇ 6 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ । ਤਿਨ ਅਤੇ ਛੇ ਦੀ ਨਿਸਬਤ ਹੈ । ਲੋਕ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲਈ Corporation ਵਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ । ਓਹੀ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ 'ਮਰਤਾ ਕਿਆ ਨਾ ਕਰਤਾ' ਵਾਲੀ position ਵਿਚ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਬੜੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ । Corporation ਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕਈ difficulties ਹਨ । ਉਸਨੂੰ 3 per cent ਤਾਂ dividend ਦੇਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ 3 per cent

income-tax ਦੇਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ/ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੀ Government ਨੂੰ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Government of India ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ income-tax ਉਸੇ level ਤੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ Departments ਤੇ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬੜੇ industrialists ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੈਣੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਬਿਆਜ ਦਾ ਬੋਝਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ/ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Industries Department ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਮੁਮਕਿਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ industry flourish ਕਰੇ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ industrial centres ਦੀਆਂ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਉਹ/ ਹੀ ਖਰੀਦੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ । ਮੈਂ ਵਸੂਕ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਈਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਅਸੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਨਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਤੀਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਾਮਲਾ indenting/officers ਕੋਲ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । Indenting officers ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਰਹੇ । ਤੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੇ orders ਨੂੰ implement ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਫਾਈਨੈਂਸ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਸ/ ਪਾਸੇ ਦੁਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ industry ਨੂੰ ਫਰੋਗ਼ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ indenting officer ਗਵਰਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਚਲਨ । ਇਹ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਪਏਗਾ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ/ industry infancy ਦੀ stage ਵਿਚ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ price preference ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ quantity preference ਵੀ ਦੇਵੇ । ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । Indian standard specifications ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ manufacture ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਉਹ Indian specifications ਦੇ standard ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ orders ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਚਾਲੂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਰੌ ਵਿਚ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ axe grind ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ interest ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲ ਦੀ ਇਥੇ ਹੀ ਖਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ industry ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ buildings ਲਈ ਤੇ industries ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ/ ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ industry ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਮਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇ Working Capital ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲਈ Working Capital ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲ ਦੀ ਖਪਤ market ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ । ਜੇ ਮਾਲ ਦੀ turnover ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਧੱਕਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ industries ਦਾ ਮਾਲ ਖਰੀਦਨ ਦਾ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ। ਫੇਰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਡੀ ਗਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੇ ਛੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ payment ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ 90 per cent on the spot payment ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਬਾਕੀ within specified period ਮਿਲ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀ ਸਹੀ ਮਹਿਨਿਆਂ

[ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੇੜਾ]
ਵਿਚ industries ਨੂੰ ਪਰਵ੍ਹਲਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ । ਮੈਂ ਕਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਮਿਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ industries ਪੈਸਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਫੇਲ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ।

ਲੇਬਰ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਕ ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਜੇ ਮੇਰੇ Communist ਭਰਾ ਲੇਬਰ ਨੂੰ alone ਛਡ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਕਾਫੀ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਧੀਮਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ Unions ਨੂੰ recognise ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ within the precincts of the factory ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਹਟਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ industry ਦੀ ਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਇਥੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਹਿਮਾਇਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ Bombay ਦਾ ਐਕਟ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Labour Unions ਉਹ recognise ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ within the precincts of that factory ਹੋਣ ।

श्री बालू राम (बलाचौर) : चेयरमैन साहिब, हमारी दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में industries को तरक्की देने के लिये काफी ज़ोर दिया गया है । हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट भी industries को तरक्की देने के लिये कर्ज़ा देती है और लोगों को नई नई स्कीमें industry के बारे में बताने की कोशिश करती है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे प्रान्त में अगर इस तरह से काम जारी रहा तो यहां की industries किसी हालत में दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में पीछे नहीं रहेंगी । इस बारे में मैं चन्द एक तजवीज़ें गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । सब से पहले हमें इस बात को मद्देनज़र रखना चाहिये कि industries के बारे में अच्छी तरह से planning की जाए और देखा जाये कि कौन सी industry कहां पर ठीक तरह से काम कर सकती है, अगर यूं कहा जाए—मेरे कांगड़े के भाई मुझ से नाराज़ न हों—कि कांगड़े में textile mill बना दी जाये तो यह मौज़ूं बात न होगी क्योंकि कांगड़े में ऐसी industry को चलाने का कोई scope नहीं । बेशक वहां woollen industry ज़रूर कामयाबी के साथ चल सकती है । इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रान्त में cotton ginning and pressing factories इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में हो गई हैं कि वह बिल्कुल uneconomic तौर पर चल रही हैं । इस वक्त भी और बहुत सी फैक्टरियां कायम की जा रही है जिस से अंदेशा है कि शायद वह कामयाबी के साथ न चल सकें । ऐसे हालात में public की investment block होकर रह जाती है और गवर्नमेंट ने जो कर्ज़े दिये हों वह रकम भी block होकर रह जाती है और उस की सही तरीके से utilisation नहीं होती । बंगा में एक cotton ginning and pressing factory co-operative basis पर लगी है और उस के आसपास के शहरों में ऐसी फैक्टरियां होने के कारण इस फैक्टरी का अच्छा scope नहीं था । इजाज़त मिल जाने की वजह से वह जारी तो हो गई लेकिन वहां scope न होने के कारण और काम करने वालों को experience न होने के कारण वह industry वहां ठीक तौर से चल नहीं सकी । मैं समझता हूं कि industry के साथ commerce का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है । कारखानादारों को यदि पता न हो कि raw material

कहां से खरीद करना है, products कहां बेचनी हैं और कहां पर उन की लागत है और उन को dispose of करने का कौन सा ठीक तरीका और वक्त है । अगर कारखानादार को इन बातों का तजरुबा नहीं तो उस की industry fail हो जायेगी और उन के लिये नुकसान का बाइस बनेगी । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी industry जारी की जाये उस के साथ यह भी देखा जाये कि आया ऐसी industry चलाने के लिये चलाने वालों का तजरुबा है या नहीं । यह हरगिज़ दुरुस्त बात नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट उन लोगों को industry जारी करने की इजाज़त दे और कर्ज़े दे, जिन्हें उस industry को चलाने का बिल्कुल कोई तजरुबा न हो ।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में इस वक्त 4,50,000 गांठ रुई की पैदा होती है और पंजाब और पैप्सू को मिला कर 8,00,000 गांठ पैदा होती है । यह जो इतनी मिकदार में रुई पैदा होती है उस का कपड़ा बनाने के लिये textile mills की कमी है । अब मालूम हुआ है कि textile mill जारी करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने मनाही कर दी है । हमें केंद्रीय सरकार पर ज़ोर देना चाहिये कि हम यहां cotton पैदा कर के बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ता भेजते हैं जिस की वजह से हम अपनी पैदावार का पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा सकते । इस लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि जहां पर काफी मिकदार में raw material हो वहां उस की finished goods तैयार करने के लिये industry कायम की जाए । अगर यहां पर industry होगी तो उस से कई किस्म की आमदन होगी—जैसे टैक्स होंगे, लेबर काम करेगी और उस में कई तरह की development होगी, बेरोज़गारी दूर होगी । इस लिये हमें भारत सरकार पर ज़ोर देना चाहिये कि पंजाब में ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा textile mills लगाने की इजाज़त दी जाए ।

पंजाब में जो कुछ textile मिलें बनने वाली हैं उन में से एक तो चालू हो गई है और दो अभी बनाने की बात चीत हो रही है । उन के लिये जमीन तो ले रखी है लेकिन दूसरी चीज़ें वक्त पर नहीं मिलतीं । जो mills बनानी शुरु भी हो रही हैं उन को building material हासिल करने में काफी दिक्कतें होती हैं । Textile mills ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा खोलने के लिये हमारी गवर्नमेंट को सरकारे हिंद पर ज़ोर देना चाहिये और सहूलतें देनी चाहियें । Spinning के बगैर cotton की पैदावार का पूरा पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाया जा सकता । इस के साथ ही spinning के इलावा weaving की भी इजाज़त होनी चाहिए, तो ही पूरा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है ।

मैं एक और तजवीज़ पेश करना चाहता हूं । वह यह है कि सारे हिंदुस्तान में केवल एक ही स्थान पर staple fibre फैक्टरी कायम है । हमारे देश में इस की बहुत ज़रूरत है । Staple fibie तमाम का तमाम बाहर से import किया जाता है । हमारी पंजाब सरकार को इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और पंजाब में एक फैक्टरी बड़े पैमाने पर कायम करनी चाहिये । अब मैं होशियारपुर ज़िले की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । होशियारपुर में industry के लिये काफी material मिल सकता है । बगड़ घास वहां काफी मिकदार में पैदा होता है जो कि सारे का सारा जगाधरी पहुंचाया जाता है । मेरी अर्ज़ है कि

[श्री बालू राम]
अगर इस घास को जगाधरी ले जाने की बजाए होशियारपुर proper में हीं या जिले म कहीं भी जहां मुनासिब समझा जाए paper factory या card board factory लगा कर इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो घास का अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है और खर्च भी काफी बच सकता है ।

इसके इलावा वहां पर आस पास के इलाकों में cement का अच्छा पत्थर काफी मिकदार में मिल सकता है। पंजाब में cement की बहुत कमी है । Rehabilitation और industries के बहुत से काम cement की कमी की वजह से रुके पड़े हैं। होशियारपुर में cement की factory भी लग सकती है । वहां पर glass का पत्थर भी बहुत उमदा मिलता है। Glass बनाने का कारखाना भी लगाया जा सकता है। वहां पर एक और industry बड़ी कामयाबी से चल सकती है। वहां पर rosin बहुत आता है। मैं ने पिछले Minister साहिब से भी इस industry के बारे में कई दफ़ा ज़िक्र किया था। जैसा कि सेठी साहिब ने कहा है कि जैसी एक factory जल्लो में थी वैसी ही होशियारपुर में भी लग सकती है और कच्चा माल जो आज कल बाहर जाता है उस से वहां पर ही यह industry निहायत कामयाबी से चल सकती है। लेकिन पहले वज़ीर साहिब ने न मालूम इस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया। अब मैं नए वज़ीर साहिब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि होशियारपुर में rosin की industry को फ्रोग देने के लिये बढ़िया plant लगाया जाए और इस माल से बढ़िया finished goods तैयार करके पूरा लाभ उठाया जाये। उस में Government का share भी हो और प्राईवेट shares भी हों लेकिन अच्छी किस्म की rosin factory बननी चाहिये जिस में rosin और उस के बाई-प्राडक्टस तैयार होने चाहियें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वज़ीर साहिब इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

श्रीमती सीता देवी (जालन्धर शहर, दक्षिण पूर्व) : श्रीमान् प्रधान जी, हमारे देश में नारा लग रहा है कि हिंदुस्तान को समाजवाद के ढांचे का बनाना है। समाजवाद का ढांचा आप तभी तैयार कर सकते हैं जब कि देश में कोई भूखा और बेकार न रहे। भूख तभी दूर हो सकती है जब कि हर एक आदमी को employment मिल जाए। हमारे पंजाब की आबादी का 65 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खेती पर गुज़ारा करता है । 9.7 प्रतिशत लोग industry पर गुज़ारा करते हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि पिछले चार पांच सालों से हमारी पंजाब सरकार industry की तरफ काफी ध्यान दे रही है। लोगों को loans भी दिये गए हैं और centres भी खोले गए हैं। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज़ करनी चाहती हूं कि यह जो इतना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है यह सही ढंग से नहीं हो रहा और उस का अच्छा फल नहीं निकलता। मैं कुछ suggestions देना चाहती हूं। आप बेकारी को दो तरह की industry से ही दूर कर सकते हैं। पहिले यह कि राज्य में बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाये जायें। बहुत बड़े कारखाने बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लगाये नहीं जा सकते फिर भी गवर्नमेंट ने co-operative basis पर sugar factory लगाने का फैसला किया है। या जो बहुत बड़े सरमायादार हैं वे कारखाने खोलें। लेकिन उन को तो हम discourage करना चाहते हैं अगर एक ही सरमायादार कारखाने को चलाता है तो सारा profit उस की जेब में

चला जाता है। अलबत्ता छोटी industry को गवर्नमेंट से प्रोत्साहन मिले तो बेकारी दूर हो सकती है। मैं आप की इजाज़त से हाऊस का ध्यान जापान की cottage industry की तरफ ले जाना चाहती हूं। उस देश ने cottage industry के कारण पिछले सालों में बहुत ज़्यादा नाम पैदा किया है। वह देश 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ आने गज़ कपड़ा देता रहा है, तीन रुपये की उस ने घड़ी दी है और सात रुपये का clock दिया है यहां तक कि दो दो आने के fountain pens दिये हैं। मैं आप को क्या क्या चीजें गिनवाऊं, यह सब चीजें उस ने cottage industry के ज़रिए ही दी हैं। बड़े बड़े कारखानों के ज़रिये नहीं दीं। जो लोग वहां से होकर आए हैं वह बताते हैं कि हर एक के घर में कोई न कोई industry लगी हुई है। जो लोग कालिजों, स्कूलों और दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं वह सब घंटे दो घंटे वहां पर काम करते हैं और चीज़ें तैयार करके वह market में बेचते हैं। इसी तरह उन्होंने cottage industry के ज़रिए से अपने देश की तरक्की की है। हमें Training Centre की तरफ ध्यान देने की बजाए इधर ज़्यादा ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। हमें ज़्यादा रुपये इस चीज़ पर खर्च करने चाहियें कि अपने नौजवान लड़के लड़कियों को scholarship देकर विदेशों में training के लिये भेजना चाहिये। वे लोग वहां से अच्छी training ले कर ही अपने देश की industry को तरक्की दे सकते हैं। चेयरमैन महोदय, मुझे मुआफ करें जब मैं यह कहती हूं कि अब हमारे Director of Industries काफी efficient हैं, समझदार हैं और उन्होंने काम को संभाला हुआ है वरना इस से पहले तो पंजाब की बदकिस्मती से Irrigation के आदमी हमारे Director of Industries मुकर्रर हुए थे। उस हालत में कैसे तरक्की हो सकती थी। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि ज़्यादा रुपये खर्च कर के नौजवानों को बाहर भेजा जाए। जहां पर जो अच्छे अच्छे कालेज हैं वहां पर बहुत खर्च होता है। यहां पर लोग middle क्लास के ही हैं और लड़कों का industry सीखने की तरफ ध्यान होने के बावजूद भी वे गरीब होने के कारण वहां पर तालीम हासिल नहीं कर सकते। हमारे जो Engineering College खड़कपुर और होशियारपुर में हैं वहां पढ़ता विद्यार्थी afford नहीं कर सकते। Budget के सफा 437 पर 85,000 की रकम scholarship के लिये और 45,000 stipend के लिये रखी गई है। यह बहुत थोड़ी रकम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी स्कूल हैं, लड़के और लड़कियों के, उन सब में cottage industry के लिये basic training की classes की provision होनी चाहिये और वह training हर एक के लिये compulsory होनी चाहियें। चाहे हफ्ते में दो period हों चाहे तीन हों वे अनिवार्य होने चाहियें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से विद्यार्थियों की प्रवृत्ति इस तरफ बढ़ेगी।

एक और चीज़ है। हम बहुत सा रुपया शो करने के लिये खर्च कर डालते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की नीयत अच्छी नहीं। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि हम रुपया ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं कर रहे। मसलन handloom को ही आप लीजिये। यह ठीक है कि हमें राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने बतलाया था कि चर्खे और खादी के इस्तेमाल से हम देश की बेकारी को काफी हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं। सिद्धांत तो ठीक है किन्तु यह संभव तभी है जब दूसरे साधन भी उपलब्ध हों अर्थात् माल की खपत हो। असल स्थिति इस समय क्या है? जालन्धर में बहुत से centre खुले, बड़ी चर्चा और प्रापेगंडा हुआ।

[श्रीमती सीता देवी]

लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि एक औरत या मर्द आठ घंटे काम करे तो बाद में उसे मुश्किल से चार या छः आने की मज़दूरी मिलती है। अगर हम तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, अगर हम बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम बारह आने या रुपए की मज़दूरी तो हर व्यक्ति को मिलनी चाहिये। इस के अलावा चीज़ें भी ऐसी बननी चाहियें जिन के लिये मार्किट भी हो। अगर मिनिस्टर साहिब जालन्धर आएं तो मैं उन्हें दिखा सकती हूं कि वहां पर स्टोर के स्टोर माल से भरे पड़े हैं। वहां पर रंग बिरंगे खद्दर के थान पड़े हैं। दुकानें भरी पड़ी हैं लेकिन बिक्री क्या होती है ? जब सवा रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया गज़ कपड़ा मिल का बना हुआ मिलता है तो अढ़ाई तीन रुपये गज़ खादी का कपड़ा कौन खरीद सकता है ? इस लिये मैं समझती हूं कि industry की तभी तरक्की होगी अगर मार्किट में सस्ती चीज़ें लोगों को मिलें। आप leather के काम को ही ले लें। जालन्धर में Leather Training School है। वहां बूट बनाए जाते हैं। जब पूछते हैं कि आप के बूट बिकते क्यों नहीं तो जवाब मिलता है कि 6-12-0 तो एक बूट की लागत आती है तो कम से कम उसे आठ रुपये पर तो बेचा जाए। जब लोगों को बाज़ार में वही चीज़ पांच रुपये में मिल जाए तो लोगों को तीन रुपये waste करने की क्या ज़रूरत है ? मैं समझती हूं कि training schools बेशक खोले जाएं मगर वह अच्छे standard के होने चाहियें। नहीं तो इतनी ज़्यादा संख्या में खोलने की ज़रूरत नहीं।

अब मैं स्त्रियों के training centre की बात करती हूं। एक तो teachers training का एक ही centre बनाया गया है और वह भी शिमला में। मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि या तो दो तीन और centre खोले जाएं या जो अब है उसे शिमला से नीचे मैदान में लाया जाये। वहां पर बेचारी गरीब लड़कियों का बहुत खर्च हो जाता है। इस लिये एक तो ये स्कूल और ज़्यादा खोले जायें और दूसरे शिमला के training college को चंडीगढ़ या जालन्धर जैसी जगह पर लाया जाये।

अब मैं कर्ज़ों की बाबत कहना चाहती हूं। खास कर विधवाओं को कर्ज़ लेने में बड़ी दिक्कत आती है। ऐसे rules बनाए हुए हैं कि औरतों को कर्ज़े नहीं मिलते।

वित्त मंत्री : क्या ऐसा rule है ?

श्रीमती सीता देवी : ज़मानत के कई झगड़े हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहती हूं कि आप इस distinction को हटा दें कि औरत को कर्ज़ा नहीं मिल सकता। औरत भी उसी तरह व्यापार कर सकती है जिस तरह कि मर्द करते हैं। (वित्त मंत्री : कोई ऐसी distinction नहीं।) मैं ने Industries Department वालों से पता किया था। वह कहते हैं कि औरत को कर्ज़ा नहीं मिल सकता। यह distinction नहीं रहनी चाहिये। कई औरतों के पास काफी जायदाद है और वह किसी industry को चलाना चाहती हैं। उन्हें अवश्य सहूलतें दी जानी चाहियें।

कोई भी industry कामयाब नहीं हो सकती जिस में मालिकों और मज़दूरों के ताल्लुकात अच्छे न हों। **चेयरमैन** साहिब, आप को मालूम ही है कि पंजाब में इस वक्त क्या हालत है। कोई भी झगड़ा होता है तो कसूर मज़दूरों पर लगा दिया जाता है। यह ठीक है कि Government खुद तो pro-labour है, वह चाहती है कि मज़दूरों को कोई

तकलीफ़ न हो लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि मालिकों की ज़हनियत नहीं बदली। मैं इधर उधर की बातें करके हाऊस का वक्त नहीं ले रही। मैं fact आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। स्पीकर साहिब, अमृतसर textiles का centre था। लेकिन आज वह तबाह हो चुका है। क्यों? इस लिये कि मालिकों और मज़दूरों का झगड़ा था। मालिक क्या करते हैं? Minimum Wages Act के अनुसार गवर्नमेंट ने जो सहूलतें मज़दूरों के लिये provide की हुई हैं, उन्हें नहीं दी जातीं। झगड़ा होता है। Case Tribunal के पास जाता है। और अब तो मालिकों ने एक नई उस्तादी शुरू करदी है। किसी फैक्टरी का झगड़ा शुरू होता है। सारी factory का हिसाब किताब एक होता है लेकिन जब कोई झगड़ा शुरू हुआ तो बीच में दीवार खड़ी करके उन को दो चार हिस्सों में बांट देते हैं और नाम तबदील कर देते हैं। जब कोई ऐसा मौका आता है तो कहते हैं कि यह factory हमारी तो है नहीं। तो यह एक नई चीज़ इन्होंने चलाई है। जालन्धर, अमृतसर और सब जगह ऐसा ही है। Transport Companies का भी यही हाल है। अगर वर्कर case लड़ते हैं और Tribunal उन के हक में भी फैसला दे देता है तो उसे implement करने में कई रुकावटें आती हैं। Implement होता ही नहीं। इस के लिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब को दो तीन suggestions देना चाहती हूं। वह यह है कि हर Industry के लिये एक अलहदा Board बनाया जाए, जिस में कि सम्बन्धित मालिकों और वर्करों के नुमाइन्दे हों जिस से कि उन के रोज़ बरोज़ के छोटे मोटे झगड़ों का जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो सके और ज़्यादा आगे न बढ़े। हां अगर कोई बड़ा अहम मामला हो तो वह Tribunal के पास चला जाये। इस से मज़दूरों की परेशानी काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेगी। Metal Works की बात की गई। यह तो पता लग ही जायेगा कि कहां तक regular है। इस का फैसला Tribunal करेगी (घंटी)।

एक चीज़ और है। Labour Advisory Board बनाया गया था। मैं समझती हूं कि यह तो एक प्रकार से नाम मात्र का Board है। सिर्फ़ जुलाई में एक मीटिंग हुई थी। उस के बाद उस की कोई meeting हुई ही नहीं। इस लिये मैं समझती हूं कि इस तरह से कुछ नहीं बनेगा। यह तो एक मज़ाक है। सब से अच्छा कदम यह है कि law में तबदीली की जाये। जब तक labour disputes पर जो फैसले होते हैं उन्हें implement करने के लिये कोई फौरी कदम नहीं उठाए जाते, यह झगड़े जारी रहेंगे और हमारे सूबे के अन्दर industry तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगी। चेयरमैन साहिब, आपने पिछले दिनों पढ़ा होगा कि बम्बई में कोई डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया बोनस की शक्ल में workers को मिला। लेकिन हमारे यहां Labour Department की हालत क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री : आप के मालिक बहुत खराब हैं। जगाधरी पेपर मिल्ज़ है। Tribunal ने फैसला दिया था कि मज़दूरों को production bonus मिलेगा। लेकिन जो raw material उन को मिलता है वह 11 टन से ज़्यादा दिया ही नहीं जाता। जिस से न यह limit बढ़ती है और न production bonus मिलता है। इस लिये मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक Labour Department को और ज़्यादा powers नहीं मिलतीं, तब तक यह problem solve नहीं होगी। लेबर Department को इतनी powers

[श्रीमती सीता देवी]
मिलनी चाहिए कि वह Tribunal के फैसले को implement करवा सकें। मैं ने आगे भी कहा था कि हमारे ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्पनियों से कई झगड़े चल रहे हैं। नैशनल ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्पनी से 27,000 रुपया लेना है। इसी तरह मोगा कम्पनी से 2,100। छः महीने हो गए हमारे हक में फैसला हुए लेकिन अभी तक आप नहीं दिलवा सके। मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। इस पर फौरन ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ताकि मालिकों और मज़दूरों के आपसी सम्बन्ध अच्छे कराए जा सकें।

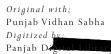
श्री बालू (फतहबाद) : **चेयरमैन** साहिब, आज पंजाब के अन्दर हम जिधर भी निगाह उठा कर देखते हैं हम को चारों तरफ बेकारी और बेरोज़गारी मालूम देती है। हमारे पंजाब की सरकार industries के लिये हर साल कुछ पैसे रखती है और इस साल भी काफ़ी पैसे रखे हैं लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि इतना पैसा रखने के बावजूद यहां की industries तरक्की नहीं कर रहीं और बेरोज़गारी दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस का आखिर कोई मतलब है और मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस का क्या मतलब है कि हमारी सरकार industries के लिये इतना पैसा रखती है, वह उन लोगों को दिया जाता है जिन लोगों का सरकार के साथ ताल्लुक होता है या उन लोगों को जिन के पास पहले ही बड़ा पैसा होता है और जिन के हाथ में पहले से industry के काम हैं लेकिन आम गरीब लोगों को इस से कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुंचता। उन की कोई industry नहीं चल सकती। इस का नतीजा यह है कि पंजाब के अंदर बड़ी बड़ी मिलें और बड़े बड़े कारखाने तेज़ रफ्तार से तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं और जितनी वह तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं उतनी ही हमारी cottage industry fail होती चली जा रही है जैसा कि अभी बहन सीता देवी ने बताया था कि हाथ से काम करने वालों की कोई कदर नहीं रही है। जहां कि पुराने ज़माने में इस देश में हाथ से चलने वाली industry की बड़ी कदर थी लेकिन अब वह नहीं रही जिस से गरीब लोगों को बहुत कम फायदा होता है। इसी वजह से बेरोज़गारी बढ़ती जा रही है। एक तरफ तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करने की बात करती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब में आज कितने ही मज़दूर, कितने ही गरीब आदमी बेरोज़गार होते चले जा रहे हैं। इस का एक ही कारण है कि जो सरमायादार लोग हैं उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से करज़ा ले ले कर ऐसी machinery fit कर रखी है जिस की वजह से कारीगर मज़दूरों की ज़रूरत नहीं रहती, इस लिये उन्हें बाहर निकाला जाता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब, चेयरमैन साहिब, यह है कि अगर आज पंजाब की बड़ी बड़ी मिलों में और बड़े बड़े कारखानों में मज़दूरों को हिस्सा न दिया गया या उन्हें उन में shareholder न बनाया गया तो यह बेरोज़गारी और बेकारी खत्म होने की नहीं जो दिन ब दिन बढ़ रही है। हम देखते हैं कि मिलों के अन्दर किस तरह से हेरा फेरी चलती है। एक आदमी पांच छः लाख का मुनाफा अकेला खा रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ मज़दूर भूखे मर रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ी हैरानी होती है जब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं। मैं इन्हें कहूंगा कि अगर समाजवादी नज़ाम कायम करना है तो मिलों में मज़दूरों को हिस्से दिलाए जाएं और जो मज़दूर किसी मिल में कई कई सालों से काम कर रहे हैं उन की देख भाल की जाए ताकि उन्हें मिल मालिक मिलों से बाहर न निकाल सकें। यह बड़ा अहम मसला है।

दूसरा इस बात का बड़ा दावा हमारी सरकार की तरफ से किया जाता है कि पंजाब में **backward classes** को बड़ा फायदा हो रहा है और वह बड़ी तरक्की कर रहे हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। **चेयरमैन** साहिब, हिंदुस्तान की 36 करोड़ आबादी है जिस में से 10 करोड़ हरिजन हैं और अगर सही अंदाज़ा लगाया जाए तो 10 करोड़ के करीब यहां backward classes की आबादी है। तो यह मिला कर 20 करोड़ बन जाते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि 36 करोड़ आबादी में से 20 करोड़ को 21 per cent का हकदार बनाया जा रहा है और बाकी के 16 करोड़ लोगों को 79 per cent का हकदार बनाया जा रहा है। मैं इन्हें कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीका से देश के अन्दर लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने और देश में समाजवाद लाने की यह बातें अब चलने वाली नहीं। दूसरा सवाल यह उठता है कि हरिजनों को हर जगह 19 per cent हक दिये गए हैं और backward classes जिन की आबादी 10 करोड़ है उन्हें केवल 2 per cent हक दिये जाते हैं। तो **चेयरमैन** साहिब, यह इस तरीके से बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करने का कैसे दावा कर सकते हैं। और.........

श्री चेयरमैन : इस वक्त industries की demand पर बहस हो रही है इसलिये उसी पर आप बोलिये।

[Please speak on the Demand for Industries which is under discussion at present.]

श्री बालू : **चेयरमैन** साहिब, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के अंदर छोटी छोटी industries कायम की जाएं जिन से मज़दूर लोग अपना गुज़ारा कर सकें और बड़ी बड़ी मिलों को खत्म करके छोटी छोटी industries को कायम किया जाए जिन से लोगों का भला हो सके।

श्री लाल चन्द प्रार्थी (कुल्लू) : चेयरमैन साहिब, आज इस हाऊस में industries की demand पर बहस हो रही है और बहुत से असहाब ने अपने अपने ख्यालात हाऊस के सामने रखे हैं और बताया है कि देश की तरक्की में industries का जो हाथ है उस से कितना फायदा हो सकता है। चेयरमैन साहिब, यह अमर रोज़े रोशन की तरह अयां है कि किसी देश की तरक्की के लिये पहली चीज़ ज़रायत में तरक्की है और दूसरी सनअत की तरक्की। जहां तक ज़रायत का सवाल है हमारे देश ने पिछले पांच साला प्लान में बड़ी तरक्की की है और खास तौर पर irrigation की facilities ज़रायत को तरक्की देने के लिये बहुत दी गई हैं। लेकिन हमारा दूसरा पांच साला प्लान industries पर बेस किया जा रहा है। इस के अन्दर देश को industrialise किया जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि जहां तक बेरोज़गारी दूर करने का ताल्लुक है और जहां तक देश की असली तरक्की का ताल्लुक है वह सनअत पर दारोमदार रखती है और सनअत ही देश को ऊंचा कर सकती है और यही लोगों के मियारे ज़िन्दगी को ऊंचा करने की ज़्यादातर जिम्मेदार हो सकती है। समाजवादी ढंग का समाज कायम करने के लिये जिस को हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने अपना नसबुलएन बना रखा है और जिस से हमारे देश के हर फिरका का मियारे

[श्री लाल चन्द प्रार्थी]
जिन्दगी ऊंचा किया जायेगा, industries का सब से बड़ा हाथ हो सकता है। दो तरह की industries होती हैं। एक तो बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं और दूसरी cottage industries होती हैं। दोनों के मिल कर तरक्की करने से जो आम तबका है या जो अवाम हैं उन के मियारे ज़िंदगी को ऊंचा ले जाने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि देश के हर तबका को और फिरका को देश की industrialisation के लिये सोचना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि इस सिलसिले में हम अपने सूबे में नज़र दौड़ाते हैं तो यही महसूस करते हैं कि पिछले कई सालों में इस ने काफी तरक्की की है। लुधियाने में बहुत सारी machinery तैयार करने की industry ने जैसा कि sewing machines और cycle parts और कुछ heavy machinery में काफी तरक्की की है। लेकिन हमारी State में कई बैकवर्ड जगह रह गई हैं जहां हालांकि natural resources बहुत हैं लेकिन उन resources को exploit करने के लिये बुनियादी तौर पर महकमे की तरफ से अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मुझे मालूम है कि कई साल हुए हैं एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी जिस ने इस बात का जायज़ा लगाना था कि पंजाब के अन्दर कौन कौन से resources कहां कहां पाये जाते हैं और उन को exploit करने के लिये किस किस तरह की industry कहां कायम की जा सकती है। ग़ालबन उस कमेटी का नाम भट्टाचार्य कमेटी था। उस कमेटी ने कुल्लू और कांगड़ा के इलाकों का survey किया था और गवर्नमेंट को एक report submit की थी जो कि अब भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट के Industries Department के पास है। इस report के मौजूद होते हुए भी इस महकमे ने इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। Industries चलाने के लिये सब से ज़्यादा ज़रूरत दो चीज़ों की होती है—एक man-power की और दूसरी raw material की। जहां तक हमारे ज़िला कांगड़ा और कुल्लू और लाहौल का ताल्लुक है वहां इतना material होता है कि न सिर्फ हम अपने लोगों की बेरोज़गारी को दूर कर सकेंगे बल्कि अपनी nation की दौलत बढ़ाने में भी मददगार साबित हो सकेंगें। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे कांगड़े में fir होता है जिस से paper pulp हमारे कांगड़े में तैयार हो सकता है। अगर वहां इस चीज़ के कारखाने लगा दिये जाएं तो हिंदुस्तान की एक बड़ी ज़रूरत पूरी हो सकती है। जो कागज़ बनाया जायेगा वह Sweden के मुकाबिले में सारे हिंदुस्तान की ज़रूरत को पूरा कर सकेगा। इसी तरह बगड़ है जो हुशियारपुर में होता है और नूरपुर के इलाके में भी होता है और जगाधरी को भेजा जाता है। इस से card board और rough किस्म का कागज़ तैयार होता है। वहां पर इस के कारखाने लगाने की बड़ी गुंजायश है।

फिर कांगड़े में ऐसी लकड़ी पाई जाती है जिस से एक अच्छी Match Factory वहां पर चल सकती है। Himachal में जो एक छोटा सा इलाका है, जहां 10 लाख की आबादी और कांगड़े जितना रकबा है अगर वहां पर मंडी में एक Match Factory चल सकती है तो कांगड़े में भी क्यों कायम नहीं की जाती ?

फिर rosin के मुताल्लिक अर्ज़ है और Minister Incharge की तवज्जुह में खास तौर पर इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जितना बरोज़ा कांगड़े में तैयार होता है

और कहीं नहीं होता। होशियारपुर में जो शिवालक range है वहां पर भी होता है, बाकी सारा कांगड़े से आता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जल्लो के मुकाबिले की एक factory कांगड़े में चालू की जा सकती है। वहां पर material है, man-power है, मगर इस के बावजूद इस sound demand को नहीं माना गया।

फिर सीमेंट है। इस किस्म की survey हुई है और पता चला है कि धर्मसाला और योल में इस किस्म का पत्थर मौजूद है जो सीमेंट तैयार करने के लिये मौजूं है। आज हमारे देश में सीमेंट की किल्लत है और हम इसे बाहर से मंगाते हैं लेकिन अगर इन इलाकों की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाए तो सीमेंट की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और यह industry बेकारी दूर करने में भी मुआवन साबित हो सकती है।

अब मैं आप की तवज्जुह chemical industry की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। Soap-nut से रीठे का essence तैयार हो सकता है। फिर हिमाचल का इलाका हमारे साथ लगता हुआ है। वहां पर salt mines हैं। Salt से Soda Ash तैयार हो सकता है। अगर Himachal Government खुद यह काम न करना चाहे तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट rock salt से soda ash और दूसरे chemicals तैयार कर सकती है।

इस के बाद मैं आप द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहिब की तवज्जुह ऊन की industry की तरफ दिलाया चाहता हूं जिस को कि नेस्तोनाबूद कर दिया गया है और अब यह आखिरी सांस ले रही है। उन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह तिब्बत से आती है, लद्दाख या स्पीती से आती है। पशम और पशमीना fine किस्म की ऊन का दूसरा नाम है। आज पशमीने की सनअत सिर्फ कश्मीर में रह गई है। वजह यह है कि ऊन हिंदुस्तान की अपनी पैदावार नहीं और जो तिब्बत से लाने का तरद्दुद करते हैं उन की मदद नहीं होती। पिछले दिनों सरकार ने कुछ तवज्जुह इस तरफ दी है और नूरपुर में पशमीने के centres खोले मगर चूंकि trade और industry का गहरा ताल्लुक है इसलिये अगर पशमीना industry को ज़िन्दा रखना है तो हमें पशमीने की trade पर तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये। अगर पशमीने की trade कामयाब न रही तो पशमीना industry खत्म हो जायेगी। आज सारे हिंदुस्तान में यह industry या तो कश्मीर में है या पंजाब में रह गई है। कश्मीर से दूसरे नम्बर पर industry पंजाब में है। इसलिये इस industry को बचाया जाए और इस के बचाने के लिये पशमीने की trade को बचाया जाये।

फिर cottage industry के तौर पर बांस की चीजें हैं, fruit preservation है, rope-making है। बटन बनाने के लिये यहां एक खास किस्म की लकड़ी मिलती है, slate के पत्थर की कानें हैं और इसी तरह wood-work की industries हैं। Industries Department को इन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि इस के लिये loans दिये जा रहे हैं मगर मैं अर्ज़ किया चाहता हूं कि loans लेने में बहुत तकलीफें हैं, बड़ी शिकायतें हैं और हंगामा खेज़ी पाई जाती है। मुझे तजरुबा है कि loan हासिल करने के लिये दो दो साल wait करना पड़ता है। अगर कोई आदमी कुल्लू से दो बार चल कर चंडीगढ़ आए तो तीन हज़ार का कर्ज़ा जो लेना होता है

[श्री लाल चन्द प्रार्थी]
खर्च हो जाता है। और दफ्तरों में माहौल ऐसा है कि एक हज़ार के loan के पीछे चढ़ावे के 50 रुपए मुकर्रर हैं वरना file ही आगे नहीं निकलती। यह बात मेरे नोटिस में आई है कि ऐसी बातें चल रही हैं। इस लिये अगर industry को ठीक ढंग से चलाना है, तो हमें loans देने चाहियें और दूसरी मदद भी देनी चाहिए और जितनी रुकावटें हों वह दूर करनी चाहिएं।

Backward इलाकों के मुतअल्लिक एक और अर्ज़ किया चाहता हूं। Industry तब चल सकती है जब electricity हो। इस के लिये इस बात की बड़ी ज़रूरत है कि जिन इलाकों में raw materials मिलते हैं वहां बिजली पहुंचाई जाए ताकि industry को फरोग मिले।

श्री रामचन्द्र कामरेड (नूरपुर) : चेयरमैन साहिब, आज हम सनअत और मज़दूरों के महकमे की grant पर बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं इबतदा ही में थोड़ा सा इस मामले का ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूं कि जिस के मुतअल्लिक अभी २ कहा भी गया है कि industry को आगे लाने के लिये यह बड़ा ज़रूरी है कि मेहनतकश और मालिक के बीच तुआवन हो। अभी २ मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा है कि इस तुआवन का एक ज़रिया है कि बाहर के आदमी Unions में ओहदेदार न बनें....

मैं आप से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि तमाम तनाज़े की वजह यह है कि हम किसी भी मसले का सही हल नहीं सोचते। आज यह कहा जाता है कि Labour Unions में office-bearers बाहर से न लाये जाएं तो इस का मतलब यह होता है कि मज़दूर लोग अपने आप को organise न करें और अगर organise कर भी लें तो इन में स्वतन्त्रता और बेदारी पैदा न हो। आज अगर Labour Unions में office-bearers labour में से होंगे तो वह unions मालिकों के अगूंठे के नीचे होंगी। मालिक मज़दूरों को अपनी मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक चलायेंगे। यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह झगड़ा Communists की वजह से है। फिर जो I.N.T.U.C. सबंधित यूनियनें बनी हुई हैं वहां झगड़ा क्यों रहता है। I.N.T.U.C. के कारकुन की हैसियत से मेरा कम्युनिस्टों की ideology से इख्तलाफ रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि Communists ने मज़दूरों की बेहतरी में सदा अच्छा काम नहीं किया लेकिन यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जब कभी किसी यूनियन का मालकों से झगड़ा हुआ और I. N. T. U. C. ने इसे निपटाने का यत्न किया तो मालिकों ने इस की भी नहीं सुनी है।

6 p. m.

मैं रूस, China और ज़ेकोस्लोवाकिया आदि देशों को देख कर आया हूं और मैं खुश हूं कि मज़दूर मालिकों से पूरा २ तुआवन करते हैं। मालिक मज़दूर की यूनियन को पूरा सहयोग देते हैं। वह एक दूसरे को अपना partner समझते हैं और जब कभी मज़दूरों के साथ नाइन्साफी की शिकायत हो तो वह इकट्ठे बैठ कर बराबरी की हैसियत में जांच पड़ताल करके दूर कर दी जाती है। हमें यह खुशी है कि अच्छे बर्ताव के कारण मज़दूरों में अच्छे काम के लिये उत्साह पैदा हो जाता है। मालिक के अच्छे बर्ताव से मज़दूर खुश रहते हैं। लेकिन यहां पर मालिक मज़दूरों को डराते और दबाते हैं। इस तरह से देश में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती।

चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आज सब से बड़ी ज़रूरत यह है कि industry को आगे ले जाया जाये और industry को आगे ले जाने के लिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि मालिक और मजदूर में तुआवन हो। इसलिये मालिक को अपना नज़रिया तबदील करना पड़ेगा और यह समझना पड़ेगा कि मज़दूर उस के काम में बराबर के हिस्सेदार हैं। इस तरह से ही industry की तरक्की होगी । अगर मज़दूर अपनी मेहनत से ज़्यादा पैदावार करें तो उन को तकसीम में भी ज़्यादा हिस्सा मिले। इस तरह से मज़दूर ज़्यादा मेहनत से काम करेंगे, देश तरक्की की ओर जायेगा। और जो तरक्की इस तरफ हमने अपने नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की रहनुमाई में की है वह तारीफ के काबिल है। वह दिल से यह चाहते हैं कि मज़दूरों को industry की management में हिस्सा दिया जाये। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि मज़दूर के मन में उत्साह पैदा हो और वह ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा काम करे। उस को इस में हिस्सा दिया जाये। इसलिये मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि अगर मालिकों और सरमायादारों को यह झगड़ा खत्म करना है तो यह लाज़म होगा कि मालिकान अपना रवैया तबदील करें और मज़दूरों को confidence में लें। अगर कोई मुलाज़म अच्छा काम कर रहा हो तो उसे मैनेजर के तौर पर काम करने का मौका दिया जाए। सरकार को भी यही चाहिये कि वह मज़दूरों और मुलाज़मों का एतमाद हासिल करे। कारखाने खोल देने से industry की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती जब तक मज़दूरों को उन का due न दिया जाए और उन्हें industry में एक हिस्सादार न माना जाए। सरकार को मालिक और मज़दूर के differences को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। यह चीज़ तब पूर्ण हो सकती है जब मुल्क की सनअत nationalize कर दी जाये। हमारी गवर्नमेंट रुक रुक कर nationalization चाहती है परन्तु इसे यह डर नहीं होना चाहिये कि इस तरह की nationalization से मालिकों को नुकसान होगा और वह विरोध या शोर करेंगे। सरकार को मज़बूती से फैसला करना चाहिये कि Labour Department की जो machinery बने उसे demoralise न किया जा सके। फिर मालिकों को भी चाहिये कि दवन्नी अठन्नी के लिये तलखी पैदा न करें। मज़दूरों का over-time पूरा न दे कर और इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातों में तलखी पैदा न करें। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि जिस मज़दूर के चार आने मार लिये जायेंगे वह चार आने का काम कम करेगा। इस तरह से बचत का ख्याल न करना चाहिये। अगर इस की जगह मालिक मज़दूर में यह भावना भर दे कि वह काम में हिस्सेदार है तो इस से काम ज़्यादा और रुपया में बचत हो सकती है। चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं तो चाहता हूं कि मालिक के मन में यह चीज़ आ जाये। मुझे यकीन है कि मालिक में कमज़ोरी लाने की वजह सरकार की पालिसी भी है। अगर गवर्नमेंट lead नहीं ले सकती और वादे Socialism और Socialistic Pattern of Society के करती है तो इस का असर मालिकों पर पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट Socialism लाने की बातें करती है लेकिन उस में determination नहीं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट जो rules बनाये या सहूलतें दे उन को Labour तक पहुंचाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जाने चाहियें। उन्हें ठीक guidance देने के लिये इन्तज़ाम किये जाने चाहियें। फिर मेरी एक और request यह है कि हमारे जो

[श्री राम चन्द्र कामरेड]

Labour Tribunals हैं यह झगड़ों के जल्दी फैसला नहीं कर सकते या उन के पास काम ज़्यादा है। यदि Tribunals के पास मामला जाए भी तो उस के फैसला पर अमल कराने में ज़रूर कमी रह जाती है और इसी लिये हमारे कम्युनिस्टों का लेबर में दबाव ज़्यादा पड़ता है, क्योंकि ट्रिब्युनल अपने फैसलों पर अमल नहीं करा सकते। I.N.T.U.C. और दूसरी organizations काम करती हैं मगर वह सरकारी मशीनरी की कमज़ोरी के कारण मज़दूर से पूरा न्याय नहीं करा सकतीं। सरकार की नीति के मुतअल्लिक मैं २-३ चीजें अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि लाहौर में, हालांकि मैं पुलिटीकल काम में लगा रहता था, पर वहां भी ऐसी ही हालत थी। यह जानते हुए कि मैं सोशलिस्ट हूं और मज़दूरों से हमदर्दी रखता हूं वह मज़दूर कानूनों को छाप कर बड़ी तादाद में तकसीम करते थे और मुझे भी दे जाते थे। हमारी पंजाब सरकार को भी ऐसा करना चाहिये। तमाम कानूनों का literature मज़दूरों के लिए तर्जमा कर के मज़दूरों में मुफ्त बांटना चाहिये और बताना चाहिये कि मज़दूर महकमा उन की क्या मदद कर सकता है।

बाहरी देशों में इसी तरह किया जाता है। लेकिन हम ने यहां अपनी गवर्नमैंट से यह चीज़ नहीं देखी। हमें चाहिये कि जो चीज़ें मज़दूरों के हक में या उन के मुतअल्लिक हों और जो literature इस सम्बन्ध में हो उसे मज़दूरों तक पहुंचाया जाये। मज़दूरों को ऊपर उठाने और उन की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिये भी उन के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में जो लिट्रेचर हो उसे इन तक पहुंचाने में सहूलतें होनी चाहियें।

दूसरे मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि मालिकों में जहां नुक्स हैं वहां सरकार के पास से भी लोगों को तनखाह वक्त पर नहीं मिलती। चन्द दिन हुए Rehabilitation Department में इसी लिये strike हुई थी। District Boards के मुलाज़म कहते हैं कि तनखाहें वक्त पर नहीं मिलतीं। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि socialism लोगों को सरकार की तरफ से उपदेश देने से नहीं कायम होगा यह तो practise करने से मिलेगा। अगर हम खुद socialism के असूलों पर अमल न करेंगे तो हमारी सेवाओं और उपदेश का लोगों पर कोई असर न होगा। इस सारी चीज में न जाते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सनअत को तरक्की न मिलने का कारण यही है कि मालिक और मज़दूर में भेद भाव खत्म नहीं हुए। उन्हें हमारे actions और professions में जो फर्क है उसे दूर करना चाहिये। तब ही सनअत को आगे ले जा सकेंगे।

अब मैं दूसरी ओर आता हूं। अगर हमने सनअत को आगे ले जाना है तो यह ज़रूरी है कि backward इलाकों को आगे ले जाएं। हमें backward areas में सनअत को आगे ले जाने के लिये कुछ करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस साल के बजट को देखें तो कांगड़ा का, जो कि एक backward इलाका है, ज़िक्र तक सनअत के विकास के कामों में नहीं किया गया। जो रुपया industry के लिये रखा गया है उस का कोई हिस्सा कांगड़ा में सर्फ नहीं किया जायेगा।

मैं पूरे ज़ोर से कांगड़ा ज़िला में सनअती तरक्की के लिये कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कांगड़ा में सब से बड़ी industry मैं समझता हूं tourist industry है। यहां पर

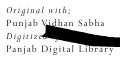
बाहर से लोग आते हैं। जिस तरह काशमीर को देख कर बाबर ने कहा था कि यह समझते हैं कि

"अगर फिरदौस बर रुए ज़मीं अस्त
हमीं अस्तो हमीं अस्तो हमीं अस्त",

और उन का ख्याल है कि काशमीर एक जन्नत है। लेकिन जो शख्स कांगड़ा में Kulu Valley के नज़ारों को देखता है तो उस का यह ख्याल बदल जाता है। वहां के दरियाओं, पहाड़ों, जंगलात, चशमों और कुदरती नज़ारों को देख कर वह मानने पर मजबूर होता है कि हिंदुस्तान में दो जन्नतें हैं--काशमीर और कुल्लू। बेसाख्ता उस के मुंह से निकल पड़ता है--

फिरदोस बदामा है हर नक्शे ख्याल उसका
यह शाने तस्वर है तस्वीर का क्या कहिये

अगर बाबर पालमपुर और कुल्लू को देख लेता तो यह बात भूल जाता कि काशमीर ही जन्नत है। काशमीर के मन-आकर्षक नज़ारे, नदी नाले, वृक्ष, औषधियां, फल और सबज़ा ज़ार यह सब चीज़ें कुल्लू में भी हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि भारत में एक नहीं दो काशमीर हैं। इसलिये हमें इस इलाके को इस तरह से develop करना चाहिये कि tourists ज़्यादा आ सकें।

पिछले दिनों परमार साहिब से किसी ने कहा कि क्या ही अच्छा हो अगर हिमाचल पंजाब से आ कर मिल जाए। मगर उन्होंने कहा कि आप पर तो 1 करोड़ रुपये Government खर्च करेगी मगर हम तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च करेंगे। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कांगड़ा के उस इलाके को develop किया जाये। वहां पर ऐसी ऐसी चीज़ें और मन्दिर देखने के काबिल हैं कि लोग तारीफ करने लग पड़ते हैं। अमरीकन लोग जाते हैं और देख कर दंग हो जाते हैं। मगर बात यह है कि बड़ी मुश्किल से लोग वहां पहुंचते हैं। सड़कें बिल्कुल undeveloped हैं और लोगों को आने जाने की बड़ी मुश्किलात हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर guest house बनाए जायें ताकि जो लोग जाना चाहते हैं और enjoy करना चाहते हैं वह आराम से रह सकें। कांगड़ा में कई किस्म की सनअतें चल सकती हैं। कागज़ की सनअत वहां अच्छे पैमाने पर चल सकती है। दिया सिलाई, cement, limestone, बांस वगैरा की चीज़ें बनाने की भारी industries वहां चल सकती हैं। पहले यह ख्याल हुआ था सरकार का कि कांगड़ा में बांस का काम करने वाले कारीगर जापान से लाये जाएं मगर यह चीज़ आगे नहीं ले जाई गई सिर्फ ख्याल ही रहा। अमली कदम नहीं हुआ। (Bell) कुल्लु और मनाली में कुछ चशमों का पानी है उस को chemically examine किया जाए और देखा जाए कि क्या वह medical treatment के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सकता है या नहीं। कांगड़े के अलाके में बिजली भी दी जाए ताकि industries को फरोग मिल सके। हमारे नज़दीक जोगिन्दर नगर से बिजली निकलती है मगर हमें नहीं मिलती है। सिर्फ एक अर्ज़ और पशमीने के बारे में करके बैठ जाऊंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पशमीने की industry बड़ी खतरे में है। पिछली दफा Chinese ने तिब्बत से पशमीना लाने पर रोक लगा दी थी तो बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा हुई थी। Government को चाहिये कि पशमीने की जो भेड़ें हैं उन को लाहौल और स्पिती में पालने का इन्तज़ाम किया जाए और वहां इन की breeding की जाए। इस तरह की पशमीना पैदा करने वाली भेड़ें वहां पाली जा सकती हैं और फायदा उठाया जा सकता है (Bell)।

श्री गोपी चंद गुप्ता (पुण्डरी) : चेयरमैन साहिब, आज science का ज़माना है और दुनिया आज बड़ी बड़ी तरक्की की मंज़लें तै कर रही है। हमारे देश में भी आज़ादी हासिल करने के बाद agricultural revolution आई, बड़े बड़े Project हाथ में लिये गये, कई एक बड़ी अच्छी स्कीमें बनीं और हमारी हकूमत अनाज की कमी को दूर करने में काफी हद तक सफल हुई है। अब हमारे industrial revolution आने को है। अब इस दौर में सरकार ने देश से बेकारी दूर करने के लिये, लोगों का मयारे ज़िन्दगी बुलन्द करने के लिये industrialisation की तरफ कदम बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। चेयरमैन साहिब, जर्मनी, जापान, Switzerland वगैरह और दूसरे देशों ने जिस प्रकार industry के अन्दर काम किया और वह मुल्क बने, बिगड़े और बिगड़ने के बाद फिर सम्भले तो वह चीज़ हम ने देहली में जो पिछले दिनों Industrial Exhibition हुआ है उस के अन्दर देखी। Industrial Exhibition देखने के बाद जाग्रती पैदा हुई और एहसास हुआ कि दूसरे मुल्क क्या थे और क्या बन गये। वहां किस प्रकार की heavy and cottage industries चलती हैं और कितने बड़े पैमाने पर काम हो रहा है। हमारे देश में आज़ादी मिलने के बाद इस की तरफ कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। हमारी Central Government ने भी कलकत्ता की तरफ locomotive engines का कारखाना, सिंदरी fertilizer factory, tools and implements, shipping, aeroplanes, मोटरों वगैरह वगैरह की कई प्रकार की industries और कारखाने खोले हैं और इस से देश को काफी लाभ पहुंचा है। States-wise plans बन रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार ने भी दूसरी पांच-साला योजना के अन्दर इस काम के लिये कुछ रकम रखी है। गो वह कोई खास तसल्ली-बखश नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी हमारे ज़राए के मुताबिक वह अच्छी ही समझी जा सकती है। हमारी पंजाब सरकार ने पिछले साल District Industry Advisory Boards बनाए और फैसला किया कि District Level Committee दो हज़ार रुपये तक के कर्ज़े दे सकती है और दो हज़ार रुपये से अधिक की कर्ज़े की दरखास्तों की सिफारिश डायरेक्टर साहिब कर सकते हैं। हमने वह जो कर्ज़े दिये उन से लोगों को काफी फाइदा पहुंचा है और relief मिला है। मगर मैं इस बारे में एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। गरीब लोग जिन के पास पैसा नहीं है, ज़मीन नहीं है और खास कर जो हरिजन तबका है जब इन लोगों ने दो हज़ार का कर्ज़ा लेना होता है तो इन को सब से बड़ी पहले दिक्कत यह पेश आती है कि उस के लिये security किस की दें। Security उन को ज़मींदारों की देनी पड़ती है। अगर ज़मींदार इस तरह की security देते हैं तो उन को इन की बेगार करनी पड़ती है और उन की धमकियां जुदा हैं। इसलिये उन के लिये इस security ने बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा कर रखी है। फिर सूद भी उन पर ज़्यादा है। हो सकता है कि सरकार भी अपनी तरफ से अपनी मुश्किलात बताए मगर मैं यह ज़रूर चाहूंगा कि security वाली दिक्कत का ज़रूर हल निकाला जाए। छोटे कर्ज़े जो होते हैं वह गरीब आदमी और cottage industries वाले ही लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस में यह सहूलियत होनी चाहिये कि अगर कोई M.L.A., सरपंच या और कोई अन्य खास व्यक्ति recommend करे कि यह आदमी अच्छा है या इस की reputation

अच्छी है तो उस को कर्जा मिल सके। अगर सरकार चाहे तो तहसीलदार के ज़रिये या किसी सरकारी आदमी से यह तस्दीक करवा ले कि फलां आदमी अच्छा है या उस की reputation अच्छी है मगर मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी machinery के ज़रिये कुछ पेचीदगियां हैं शायद इस वजह से उन को कर्जा मिल ही न सके। Security के बारे में ज़रूर फैसला होना चाहिये ताकि लोगों की यह बड़ी भारी तकलीफ जो कर्जा लेने के बारे में है दूर हो सके। मैंने सुना भी है कि सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कुछ फैसला किया गया है कि हरिजनों को security नहीं देनी पड़ेगी किसी M.L.A. की सिफारिश पर ही कर्ज़े दे दिये जायेंगे। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो लोगों को और relief मिलेगा। इस के साथ साथ मैं बड़े कर्ज़े के बारे में भी अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। अभी श्री जौड़ा साहिब ने बताया था कि उन कर्ज़ों पर छ: फीसदी सूद है। यह बहुत ज़्यादा है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी सनअत तरक्की करे तो यह सूद की शरह कम करनी चाहिये। इस के इलावा loans हासिल करने में जो red tapism चलती है इस को खत्म करें। जैसा आपने floods के सिलसिले में किया, तकावी की तकसीम की और वह ज़रूरतमंद लोगों को पहुंची। बड़ी अच्छी तरह से तकसीम हुई और किसी की शिकायत नहीं आई कि किसी ज़रूरतमंद आदमी को नहीं मिली है। इसी तरह आप इस में भी करें। अगर हम industrialisation चाहते हैं तो हमें पुराने ढंग को loans के बारे में बदलने की ज़रूरत है। लोगों को loans वगैरह लेने के लिये पूरी पूरी information होनी चाहिये। लोग अनपढ़ हैं उन को पता नहीं होता कि कैसे लेना है, कहां दरखास्त देनी है, वगैरह २। अगर पढ़े लिखे भी हों तो पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से हम ने District Level Committees बनाई हैं उसी तरह ही information bureau खोले जाएं जहां कि कर्ज़े लेने वालों को पूरी information मिले। Backward areas जो हैं उन का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाए। हरियाना का इलाका अच्छा खासा backward इलाका है। बिजली की तारें उस को चीरती हुई देहली तक जा पहुंची हैं मगर हमें वहां बिजली नहीं मिली है। बजाए इस के कि हम दूसरे सूबों को देते अपनी ज़रूरत पहले पूरी करते। इस प्रदेश को पहिले बिजली न मिलने के कारण cottage industries पर बड़ा असर पड़ा है। इसलिये हमें ऐसे तरीके इख्तियार करने चाहियें कि बिजली जल्दी देहातों में पहुंचे और cottage industries फैलें। Industries के बारे में मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे पंजाब का survey किया जाये। कांगड़ा में कई industries लग सकती हैं और उन की तरफ से शिकायतें भी आ रही हैं कि वहां कच्चा material काफी है इसलिये वहां industries को खोलना चाहिये। हम पिछले तीन चार साल से उन की तरफ से यह शिकायतें सुनते आ रहे हैं। इस सिलसिला में सारे पंजाब का survey करें कि कहां कौन कौन सा material होता है और कौन कौन सी industry लग सकती है। इस से काफी फाइदा हो सकता है।

चेयरमैन साहिब, अगर industry वहां कायम की जाये जहां raw material पैदा होता है तो चीज़ें सस्ती मिल सकती हैं। मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि पानीपत में कुछ आदमियों ने बड़ी industries के वास्ते loan हासिल करने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह

[श्री गोपी चन्द गुप्ता]

मनज़ूर न हो सका। उन्होंने steel हासिल करने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह भी न मिल सका। इन हालात में वहां कारखाने जारी न किये जा सके। गवर्नमेंट को इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और engineering, medical और भिन्न २ industries के लिये technical education मुहय्या करने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। Industries वहां कायम की जाएं जो इलाके backward हैं और जहां उस industry के लिये raw material भारी मिकदार में मिल सके। कैथल के मुतअल्लिक मैं कह सकता हूं कि उस area में काफी cotton पैदा होती है। वहां पर cotton mill जारी करने का काफी scope हो सकता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट वहां की figures फ़ाहम करे और कुछ जानकारी लोगों को वहां पहुंचाए तो लोग co-operative basis पर mills जारी कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं Labour और सरमायादार के मुतअल्लिक कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि किसी भी देश की तरक्की तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक industry को चलाने वाला एतमाद से काम न करे। हम socialistic pattern of society का नारा लगाते हैं तो हमें ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि मज़दूर को हक बराबर मिले। लेबर का Tribunal मुकर्रर है–वह फ़ैसला करता है लेकिन कानून में कुछ ऐसी खामियां हैं जैसे कि मेरी बहन सीता देवी ने बताया कि किस प्रकार मिल्ज़ के मालिक लेबर को परेशान करते हैं। हमें मज़दूर और industrialist के दरमियान राबता पैदा करना है। गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे साधन अख्तियार करने चाहियें जिन से दस्तकारी कामयाबी के साथ चल सके–हड़तालें न हों और मज़दूरों और कारखानादारों दोनों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

श्री फग्गू राम (बुटाना) : चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं industry की demand पर कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि गरीब लोगों, पसमान्दा लोगों, और हरिजनों को industry चलाने के सिलसिला में बहुत सी तकलीफें पेश आती हैं। इस के मुतअल्लिक मेरे भाई प्रार्थी साहिब ने भी अपने ख्यालात ज़ाहिर किये हैं। मेरे गांव के दो भाइयों ने तीन दरखास्तें दी थीं। उन्होंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पैक्टर से खुलम खुली बात की और 50 रुपये देने करे फिर जा कर वह तीन दरखास्तें पास हुईं। इसी तरह एक मेरा आदमी था उस ने भी दरखास्त दी। वह कहता था कि हम M.L.A. के घर के हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पैक्टर को पैसे क्यों दें। चेयरमैन साहिब, उस की दरखास्त अभी तक pending ही पड़ी हुई है। चेयरमैन साहिब, जिन दो भाइयों ने 50 रुपये की दरखास्त इन्स्पैक्टर को देने किये वह कारोबार चलाने में कामयाब हो गये हैं लेकिन मेरे साथी ने मुश्किल की वजह से पैसे न दिये और उस की दरखास्त इस वजह से मनज़ूर नहीं हो सकी। फिर उस ने दरखास्तें मिनिस्टर साहिब और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को पहुंचाई तो पिछले महीने बड़ी मुश्किल से उसे 500 रुपया loan मिला है। इसलिये मैं आप द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहिब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस मामला की अच्छी तरह पड़ताल की जाए और इस बारे में उन्हें सहूलियात पहुंचाई जाएं। जो कर्ज़े हरिजनों को दे रहे हैं उस के लिये मैं कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को बार बार बधाई देता हूं।

1952 में जब इलैक्शन हुई थी तो जमींदार भाई इन गरीबों को कहते थे कि अनाज किस से लोगे, मवेशी कहां चराओगे। लेकिन मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूं कि इस बारे में उन्हें सहूलियत दी गई है। उन को Co-operative Societies की तरफ से कर्जे दिये गये, industry के लिये कर्जे दिये गये, मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जे दिये गये। इस के लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूं।

इस के अलावा मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इन से जमींदारों की जमानतें मांगी जाती हैं। हरिजन जमींदारों की ज़मानतें देने में बड़ी मुश्किल में पड़ जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह दस्तूर हटा देना चाहिये। सरपंच से सिफारिश होनी चाहिये और हरिजनों का ज़ामन हरिजन होना चाहिये। जैसे मैं ने पहले ज़िक्र किया है कि एक हरिजन को 500 रुपये कर्जे के तौर पर मिले। उस पर उस बेचारे के 80-85 रुपये खर्च आ गये हैं फिर सूद बाकी है। कभी उन्हें पानीपत, कभी करनाल, कभी नीलोखेड़ी और कभी चंडीगढ़ जाना पड़ता है। इस हालत में मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि या तो उन्हें कर्ज़े देना बन्द कर दें और अगर देने हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें पूरी सहूलियात दी जाएं। कभी उन्हें M. L. As. के पास मारे मारे दौड़ना पड़ता है, कभी ग्राम सेवकों के पास, कभी Community Project के अफसरों के पास और कभी तहसीलदार के पास। यह गरीब लोग इतने अफसरों के पास कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं ? इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब की सेवा में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि इन गरीब हरिजनों को दिक्कत न हो।

6.30 p. m.

(The Sabha then adjourned till 9.30 a. m. on Friday, the 23rd March, 1956)

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808 P.V.S.—290—17-6-57 CP and S., Punjab, Chandigarh.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Debates

23*rd March*, 1956.

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OFFICIAL REPORT

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Friday, 23rd March, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital, at* 9.30. *a. m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.*

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT STATES REORGANISATION BILL.

Mr. Speaker : I may remind the hon. Members that the time for debate on this Bill is short as it had been decided yesterday by all the parties of the House to reduce the time for discussion on this Bill from three to two days only. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to avoid making long speeches and let other members also speak.

Shri Chandan Lal Jaura : Mr. Speaker, please extend the time for discussion on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Order please. Now the question of extending time for discussion on this Bill does not arise.

Shri Babu Dyal : Please extend it for a day more.

Mr. Speaker : Yesterday, the House decided to reduce the period of discussion by one day. How can we now alter that decision ? Therefore, two days are quite sufficient. (At this Shri Chandan Lal Jaura wanted to rise) Order, order. Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit who was on his legs yesterday will resume his speech.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit (Nakodar) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was telling the House that we can safely say that on the whole this Bill is for the general good of the country but I have objection to certain provisions that have been made in it. There are certain shortcomings in it which do not fit in a democratic set-up. According to this Bill most of the States have been reorganised on the basis of language but in some cases this principle has been ignored to which I have a serious objection. So far as the problem of Punjab is concerned, its future set-up has not been drawn on linguistic basis in spite of the fact that the Indian National Congress stood committed to organise States on this basis. In this connection the Government of Punjab had submitted a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission supporting the formation of such a State which was of the liking of a communal organisation. This memorandum was quite similar to the memorandum submitted by that communal organisation. In both the memoranda it was desired that the State of Punjab should not be organised on linguistic basis but it should be a Maha Punjab, constituting such areas the people of which were never willing to join together. The State Government and the communal-minded Hindus of this State wanted to tie together unwilling partners under compulsion in Maha Punjab so that tension may continue to exist in that State. In putting this demand the communal-minded Hindus and the Congress party in power were one. While

[Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit]
on the other hand the party of the communal Sikhs,i. e. the Akali party, submitted its memorandum before the Commission for the formation of such a Punjabi-speaking State which created suspicion and fear in the minds of a certain section of the people of Punjab regarding the Sikh community. The underlying intention of that party in submitting that memorandum was not for the formation of a Punjabi-speaking State comprising of all areas where Punjabi is spoken, but of only those areas where the percentage of Sikhs was more so that could have majority in that State. They never desired a Punjabi-speaking State in which all the Punjabi-speaking people could unitedly work for its development. They never desired to bring unity amongst all the Punjabi-speaking people but they had quite different intentions behind their demand, for Punjabis-peaking State which is quite apparent from this. The Punjabi-speaking State of their pattern would not have benefited the common man though it may have benefited some people. But I congratulate the people of Hariana Prant because they have saved the whole situation of Punjab. They did not support the formation of a Punjab of the liking of communal Hindus of Punjab. They realised the correct position. They wanted to be separated from Punjabi-speaking area because they had found that they could not progress culturally, and economically while living with it in the same State which could only be done by their own people who spoke the same language and had common customs. The people of all sections of that area, viz. the Congress party, the Zimindara League, the Gandhi Janta Congress party and others were one in putting this demand. This lessened the tension that had been created in Punjab and saved the State. Therefore, they deserved our congratulations. This was their democratic demand. Their attitude helped in the solution of a very knotty problem. So far as the States Reorganisation Bill which is now before the House is concerned, I do not condemn it outright. In it certain very good provisions have been made for which I want to congratulate the learned members of the sub-committee of the Government of India who have sponsored it. Mr. Speaker, if you have a look at the map of the State of Pepsu, you will find how the different parts of that State were lying unconnected from each other. How could the body of a State make progress, when its different limbs laid cut off from each other. Just see, how Kanda Ghat and Kapurthala were cut off from the rest of the State. But with the enactment of this legislation, the Punjabi-speaking people belonging to Punjab and Pepsu who had been separated since long will again be united in one State. Another happy feature of this Bill, which I welcome, is that it provided for the abolition of the institution of Rajpramukhs which some time back had been thrust upon us. Now, all the Punjabi-speaking people who had been kept separate ever since the British Rule, would now form one State and work unitedly for their future prosperity. The Central Government deserves our congratulations for doing this.

In this Bill, we find that provision has been made for the formation of all States except Punjab on linguistic basis though outwardly it has been shown to the public that this has been done while keeping certain other considerations in mind like finances and administrative conveniences. We find that even Talengana has been annexed with the State of Andhra and all other parts of Maharashtra have been kept together except Bombay City. I am surprised to find how my hon. Friends from Hariana are happy because Punjab is the only State which is going to be made bilingual. Our Government cannot justify this decision on the touchstone of any sound principle. It has been said that there could be no better solution for this complicated problem than this and this scheme has been evolved to satisfy

the majority of the people. It has also been claimed that the majority of the people is satisfied with this legislation. The Hariana Prant people are satisfied. We are surprised to examine this solution of this problem. The people who could shout and demonstrate have come out successful in their mission.

Then, Sir, our Chief Minister has tried to argue that this Bill is in the interests of the Province. Panditji gave a patient hearing to all and kept the doors open for all. And what is the fact ? It is that secular Congress Party came to some arrangement with a Communal Party in respect of the Punjab. Nobody can deny this fact that this decision has been arrived at as a result of parleys between the leaders of the secular Congress and those of the Akali Party. These people may deny that no decision has yet been arrived at but the statements of their leaders tell a different tale. To know the reasons underlying this denial we will have to wait for another month or two. However we can rest assured that there must be some political ends still to gain ; and can never be actuated by a desire to serve the country.

Now what is this agreement? Our traditions are those of Panchayat Raj in place of which a very complicated arrangement has been invented. Firstly there will be Zonal Councils. These will be big units totally against all our traditions. The argument is advanced that there will be greater degree of co-operation. But is not it already there ? The Bhakhra is being built jointly by a number of States. What else is expected to be gained by this Bill ? The Upper House will be there, so will be the Legislature and besides there will be Regional Committees. Thus it can be seen that instead of a simple Panchayat Raj, this complicated machinery has been created. The result will be that all the petty squabbles arising in the Regional Committees will be brought in here. Similarly all the problems facing the Zonal Council will have to be taken up again by the Legislature. These Councils are not proposed to be given any powers. However, there being no mention of the powers to be given to the Regional Committees either, I will refrain from referring to them in detail; still I must say this much that there will not be any material change and the real powers will still lie with the Legislature, as it should be. The Regional Committees will have no say in the matters of Law and Order or Finances of the State. It will thus be realised that any other power given to these Committees will be meaningless. Now supposing you want certain development work to be carried out in a particular area. You cannot do so without finances. You will have to approach the Legislature as is the case at present. Then what has been gained ? If my friends here, still hold that they have obtained what they sought, then I should say that it is they and not the public who are labouring under some misconception. This is, however, possible that they would get some share in the Cabinet due to the loud noise they had been making. This is a tried method. Was this the object or they did feel that the people of Hariana could not advance culturally or economically so long as they remained tagged to the Punjabi-speaking people of the Jullundur Division ? As I submitted yesterday, the Congress is committed to this principle since 1905 and Mahatama Gandhi affirmed his faith in this principle as late as 1948. Has the advancement of Hariana people been their goal ? Is it for this reason that they are supporting this Bill? If that be so, I must say that they are sadly mistaken.

[Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit]

And what have those people, who used to cry themselves hoarse decrying the Hindu communalism, got to tell the Sikh masses ? What is it that they have been able to gain ? Is it the Sikh majority ? If that be the case, they had it in Pepsu ; there they had their own ministry even. What special benefit did the Sikhs enjoy there ? Sir, the position today is that when the Sikh masses face them with these questions, they refer them to the papers like Milap or Partap or to the views of some communal-minded Hindu leader. By strange coincidence, these people have become their biggest supporters and propagandists (laughter). However, I suppose the Sikh masses will get a reply to their question after about a month or two when some one of these people is included in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker : You are covering a very difficult ground.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit : It is due to the nature of the problem, Sir.

Then their second argument is that they are accepting this arrangement because of the prevailing tension between India and Pakistan. I am of the view that we should all join our heads to find a solution to this problem and lessen the prevailing tension. However, I will not go into this matter beyond that. Somehow the question of prestige is introduced in the matter. But the main question is what significant contribution are you making for the building up of the nation by supporting this Bill. Is it proposed to make this contribution through the Department of Fisheries ?

Then there is the stand taken by the Punjab Congress. Frankly speaking I have not been able to understand it.

Mr. Speaker : You are repeating what you said yesterday.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit : Sir I am emphasizing this point because the Congress Party is the biggest party in the country and is in majority here. Consequently the future well-being of the State largely depends on its stand. That is why I emphasise that it must take a firm stand.

Now take the case of Hariana Prant.

Mr. Speaker : You have already taken enough time. Yesterday also you were given time. In all you have so far spoken for 40 minutes.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit: I may kindly be granted five minutes more.

So far as these people are concerned, if I were to show them their speeches made in November last their present stand would be completely exposed and it will become evident that it is politics which is at the root of it all.

Mr. Speaker : You are not sparing anyone.

Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit : It is because the nature of the problem is such.

I would like to state here that this Bill is not a solution of the Punjab problem. It is going to persist. While the people of other States, having solved their political problems, will strive for their economic development, the Punjabis will not be able to focus their energies to this aspect of their lives as their energies will be diverted towards finding political stability. I would, therefore, request that the matter should be given serious thought. The Harianvis, who used to brag so much about the domination of Jullundur Division Hindus are themselves now cherishing a hope for a chance to dominate others. But these things are not going to help us to make India strong. We must satisfy all the people of India in the interests of unity and solidarity. We must, therefore, consider this Bill from the angle of some principle.

Mr. Speaker (*Hindi*): Shri Balu Ram has sent me a chit together with a cutting from a newspaper.

Pandit Shri Ran Sharma : Sir, there are two hon. Members having the same name.

I am referring to the one who knows English. I want to read this cutting out to the hon. Members for their information. It reads as follows :—

SILENT M. P's TO SPEAK

Silent M. P's will become vocal now under Speaker's guidance.

Speaker today told the Lok Sabha that since the general elections were coming near, he felt, an opportunity should be given to all members who had not spoken previously in the House or whose speeches had been rare, to speak now.

Every member, he added, should have the satisfaction of having spoken at least once in the House.

He assured the silent members that they would now catch Chair's ear and eye.

I fully agree with the practice in the Lok Sabha. The hon.Member will be given time to express his views.

Shri D. D. Puri (Jagadhri) (*Hindi*) : Sir, keeping in view the internal and international situation it is necessary that the internal unity of the country be strengthened. Union is strength. Unity is the need of the hour. Whenever danger develops from outside our armed forces are there to defend us but it is we who are responsible for the maintenance of peace and unity within the country. Past history reminds us how India was attacked by foreign powers only for the reason that we had no internal unity. There was no peace in most of the countries where foreigners came to rule as in our own. We remained under the foreign yoke for centuries on account of our disunity within the country. Internal disunity mars the progress of a country and it hampers the development. I for one, would like to test the States Reorganisation Bill by the touchstone of its effect on the internal. unity of the country. I want to examine whether the Bill promotes internal unity or not, whether the provisions of this Bill lead the country to the path of internal unity or on the reverse direction. I will welcome the Bill if it ensures unity. This Bill has

[Shri D. D. Puri]
been drafted by the Government of India and the Central Cabinet Sub-Committee based on the recommendations of the Commission. I have no doubt that they have kept in view the unity of the country while framing this Bill. The Leader of the House has presented the Bill to the House in a dignified manner. I have heard the speeches made by my hon. Friends during the course of discussion of this Bill and got an impression as to how the Bill has been received. Two things have been made clear by the discussion which was held yesterday. Firstly different groups within the Legislature have expressed their willingness to accept the Bill with mental reservations. Secondly there are hon. Members who have praised this measure and have also supported the scheme of Zonal Councils and Regional Committees because they see in the Bill way open for the disintegration of the State in to two or more provinces. We do not for one moment doubt the intentions of promoters of the proposal. This is not the real question. The real question is that whether in the hands of those who are going to work the scheme, it will help in strengthing the unity of the Punjab. I think this Bill is a first step on the path of separation. We want to make sure that these Regional Committees would strengthen the unity of the Punjab or weaken it.

The effect is to be judged not merely by the intentions of the framers of the Bill but by how it is going to be worked out in the Punjab. I want to quote the instance of American Aid to Pakistan. America has given arms' aid to Pakistan. But America is assuring at the top of her voice that it is not their intention that the aid being given to Pakistan by them would be used against India. It does not matter what the American intentions were, it matters a great deal as to what the recipients of the aid think of about the aid. We are to see the spirit with which the people of the country who have been given the aid deal with her neighbour countries. Whatever their intention is, the fact remains that the aid is being used against India.

Similar is the case with S.R. Bill. It is to be thought over whether it will create good will and better understanding between the different parties in the State. I think the danger is not far to seek. My fear is that the Scheme of things envisaged by the Bill will promote regional feelings and weaken the unity of the Punjab.

So far as the Zonal and Regional Schemes are concerned I think these can prove detrimental to the interests of the people if a vigilant eye is not kept on the administration. Regional feelings will grow as a result of the proposed formula even though the framers of the Bill do not intend to do so. Group feeling is very dangerous for the unity of India. Group feelings are bad enough for India, if these turn into communal feelings the results would be disastrous. The question of what subjects are to be transferred to the Regional Committees is important engough, but relatively, Sir, far more important is the over-all result of the operation of the Scheme, whether it strengthens the State or weakens, whether it promotes communal unity or fosters communal differences. We have heavily paid for communalism in the past. We cannot forget the results of the decision to have separate electorates in India during British regime. It was agreed upon only to give representation to certain sections of people in the Legislatures and elsewhere. This scheme developed into communal

bitterness for which the country suffered heavily. We could not make progress by accepting separate electorates. We are fully aware of the harm separate electorates did to our country. The experiment of protecting interests of minorities etc., by introduction of separate electorates shows that a wrong political move is quite capable of increasing communal bitterness where it exists and creating it where it does not. I hope and pray that the said experience of separate electorate does not repeat itself in the provision of separate Legislature or sub-legislatures divided on communal lines. Now we are going to have two separate regions. The people who are thinking on communal lines may feel happy over this decision and may disrupt the atmosphere of the new State by their activities. If this be so, the main idea of having two regions will be defeated. I, therefore, feel that there is danger of communal differences increasing by having separate regions.

Now I come to the Regional Committees. The Regional Advisory Committees have been formed but nothing has been made clear regarding the authority and the working of these Committees. It has been said that the Rules regarding the Constitution of these Committees will be framed and placed before the House. But it would have been better if the House had been taken into confidence and a better picture of the authority and the working of the Regional Committees had been told to us at this stage. I know there are certain members of this House who had talks with the Sub-Committee of the Central Cabinet, and are aware of these details but all the hon. Members are not in the know of it. Moreover in the absence of the true picture of these Committees before the House the Members cannot discuss the working of these Committees. It would have proved helpful to the Members, while discussing this Bill.

It would have been better if a complete and clear picture of these Committees regarding their forms and functions had been given in this Bill so that one could understand as to what types of bodies they would be. May be they are advisory and it may be that their position is to be mendatory. If they would be advisory, as the Chief Minister has also stated, then they should work under a democratic set-up and be welcomed on the democratics principles so that they should strengthen the Unity of the State. If their position is to be mendatory then they would weaken the State and Unity. So my point was that it was desirable that there should have been given a clear position of their real structure so that we could have a conception about their functioning, Somebody had said in the House that it would be a dyarchy but I do not subscribe to this idea. But what I understand is that a Minister with a particular department would be riding two horses and it may be possible that two horses may move in different directions. This does not appear to be a dyarchy. There is no phrase in the political science, as far as I know, for this kind of Government. So long as the clear cut picture of these Regional Committees does not come before us nothing can be said about their merits or demerits. Then, Sir, much has been said from the Akali Party against the Public Service Commission, regarding the Census controversy during the last census operations and reference has been made to such other matters in this House. And even outside this House the honesty and integrity of the States Reorganisation

10 a.m.

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Commission has been questioned. I have no mind to say anything in this respect but I am of the opinion that it is rather much difficult to bring round a person who often knows everything but chooses to profess ignorance. They fully know it that that was not a Census or language dispute but that was a quarrel for script. They also know it that the members of the S.R.C., were the top ranking person of great honesty and integrity and it is difficult to have an impartial body like that one. Similarly it is unjustifiable to level charges against the Public Service Commission.

Now I want to say something about the services also. With the merger of Punjab and Pepsu the services of both these States would also be integrated and they would form one cadre. I welcome it but according to newspaper reports a race is going on in Pepsu in the matter of giving promotions, fixing seniority and making confirmations so that they may be in a better position in the new set up. This is a matter of deep concern and this state of affairs would create unrest among the services here in Punjab. Something must be done in this connection. I suggest that an independent Commission be set up to go into all promotions and changes in service conditions made in the Pepsu and the Punjab within one year before integration. In this connection I want to submit that immediately before the integration of princely states generous promotion were given all over. The Pepsu has inherited this legacy from its former form, that is, as a princely state. The only touchstone to judge this plan whether or not it is beneficial for the future of the country is that it should develope love and sense of brotherhood among the people. But if with the implementation of this plan some people begin to love Jullundur Division and the other begin to love Heryana it would be harmful to the State. Is the Bill going to promote a feeling of love and loyalty for the Punjab or for Hariana and Jullundur, is it going to strengthen secularism or defeat it, the answers to these depend whether the Bill is going to do good to Punjab and to India or whether it is going to do harm. The Punjab is a border state and if the communal feelings inflame here it may even shake the very foundations of secularism of the whole country.

Shri Sri Chand (Bahadurgarh) (*Hindi*): Mr. Speaker, first of all I congratulate the Chief Minister on the very conciliatory speech that he has made while initiating the debate and I must say that that was of a very high level. (Cheers). Sir, the proof of this speech being of very high level, logical and full of wisdom is that it is for the first time today during the last four years that I am endorsing every word of his speech. I have listened to the debate with rapt attention that is going on and I have noted that certain people have still expressed divergent views. I do not mind their views but the thing to be seen is that whether or not this Bill has got unanimous support from outside of the masses at large? In other words whether or not the people of Himachal Pradesh, Hariana, Akalis or the Sikhs in general, cabinet and even our leaders at the centre are satisfied with this Bill ? Sir, I can say without hesitation that all are happy and satisfied with it. Sir, I wonder that while the whole of population of Himachal Pradesh, Hariana, Akalis or Sikhs in general and all concerned are happy with this plan but certain sullen and pessimistic people have tried to find fault with this

Bill without rhyme or reason. A friend has been surprised to see all the people united. It has made him much worried as to why all the parties, which expressed divergent views before have supported this Bill now? He was so much embrassed with this unity among the people that he felt it necessary to oppose it. Mr Speaker, There is none excepting a few vested interests who are not happy with this formula. Fifty lakhs of people who inhabit Hariana are extremely happy with this plan and similar is the case with Akalis or Sikhs in general who are also about fifty lakhs both in Punjab and Pepsu. Those people who have shown resentment are very few and their indignation is not based on some fundamental principles but on certain personal grounds. Sir, this section of people, which has been frustrated by this Bill, held the power and ruled over the State for many years. They enjoyed special privileges in the services etc. and in fact the power was in their hands but now they find their privileged positions shaking. They now apprehend that they would lose the power which they held for many years. But I want to assure these people that they should not fear and have no apprehension because they are very clever and know how to manipulate things. The Hariana people may please themselves for a short period but ultimately, I am sure, they would again be on their 'gaddies,' by fair or foul means, within two years (laughter). We may try our utmost but they would again hold the power with their renowned cleverness within two years.

Shri Chandan Lal Jaura: They would come by virtue of their ability.

Shri Sri Chand : If they would come because of their ability we welcome them. But, Sir, unfortunately certain people consider cunningness and dishonesty as ability. We are neither cunning nor dishonest then how we can compete with these gentlemen. Some people say that the Hindus of Jullundur Division have been crushed with this Bill. This is incorrect as no one can crush the Hindus there. Some people say that the Hariana people have been given a toy to play and they are consoling themselves with it. But I want to enquire that if we have been satisfied with this toy then what makes you sad and peevish? Why you suffer from fits of colic pain ? If we do not want a motor car and are satisfied with the toy motor car only then what to you? You need not worry about our own affairs. Some wise gentlemen have said that Master ji has accepted this plan on a lame excuse that the situation at the border was threatening the security and unity of the country. What a funny thing and what a fine mental outlook. They should have congratulaed Master Ji and felt grateful to him that he has not pressed for his full demand in view of the situation at the border which endangers the security of India but instead of doing so they think it a lame excuse. Sir, the situation at the border is such as we may have to face a grave emergency. No body knows as to what would happen to-morrow. This is a matter of deep concern to all of us but we can neither discuss it any more here nor should we do it. But here some friends say : let the fire break out and we all would run with the buckets of water to extinguish it. We would not lag behind in extinguishing the fire. If India would face any emergency we would side with India but let that emergency arise first. Let it come first and we would run afterwards. So, Sir, these people are waiting for that situation.

They say that let wild fire break out in the State and they will lift the buckets of water to extinguish it. Truely speaking, the situation in the country is so grave that it is not the time to quarrel with each other even if nothing is given to any community. You know, Sir, that firing incidents on the Indo-Pakistan border during the past few days have caused great anxiety among the

[Shri Sri Chand]
public. I pray to God that perfect calm be restored there. Under these circumstances it is necessary for us to act with restraint and not to utter any word in excitement and provocation. Some people were feeling perturbed that people of Hariana would get 50 per cent share in the cabinet but we have felt satisfied with our lot by getting only 25 per cent share. They need not entertain any apprehensions on this account. The number of such people is fairly large who do not agree with this proposal. Sir, I would give only two or three suggestions in this connection. My first submission is that it would be better that for the words "Regional Committee", the words "Regional Council" be substituted. Moreover, instead of the Hindi-speaking Zone, the word 'Hariana' be substituted. Besides this, I would submit that all territories where Hindi is spoken should be attached to the Hindi-speaking Zone of Hariana. These territories are Tehsil Garhshankar, Sirsa, Fazilka where chaste Hindi is spoken barring the ilaqa of Mahal Police Station. People of these territories have close affinity with Hariana people. Those ilaqas where Hindi or Punjabi is the spoken language should be added to Hindi and Punjabi Zones. I know that Hindus of Jullundur Division are not happy over their decision that their ilaqas should be included in the Punjabi Zone, but I would say that it is not a question of Hindus and Sikhs. It is only a question of language. One will be Hindi-speaking Zone and the other will be Punjabi-speaking Zone. There will hardly be any scope for dispute between the people of each Zone. But there is, however, one factor which may lead to bitterness and friction among the people, if Hindi-speaking area is joined with the Punjabi Zone or vice versa. It is why I made a suggestion earlier that all Hindi-speaking areas should be added with the Hindi Zone.

Besides this, Sir, it is said that it is mainly a question of Hindus and Sikhs. One argument that has been advanced in this connection is that small groups have been formed, such as Hariana, Punjab, and on the other hand it is said that basis of redistribution of territories should be language, for example, if Jat language is spoken in a particular area, it should form one region. Such people lay great stress on the point that country's progress depends on the redistribution of States on linguistic basis. On the other hand, my hon. Friend Maulvi Abdul Ghani is feeling sorry that Kashmir and Dehli have not been included in this area. If he takes the trouble of carefully studying this Bill he will find that regions covered by the Zonal Council would include Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal, Delhi etc., etc. I confess that the present formula has given us neither Maha Punjab nor the Punjabi Suba though otherwise it satisfies all sections and has given them what they ask for in the form of bigger Zone. It gives the people also what Maulvi Abdul Ghani is asking for. My hon. friend Maulvi Abdul Ghani continues to have the old mentality that although he was elected from Gurgaon but today he is opposing Hariana Prant. I, however, congratulate my hon. friend Shri Dev Raj Sethi who being a Congressman used to criticise Hariana Prant but now he has realised that his interest lie in the fact that he should live in the Hariana Prant (*cheers*). My hon. friend Maulvi Abdul Ghani wants Maha Punjab to be formed so that Ludhiana can be there because he belongs to that place. Although he himself may not be liking the formation of Maha Punjab but he wants it because the residents of Ludhiana want that Maha Punjab should be formed. Although he was elected from Gurgaon, but he speaks against that ilaqa. This would not help him in the general elections because the people would think that he was elected by their votes but always spoke against them. Yesterday, it was evident from his speech that he would not contest elections next time from that constituency.

This Bill is quite comprehensive. We have sought clarifications on certain points and we are trying that the Government accedes to our demands. If our demands are accepted then it will become an excellent piece of legislation. An hon. Member has remarked that we are riding on two horses. But he should try to understand that this experiment can prove successful and also meet with failure. Its success or failure depends, in large measure, upon the manner in which it is put into execution by the Government.

Shri Rala Ram (Mukerian) (*Hindi*) : Sir, in 1917 when the Indian National Congress had raised the question that redistribution of States should be made on linguistic basis, Dr. Anne Basant had vehemently opposed this proposal. She said that if this was done it would be tantamount to digging the grave of nationalism. It is true that her suggestion at that time was not accepted but there was truth underlying her suggestion. In the year 1927 the Indian National Congress passed a resolution that States be formed on the basis of language. In the year 1928 it was decided by the All Parties Conference that the principle of linguistic reorganisation of States be accepted and be pursued further. Sir, when this policy was framed at that time our leaders had no experience of the administration of the country. So when the weight of greater responsibilities of administration came to rest on their shoulders, when they held the reins of office, they came to know what was what and how things stood in the country. They very wisely and boldly made this declaration after duly sifting the matter and after proper deliberations that it would be detrimental to the interests of the country if the people continued to harp on the same old tune of linguistic redistribution of the country. You will perhaps remember, Sir, that while making a speech in the Constituent Assembly in 1947, our Prime Minister declared that first things must come first and the first things were the safety, security and unity of India. Thereafter Dar Commission was appointed to look into this matter and make a report. The Commission was appointed in order to avoid any hasty step, and to investigate whether or not it was in the interest of the country to redistribute States on linguistic basis. The Commission made a clear report that the distribution of States on linguistic basis be abandoned and administrative convenience should be the deciding factor. Mr. Speaker, there is another factor which should always be kept in view in this connection. It is given in the Report of the S.R.C. also that administrative convenience is the first thing that should always be consulted, i.e., there should be no difficulty from the administration point of view. J.V.P. Commission was appointed in due course which declared very boldly that there was no fun in going on harping on the same old tune of redistribution of States on linguistic basis and that it was a wrong principle once adopted by the Congress. The Commission asserted that the time was such that the old principle be given up. Our Prime Minister was also a member of that Committee. The Committee came to the conclusion :—

> When the Congress had given the seal of its approval to the general principle of linguistic provinces it was not faced with the practical application of that principle and as such it had not considered all the implications and consequences that arose from the practical application. The primary consideration should be the security, unity and economic prosperity of India and every separatist and disruptionist tendency should be rigorously discouraged.

They declared in bold words that they could not continue raising the slogan of distributing all States on linguistic basis, because it had been found that they should be more concerned with the integrity, security and unity

[Shri Rala Ram]

of India first. Integrity, security and unity were the first and foremost things. Even the Draft of the States Reorganisation Bill which is at present before the House is a sufficient proof of the wisdom and courage shown by our leaders in this behalf. They have not recognised the linguistic basis to be the sole criterion for the redistribution of the States. It has been said by Emerson:—

" Consistency is a virtue of fools. It is a hobgoblin of little minds."

It would, therefore, be foolish to continue sticking to one thing which has been found to be impracticable. Moreover I consider it to be a bug bear of little minds. The demand for the redistribution of States on linguistic basis in free India is detrimental to the progress of our country. Our top leaders have given us a lead in the right direction at this hour.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members who have carefully gone through the report of the S.R.C. know that neither in the past there was a language problem in the Punjab nor does it exist now. It is clearly stated in the report that there is no language problem in the Punjab. It is only the battle of scripts. Nor does it exist in any other State of India. The people in administrative services from Jullundur Division who are posted in Ambala Division have never felt any difficulty whatsoever in so far as the language of Hariana people is concerned and vice versa. The fact is that the demand for the formation of the States on linguistic basis arose after the partition. Never before 1947 had the formation of States on linguistic basis been agitated in the Punjab. That came into existence after 1947 when we heard some people saying that the Muslims had got Pakistan and the Hindus Hindustan whereas that section did not get any homeland for themselves. This mentality does not lead us to the road of prosperity. We have never opposed the study of the Punjabi language ; we are willing to study this language. As a matter of fact, all Hindu children are at present going in for Punjabi. What we assert is that as ours is a bilingual State both Hindi and Punjabi should have equal place. As regards the scripts Hindi and Punjabi should have Davenagri and Gurmukhi scripts respectively and no efforts should be made to thrust one only on the people to the exclusion of the other. This was our demand otherwise we Punjabi brethren were not opposed to each other on the language issue. I am, therefore, of the opinion that there will be no apple of discord in a bilingual State like ours even if both the languages are allowed to develop in their respective scripts at all levels. In this way Punjabi language will progress and there will be no danger of its receiving a set back. Those who say that the development of the Punjabi language will be retarded do so in order to gain their own political ends. Our Union leaders have taken an able step in giving the old established principle of nationalism a right place and we are grateful, nay we are proud of their integrity and high calibre. In doing so they have rendered invaluable service to the country.

Secondly, there is a provision in the Bill for the establishment of Regional Standing Committees. If these Committees are allowed to function properly on non communal lines they can prove useful in reducing the tension. However, some apprehensions are there. We have a lot of experience of British Dyarchy. Dyarchy leads to lethargy, inefficiency, and procrastination in administration. As one of my friends from Opposition remarked that people interfere in administration by remaining close to the Minister

there is possibility that the constitution of Regional Committees might give a fillip to tension. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker through you, want to convey to my leaders my suggestion that if they consider the constitution of Regional Committees to be advantageous and essential these may not be named on linguistic basis. They should not be named as Regional Committees for Hindi-speaking or Punjabi-speaking area, as these names will create separatist tendencies and perpetuate certain well-grounded apprehensions. I am of the opinion that if these Committees are called Regional Development Committees these will be able to function in a better way and also mitigate the growing tension. As I have already said above if these Committees are named on linguistic basis they will perpetuate the tension rather than decrease it. I, therefore, through you and through the Chief Minister, wish to convey my feelings to the Central leaders not to name these Committees on linguistic basis. There is a provision in the Bill for the constitution of Zonal Committees. It is really a good measure and I wholeheartedly appreciate and support it. This is a step taken in the right direction. This has always been the greatest misfortune of India that it used to be disintegrated into smaller units after the lapse of every few years. This is why we had been enslaved for the last one thousand years. The question which arises is this. What is the capital need of the hour ? It is to consolidate the country into the most strongest units. The idea of the Zonal Councils is the product of the mind of our Prime Minister. It is proposed to divide the country into five zones and to establish a permanent Zonal Council for each one of them. The functions of the Zonal Councils will be to consider proposals and tender advice for the collective development of the zone as a whole. This will provide an opportunity to the people of various States to sit together and decide matters of common interest. This is a very wise step. This is an idea based on far-sightedness. I wish that these Zonal Councils should not simply be of an advisory character but they should be given more powers so that apart from bringing the people closer to one another, they may play a prominent role in putting an end to the separatist tendencies and thus help in the establishment of perfect unity and solidarity in the country. They are a sure remedy for provincialism and parochialism.

Mr. Speaker, so far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it has been proposed in this Bill that it will continue to remain a separate unit for the time being although ultimately it is likely to form part of Punjab. It has often been heard from some of the people of that State that they do not want their State to be merged in Punjab. But actually I feel that there are some political considerations behind this move. The question of Himachal presents a complicated problem. Let it be solved lest it becomes more intricate. Just as the leaders at the top were bold enough to dismiss the idea to reorganise the State of Punjab on the basis of language, I wish they should have exercised the same courage to merge forthwith the State of Himachal in Punjab so that the dispute should have been resolved once for all. In case its future is decided even now, I am sure this will lead to the creation of better atmosphere. I know that some forces will object to this idea being given a practical shape but the merger of Himachal Pradesh into the Punjab is the only solution of this problem. This is not a step which would involve us into any sort of complications. It would, on the other hand, present a very wholesome remedy for the disease of disunity and disintegration.

Just as it has been stated by some of my hon. Friends, that there are certain points in the Bill which are not so vividly clear because the real picture has not yet come to light. Therefore, less said the better. So far as the question of language is concerned, I would reiterate that it is in the fitness of things that

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both Hindi and Punjabi should be introduced side by side at all administrative levels of the State. In other words, it should be recognised as a bilingual State for all intents and purposes.

During the course of my speech I have offered some suggestions. I request the Chief Minister through you Sir, that he should kindly convey the same to the leaders at the Centre. Before I resume my seat, I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude and offer heartiest congratulations to the leaders of the country for having found an amicable solution of the most intricate problem of Punjab. They have taken a remarkable step. I am sure this would lead to greater unity and prosperity of India if the principle of bilingualism all over the State of Punjab is recognised and if regional Committees are named as Development Regional Committees and not after language.

Dewan Jagdish Chandra (Ludhiana City, North) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, the Bill which is under discussion of the House does not only concern the State of Punjab but it relates to whole of India. The map of India is fast changing. The British captured India. They held her in their firm grip for more than two hundred years. They divided India into units for administrative convenience. Their main object was to rob India of its wealth and export the same to their own country. They were not concerned with the economic or cultural development of the people of this sub-continent. The people of India were tired of this foreign subjugation. They organised themselves into a well knit organisation and waged a struggle for independence. It was after a very continuous long struggle that we achieved freedom. The first task before the leaders was how to establish perfect unity in the country and take her on the road to progress. We adopted a federal type of constitution based on democratic principles. It was the primary need of the hour to establish a very strong centre with democratic units functioning under its control. It was considered necessary to redistribute the States in the context of the existing circumstances. What should be the criteria for the establishment of the new States? A Commission namely the States Reorganisation Commission was set up to investigate into the problems and make recommendations regarding the new structure of the States. The Commission toured throughout the country. It listened to the view points of almost all sections of the people, i.e., individuals, political parties, communal organisations and the State Governments and submitted a report after thorough scrutiny.

Mr. Speaker, I am also one of those who were of the opinion that the recommendations of the Commission should have been implemented in toto. The communal and territorial frenzy should not have flared up and the situation in Bombay, Orissa and Bengal would not have deteriorated to an extent that made our head hang in shame had the report been accepted as it was submitted to the Government. Nevertheless, the problem was again thoroughly examined, protracted consultations were held at the higher level and now the final draft of the States Reorganisation Bill is before us for expressing our opinion thereon.

The Bill envisages to divide the country into five big zones with permanent Zonal Councils for each one of them. It is a very great step towards the unity of India. Just as it has already been stated in the House, the past history of India bears it out that once the country was standing at the peak of solidarity. But it was our misfortune that that glorious age could not continue for long. There came a downfall. The foundations of our national unity

were shaken. It was again divided into small kingdoms. The internal disunity and strife afforded an opportunity to the foreigners to attack the country and capture it. What was the result ? Once again the people of India lost their sovereignty and became serfs. We again mustered strength gradually. We broke the shackles of slavery and once again the Sun of Independence came to shine over the horizon of India.

We had a very bitter experience of the past. It was, therefore, the top most problem to consolidate the country against any possible internal or external danger. It is with this object in view that the country has been divided into five zones with permanent Zonal Councils. The institution of the Zonal Council will definitely strengthen the hands of the Centre and go a long way in promoting better relations and understanding amongst the people of the State. They will advise the Centre and the States on different matters and provide a link to bring them together to discuss and decide issues of common interest. This will serve a common platform for the different States to formulate policies and programmes for the collective development and progress of the respective regions. I welcome this provision but at the same time offer a suggestion. It has been complained by the Akali brethren that they have certain grouse in the matter of services. They allege that justice has not been done to them during the past. So much so that they have even attacked the integrity of the Members of the Public Service Commission and have made certain allegations against them. They contend that justice has been denied to them on communal lines. I wish that it will be in the best interests of administration of the States if all the police and other administrative services of the States falling in one Zone were integrated and a uniform cadre for each service formed so that the personnel could be transferred from one State to another. I mean under one cadre the officers of Punjab be transferred to Rajasthan and of Rajasthan to Jammu and Kashmir and vice versa. This will not only put an end to the evil of favouritism and communalism but will redress a big grievance of the Akalis also.

Mr. Speaker, in this connection I would like to suggest that it would be much better if provision is made in this Bill for the appointment of only one Governor for the whole of Northern Zone in which our Punjab State is going to be included. Already there is a mention about this in it. It is given there ", Governor can be appointed for one State or for more than one States". If this is done more attention can be paid to the defence of the country. It is very necessary to do so under the present circumstances as some of my hon. Friends have just made a mention about the firing taking place at the border. Moreover, the problem of Kashmir is yet unsolved and there can be every possibility of the creation of emergency conditions at any moment in this zone. The borders of these four or five States constituting this proposed Northern Zone touch each other, therefore, one Governor can very conveniently be appointed for this zone. This would also help in making the defence of the country easy. I would also suggest that the proposed Zonal Council should be made stronger and entrusted with more work than that has been provided in this Bill. This Council can do very useful work though only of an advisory nature. I would also suggest that Patiala should be made its headquarter in order to satisfy the people of that place, who are constantly demanding that the importance of that town should be maintained.

Mention has also been made in this Bill about Himachal. According to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission it was also to be merged in Punjab. But now we find in this Bill, that it is not being done so

[Dewan Jagdish Chandra]

at this moment. Anyhow it is clearly indicated in it that there is a great weight in the arguments favouring the merger of Himachal with Punjab. Though the leaders of the Central Government have realised that it is advisable to merge Himachal with Punjab from both financial and administrative points of view, yet they have decided to keep it as a centrally administered area for the reason that the people of that place are unwilling to merge with Punjab. In this connection I would like to let the House know that how the people of Bilaspur State, which was formerly a centrally administered area but now a part of Himachal have expressed their desire to remain in Punjab in the recent elections held there. The candidates of an opposition party have won the recent elections on the issue of merging Himachal with Punjab, which the State Congress and Government had opposed. Thus it is quite clear that the people of Bilaspur State, a part of Himachal, are in favour of the merger of Himachal with Punjab. The trend of the general public there is in this direction. Mr. Speaker, in this connection I would refer to para 562 of the S.R.C. report and say that there is sufficient weight in the argument given in it. It is given there—

> Our own impression, formed as a result of our tour of this area, is that opposition to the integration of this unit in the Punjab is not so strong as is generally made out. While we undoubtedly noticed some sense of uneasiness in certain sections of the people about the merger of the State, it was clear to us that vested interests were actively fostering this. Taking this into account, we see no reason why all other important considerations should be subordinated to the alleged feeling of the hill people against amalgamation with the adjoining areas.

Further, the respresentatives of the hilly tracts of district Kangra and Kulu Sub-Division, who are sitting with us in this House and the representatives of Kandaghat area of Pepsu, have always been pressing their demand for remaining in Punjab and have repeatedly been seeing the representatives of the Central Government in deputations in this connection. It is quite apparent from this that the people of Himachal are interested in the merger of Himachal in Punjab and not against it. There is no doubt that due to certain reasons, it has not been developed but has been left behind Punjab in this respect. Arrangements can even now be made to develop it and bring it in level with Punjab. Therefore, I hope that the Central Government would reconsider its decision in this respect and merge Himachal in Punjab. A separate Regional Development Committee for the Himachal and the hilly tracts of Punjab and Pepsu can also be constituted. If this is agreed upon, then the new State of Punjab would prove very successful so far as matters relating to finance, unity of the country and defence are concerned.

Now, I would like to say something in connection with the proposed Regional Committees. Mr. Speaker, for some time past, the demand for the formation of State on linguistic basis had been put from a certain section of the people of this State. Today, in this House many arguments have been extended in support of this demand by my hon. Friend of the Communist party. He has also told that the Congress party stood committed to the principle of reorganisations of States on linguistic basis. In this connection, I would like to submit, Sir, that for the purpose of reorganisation of States, language can be one of the bases and not the only criterion. There are certain other considerations which have also to be kept in view. These considerations had been given in the States Reorganisation Commission's report. Anyhow, these points were thrashed out during the talks of leaders of different sections of the people and the result of those talks is that two Regional Committees are going to be constituetd from amongst the members of this Assembly—one for each region, but the Rules of Procedure, etc., for the working of those Committees would be framed by the President of the Indian Union. I am not against the

constitution of these Regional Committees. I think it would be more proper to name these Regional Committees as Regional Development Committees and if the work of development of their respective regions is entrusted to them. In this way, the interests of Hariana Prant which had been ignored in the past can be well-safeguarded by its Regional Development Committee and the development work can be carried out by it to bring it in level with the other region of Punjab. There is no doubt that by this scheme, all parts of the Punjab State will not only remain intact but the whole of PEPSU State will be merged in it. I wish that these Regional Committees should not be constituted on the basis of language. As you know, Sir, under this scheme, certain parts of the State would be bilingual which will have no representation in these Committees. During the last few days it had become a matter of great importance for the general public. Claims and counter claims regarding certain areas as Hindi-speaking or Punjabi-speaking had been put by different sections of the public. It is quite apparent from the recent statements of the Akali leaders that their party was more particular about raising its percentage in population in certain areas than for anything else. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would appeal to the House and the Government not to give shape to these Regional Committees on the basis of language and religion. These should be made Regional Development Committees. Sahib-e-Saddar, I would further suggest that Himachal should also be merged in the State of Punjab and a third Regional Development Committee should also be constituted for the hilly tracts of Punjab and Himachal.

Mr. Speaker : I would request the hon. Members of the House to address the Chair as ' Mr. Speaker ' and not as ' Sahib-e-Saddar ' or other similar words as has become the practice with certain members. The word Mr. Speaker has a long parliamentary history behind it and it is most proper to address him like that.

Dewan Jagdish Chandra : Sir, I was submitting that these Regional Committees should be entrusted with such work, by which the communal elements and the linguistic elements may not be encouraged.

Besides this, I would suggest that in the Rules of Procedure, etc., to be framed by the President in respect of the working of these Committees it should be provided that the recommendations of these Committees would be acceptable only when supported by 3/4th majority. In case such unanimous decisions are taken by the Regional Committees which are for the benefit of all, I am sure, we will be running the Government in an efficient manner. And if communal considerations weighed with the people in these Committees, then the drawbacks of the Dyarchy that we experienced in the past, will come to the fore once again. Sahib-e-Sadar.......

Mr. Speaker : Sahib-e-Sadar is however tolerable but not Sadre-mohitrima. (*Laughter*).

Dewan Jagdish Chandra : Mr. Speaker, this Bill has quite a number of praiseworthy features. For example the memory of Princely States, which were given a farewell along with the English, will completely fade out now with the abolition of the institution of Rajpramukhs. Even these Regional Committees, if kept free from communal atmosphere, will prove handy tools for the advancement of the country.

Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina (Ajnala) (*Punjabi*): Mr. Speaker, I am very surprised to hear the views of Principal Rala Ram . But what else could one's reaction be to hear a man of his stature say that the Congress has been just casually harping upon its policy of linguistic States and that it should now be abandoned as this is not the proper time for its implementation. I am of

[Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina]

the opinion that he has not studied the Bill, or if he has, then he did not find time to digest it. Sir, may I ask him if all the States now carved out, barring Punjab and Bombay—have not been formed on the linguistic basis? Here, of course, this principle has not been brought into play and this is the reason that today we are listening to totally contradictory speeches. If you were to cast a glance on the other States like Vishala Andhra, Maharastra, etc., all these are linguistic States but this principle went to shreds when it struck the rocks of Punjab and Bombay. Chaudhri Sahib praised the Chief Minister and said that he made out a very strong case. But what did he say throughout his speech except that the members of the S.R.C. were selected and eminent persons. But now all of us know how much weight their report did carry with the Government. Has Vidharbha, Andhara or as a matter of fact any State been carved out as suggested by them? And now it is similarly declared that this Bill is the proof of wisdom of its framers. But is that an argument which we may consider as going in its favour? In the case of our Cabinet, their first stand was for the creation of Maha Punjab. Later they shifted ground and left it to the leaders The result is that while the rest of the State boundaries coincide with language. boundaries, the States of Punjab and Bombay have been made bilingual States. But take it from me that these States are also going to follow the pattern of the rest of the country despite all their arguments. And look at their arguments! Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant argued that it was Congress which said one thing in the past and now it is the same Congress which says a different thing. But where are the people in their scheme of things? In the past they went with the feelings of the people and now they are going against their wishes. Then there are those friends who wanted the creation of a separate Hariana Prant by merging together the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi State and a few districts of U.P. But with this Bill, there is sudden change in their attitude and now they have become of the opinion that this is the best arrangement from the viewpoint of defence and economy. I wonder what improvement will now there be in the defence arrangements. And what do they know of defence arrangements? They have not studied this subject. Our military is quite capable of looking after the defence of the country. Leave it to them and do not try to become Major Generals. And then what do they know of economics? They have not studied that science. The S.R.C. did not come for their advice in the field of economics; they could have easily obtained the best advice available in the country from some experts or some Commission. Neither did they need their advice regarding the defences of the country. They came here to guage the people's feelings with regard to matters connected with cultural and linguistic affinities; they wanted to know if we could live together under one Administration and were willing to do so.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I agree with three-fourths of it, but do not agree with the proposals regarding Punjab and Bombay. In regard to Bombay, I am confident that they are going to get what they want. Pandit Nehru has conceded that the Maharashtrians are in majority in and around Bombay. The questions of defence and economics do not arise. Had there been any question of defence, or border, Bombay would not have been kept out. Why Bombay has not been merged with Maharashtra? There is no question of Border or Defence. It is quite clear that Bombay has been kept out because of the pressure of Gujrati capitalists. So far as the problem of Bombay is concerned, I fear there will ever remain a tension. Similarly here in the Punjab my Akali brethren feel happy over the formation of Regional Committees and Zonal Councils and so do the people from Hariana. But I think they are not happy over the States Reorganisation Bill. They really do not want any such State.

They are not interested in the Regional Councils. They are interested in having Ministries. They are after Gaddis. They know that the present ministry is going to be expanded very shortly and there will be further expansion in it after the merger. They are after it. I want to tell the House that the Regional Councils have been formed much against the wishes of the people of the State. If the Committees have been formed in accordance with the wishes of the people, they would have been told about the constitution and authority of the said Councils at this stage. But there is no such mention in this Bill. People are being kept in the dark. My Akali brethren have taken a bold step in accepting the Regional Committees and Zonal Councils much against the wishes of the people. I can say with confidence that the Punjab problem has not been solved in a right manner. New State of Punjab has not been formed on linguistic basis. I wonder why this State has not been formed on the basis of language while the 3/4th of India has been reorganised on linguistic basis. There was no consideration of border defence, etc. This has been done only in the case of Punjab. I am sure that sooner or later Punjab State will also be formed on linguistic basis and Bombay will be given away to Maharashtrians.

Now, Sir, through you I want to give four concrete suggestions with regard to the States Reorganisation Bill.

Firstly I want that Hindi-speaking areas of existing States of Punjab and Pepsu be separated from the proposed new State of Punjab and merged with Delhi to form a separate State.

Secondly I would like to suggest that the Pahari-speaking areas of existing States of Punjab and Pepsu such as Simla, Kandaghat, Kulu, etc., be merged in Himachal Pradesh to form a separate State.

Thirdly I would like that democratic set-up including legislative powers for the people be introduced in centrally administered areas.

And last of all I want that the City of Bombay should form part of State of Maharashtra.

In the end I hope the Central Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Central Government will give due consideration to the proposals put forward by me.

(At this stage, Principal Iqbal Singh, a member of the Panel of Chairmen, occupied the Chair.)

Master Gurbanta Singh (Adampur) (*Punjabi*): Sir, I have risen to support the proposed formula under discussion since yesterday. It has been framed by our topmost leaders for whom I have great regard and reverence. I only want to say that there were two different sections in the State, one supported the cause of Maha Punjab while the other asked for a Punjabi Suba. There was a great agitation on the platform and through the Press for some time. Both these groups wanted to influence the Central Government and the Sub-Committee through high-ranking persons. They pressed their demands through meetings, demonstrations and deputations. I feel happy that both the groups are satisfied with these proposals today. We find both the Maha Punjab and Punjabi Suba embodied in these proposals.

[Master Gurbanta Singh]

So far as the demand for Maha Punjab is concerned the formation of Zonal Councils have satisfied this demand. The propagators of Maha Punjab wanted a greater Punjab but now with the formation of Zonal Councils they have been given a still greater Punjab. Whereas the Maha Punjab supporters wanted Himachal to be included in Punjab and Pepsu the Zonal Councils have brought in **their** orbit. Rajasthan, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir also. Zonal Councils will look to the common interests of a greater area of the country. The matters relating to the development of the regions can be discussed in these Zonal Councils. Our matured leadership wants to have five Zones throughout the country. This is a step further than the conception of Maha Punjab supporters. I think the demand of the Maha Punjab protagonists have been fully satisfied.

So far as the Punjabi Suba demand is concerned they should also feel happy that they have got a separate region of their own conception. This region consists of Punjabi-speaking areas. They can get their grievances redressed and difficulties removed. I think the supporters of Punjabi Suba are also happy over these proposals. The creation of Regional Committees has satisfied the demands of people representing all points of view. But I must say one thing that it has all along been the policy of our Government to take our people into confidence. It never cares for the sentiments of the opposition. Our Government wants to do a certain thing in its own way whereas the opposition wanted to have it done according to the conception of their own.

Now I want to refer to the powers of the Regional Committees. They are being given control over certain matters which were previously controlled and managed by the district boards. I think it will not hamper the betterment of the country. Now take the instance of a school or a road or a cattle pond in a village. Now before its construction the people of the locality were taken into confidence and their practical difficulties were removed, but now these Regional Committees will look to the individual practical difficulties. It is true that the people in the Regional Committees will be aware of the practical difficulties of the local areas, and will be able to satisfy the needs of the local population. Certain subjects are being transferred to the Regional Committees. All the other matters will be dealt with by the Government as was being done previously. I have been told that Veterinary, co-operation, agriculture and fisheries are the transferred subjects. I hope the Regional Committees will do their best to satisfy the needs of the people in the villages. Previously education and especially the primary education was the obligation of the District Boards and they have served very useful purpose and have made a considerable advancement in the matter of primary education. They were carrying this work quite independently. Similarly in the matter of transferred subjects we should not have any doubts and apprehensions. I am sure they will work in their respective regions while taking the people of that area into confidence.

Through you, Sir, I want to refer to Himachal. I fully support the views expressed by Maulana Sahib. We are going to have a greater Punjab by merging Punjab and Pepsu. It would have been better had Himachal been also merged. I want to give certain facts on the basis of which I want that Himachal be also merged with the new State of Punjab. Firstly it would prove beneficial to the interests of the people of a larger area. Secondly it would prove useful for the Harijans living there. By having Himachal included in the new State of Punjab the Harijans will be united. They will be able to think

for their common good. About 22-23 per cent of the total population of Himachal consists of Harijans. These Harijans have sacrificed their lot for the country. They have suffered heavy losses and have undergone privacies before the formation of Himachal. The torture and miseries they have suffered at the hands of rulers are untold. The Harijans still complain about the difficulties. Therefore it is the time to give protection under the new State of Punjab. They will be able to get their grievances redressed under the new State of Punjab. It will also help keeping solidarity of Harijans. By merger of Punjab and Pepsu 24 lakhs Harijans of Punjab will become 37 lakhs and they would be able to get more amenities for their own community. They will be able to think for their betterment and uplift.

Next thing I want to take up is the language problem. The critics say that we Harijans got entered Hindi as our mother tongue in the last census. Why so? Because we were being oppressed, by some sections of the people. We admit that we got entered Hindi as our mother tongue despite the fact that we all speak Punjabi in every phase of our lives. Punjabi is our mother tongue. The language of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur is Punjabi. People talk in Punjabi. We know all these facts. We speak in Punjabi, we write Punjabi, we talk in Punjabi. Then why this Hindi? Why we got a wrong entry made during the last census. We intentionally asked for Hindi. We got this done with vengeance. It was done only on the threats of the population living in the villages of these areas. They threatened us on the platform and through press. The protagonists of Punjabi threatened boycott of those who would enter Hindi in the census. They told us that they will not allow us to use the fields for satisfying natural calls. They will make our life miserable. They will kill us. But the Harijans of Jullundur refused to be cowed down by their threats. They did not want to be suppressed in this manner. They took the lead and a bold step. They told the protagonists of Punjab that in the democratic set up of the country no one can dominate over others in the matters of religion and language. Every one has a right to have his own say. We wanted to take off the yoke of domination of one community over the other. This was how we got entered Hindi as our mother tongue.

Now I hope the working of these proposals would prove beneficial to the cause of Harijans uplift. We will have opportunities in the new set-up to think of our betterment.

However, Sir, I feel that these quarrels over the provisions of this Bill or that Bill would not benefit the poor and illiterate masses. The poor people and the Harijans have no problem before them excepting poverty. The poor people are ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-roofed. The major problem before us should be how to remove this poverty whether it is in Punjab, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh. Those people who are highly educated, some are principals and others are officers and who have swelling bank balances are not the least faced with any problem in the real sense. They have nothing to fear. The fear is only to the poor who are haunted by unemployment, hunger and want and who are struggling for existence. We want that this problem should get the first attention and should be solved. Sir, the only solution of it was the one which has been done now. That is, the merger of Punjab and Pepsu although Himachal has been left out for the present, we have to see how the poverty can be removed and if the poverty of Himachal can be removed by this method then it is good. We should all unite to drive away the ghost of poverty and illiteracy. Our leaders like Sardar Partap Singh Kairon are very good, our

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Chief Minister is the man of the masses and he has great love for the poor. He is determined to vanish the poverty. So the resources of both these integrating States would help uprooting poverty. Sir, in the Assembly of new Punjab there would be 154 members and we the Harijans, who represent poor, would be 29 in number. If we would have unity we would be able to press our leader to pay immediate attention to the poor. We the illiterate, poor and landless people would effectively say that we should be provided with land, industries and handicrafts to get employment. We would, therefore, be freed from fear of want and hunger. So, Sir, I congratulate the Chief Minister that he has given a very good solution of the problems of the poor in the form of this Bill. I would also like to submit that the things should be done in accordance with the spirit of this Bill. We should all unite and make this plan a success. This plan includes both Punjabi Suba and Maha Punjab. But if your mental outlook is bad everything is bad. So, those friends who have opposed this Bill have not done a correct thing. I may also tell here that yesterday a member told me that if you supported this Bill you would not get votes from the people in the next elections. But I told him on his face that I do not care for the votes. Those leaders who gave me Congress ticket and supported me to win the last elections would also get support from me. I told him that the solution which has been brought by our leader in the form of a Bill will get the fullest support from me. (*Cheers*). So, Sir, I support this Bill with all the force at my command.

Shri Bhim Sen Sachar (Ludhiana) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, the paper which is before the House has been divided into three parts. Out of these three parts one is in the form of an explanatory note, the second one contains those amendments which are proposed to be made in the constitution and the third one is the States Reorganisation Bill. At present we are considering the Bill and we can express our opinions according to our own way. In this Bill we see that a new Punjab emerges with the integration of present States of Punjab and Pepsu changing thereby the boundaries of the State. Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is any member in this House who opposes the merger of Punjab and Pepsu on the ground that something more should have been added to the two units. One could understand one's logic if someone were to say that Himachal should be merged with Punjab because the Bhakra Dam which is the second best Dam in the world is situated along with its catchment area in Himachal and that this territory abounds in rich and dense forests therefore it was proper and essential to keep all this area under the control of one Government. Similarly, if someone were to say that Chandigarh should be made a District and the whole area right from Chandigarh to Simla should be merged with it then this logic could easily be understood but it was beyond my comprehension how anyone could ask for the merger of this and that area because it would increase the voting strength of a particular community. Sir, in the explanatory note it has been said that from the administrative point of view it may be possible that certain alterations and changes may have to be made in the boundaries. Some people say that the area of Faridabad is just adjacent to Delhi and Delhi is expanding day by day therefore, it would be better if this area is merged with Delhi because of industrial and administrative convenience, etc. This sort of arguments can be understood but if a certain section of people thinks of merging this area or that area only because it would increase their voting strength then it does not sound sense. Sir, I want to make this submission that whether the area is small or large it does not matter but if the people, Hindus Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and others do not live with love and with a

sense of brotherhood that area however small it may be turns into a bloodshedding field but a very large area if the hearts of the people inhabiting that area are united that area can become a place of worship and can turn into heaven. Sir, I may also say here, as one of my friends occasionally says, that nothing is perpetual and nothing can be made so. This power is like a shadow of a tree. So I would submit that whatever form a State may take its constitution should rest on the unity of the hearts of the people. Take it for granted that a piece of land can be cut and united but if the heart is cut it can never be united. So the necessity is of the unity of hearts and not of areas only. I would ask everyone to support this Bill and I support this Bill wholeheartedly and with all the emphasis at my command. All of us have seen this Bill as to what it contains. But with due respect to the hon. members and without any intention of casting reflection on any one I am constrained to remark that some may not have even cared to see as to how many provisions have been made in this Bill. Have you seen in it that a provision has been made in it for the creation of a northern zone comprising Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Rajasthan ? Similarly four other zones, viz, Eastern, Western, Southern and Central zones have been created. Do you think that the framers of such fine schemes frame them with the consideration of voting strength that they may get with the integration of this territory or that ? They see that in India lakhs and crores of people are ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-roofed, etc., and they think how to bring prosperity to these poor people of our country.

Then, Sir, great agitations are launched, processions are taken out, meetings are held and demonstrations are made by carrying out black flags. I ask, why all this ? It is because some people think that their votes in a particular region would become less. But we should not see this matter from this angle of vision. I can say with full responsibility that a person who thinks that Hindus can suppress the Sikhs or the latter can suppress the former is living in the world of fools. But on the other hand, if they remain united they can suppress their enemy. (*Cheers*). We have to see what is happening these days on our border. Is there any man who in the present circumstances would not think that it is suicidal to engage ourselves in petty quarrels between ourselves ? We must remember that we will have to sacrifice our votes for the sake of higher national interests.

Then, Sir, Regional Committees are proposed to be established in every region. Who from amongst us can levy criticism against these Committees ? What is Democracy ? In democracy we should carry with us the maximum of public opinion, we should have close co-operation with the public. If these Committees function in both the regions in a co-operative spirit in the common interest of all people, then where lies the harm ? I would cite an instance in this connection. The Punjab Government issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to send in proposals in regard to the schemes of public welfare which could be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. These schemes were prepared with great labour by the Panchayats and after passing through various stages reached the Secretariat. The officers in the Civil Secretariat examined these schemes according to certain plan. I have to say with much regret that most of them were thrown in the waste paper basket with the result that the labour involved in the preparation of those schemes went altogether waste. The main reason for all this is absense of proper sanction.

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In the new set-up all these small schemes for opening new schools, hospitals and roads, etc., in any region would be recommended by the members of the Regional Committees. The members of such Committees would be in the best position to know about their requirements and difficulties because the wearer of the shoe only knows where it pinches. Then there will be no question of turning down that demand which will be accepted forthwith. These Regional Committees will be established in Jullundur and Ambala Divisions. It will be outside the domain of Regional Committees to interfere in matters connected with public finance and Legislature of the State. If a Regional Committee makes any recommendation, it will also see what is being done by the Regional Committee in the other region. It will have no concern about what is done by the Legislature, because Legislature and Cabinet will be common for the whole of the State. If these Regional Committees make recommendations for carrying out certain programme of public utility, keeping in view the local conditions and the demand of public they must be accepted without demur because they are based on democratic principles. Mr. Speaker, my friends should remember that whether it is a Committee, Sub-Committee, Legislature or the Cabinet it is like a double-edged sword. It is like a surgeon's knife which operates a boil and cures the patient. It is only because the Surgeon makes a good and proper use of the knife. But the same knife can also be used for killing a person. So we should see things in clear perspective and work in co-operative spirit. If we have confidence in others and probe into the matter as to why such things are being done then there will be no cause for us to feel apprehensive.

Today, unfortunately, we find the atmosphere so vitiated that speaking generally Hindus do not tolerate the sight of Sikhs and vice versa. We will have, therefore, to raise our powerful voice against this evil of communalism which is causing estrangement between the two communities . (*Voices* : You are responsible for it). Yes, if I am responsible how can any one of those Legislators who placed me in that position which I occupied escape from their responsibility ? For the good which I did, they should share the credit and for the bad things I did they should also share the discredit with me. Today it is not the time that we should find fault with others but we should make earnest efforts to get rid of the bad atmosphere which we have all created around us.

Then, Sir, there are some people in Ambala Division who are not willing to remain in that zone and want separate region for them. Similarly, some people in Jullundur Division do not favour the idea of remaining in Punjabi Zone and ask for a separate region for them. The same is the case of Kangra District which wants to be a separate region. I ask them, how can it be a feasible proposition ? How can we have so many small regions in one State ? I think that the present formula as contained in this Bill is the right solution of this problem.

There is nothing extraordinary in it if we have to give due weight to the recommendations of the Regional Committees which are for the good of the people and are made for removing their local difficulties. There is for the present no provision in the Bill in this behalf but they will be constituted under the orders of the President and necessary amendment will be made in Article 371 of the Constitution. I would, therefore, appeal to the House and through it to the public that for God's sake do not spoil the atmosphere of this State by writing inflammatory articles in the papers and by making iery speeches on the public platforms.

Mr. Speaker, through you I want to request the Chief Minister to constitute a Committee of the House representing all sections, groups and parties which should be entrusted with the task of finding out some feasible solution of estrangement after giving the matter thorough thought and deliberation. I am of firm opinion that the Hindus and Sikhs of Jullundur Division cannot be separated either by enlarging the areas of the States or by curtailing them, unless of course the entire division is washed away by the turbulent waves of the sea and even in that case both the communities will go down clasping each other. What I mean to submit is that Hindus and Sikhs cannot be separated. I feel we shall be able to put an end to the Opposition in this House if the Chief Minister cares to invite them to give him suggestions in this behalf. By putting an end to the Opposition I do not mean that we shall wipe the Opposition out of existence but what I mean to say is that we shall be able to win them over and bring them round. We can sit together, give due deliberation to this complicated problem and find out its solution amicably. When we have to establish the socialist pattern of society I see no reason why we will not be able to win over the Opposition. There are, however, certain people for whom the Chief Minister has no place in his heart because they continue to harp on old and discarded ideologies. Our Central Netas have time and again declared that India is making rapid strides on the road of progress and prosperity and they have socialist pattern of society as our goal. What more is expected ? No other country in the world has made such a rapid progress as has been done by our country. My Communist friends sitting on the Opposition Benches have no programme before them. The Chief Minister is always within the know of every programme of the Communists and he is averse to their destructive ideology and subversive activities. He, however, pleads for constructive programme through united efforts. I once again reaffirm my request that the hon. Members sitting on Opposite Benches may be invited to help carry the chariot of the Punjab forward. They may be given representation in the administration so that they feel their responsibility and not advance criticism for the sake of criticism. People say that there is a dispute about language but no such dispute appears in the Draft Bill which is before the House. The question of language is to be decided by the State Legislature in accordance with the provisions contained in article 345 of the Constitution. They condemn the Sachar Formula some how or other. They do not know that this formula was primarily evolved for educational purposes in the schools of the State. The hon. Members have yet to decide about the official language. There is a clear mention of the regional languages at the district and below district levels in the Governor's address. At present our official languages are English and Urdu. We have yet to decide the language question in accordance with the provisions contained in article 345 of the Constitution of India and perhaps a Bill to this effect might be sponsored in the present Session. There is a difference of opinion about the language to be used in the Secretariat, Regional Committees, High Court, District Courts, etc. Before any decision is taken we have to give careful thought to the matter as to which language suits the particular institution. There is no bar to the development of Punjabi language. The Government of India themselves are giving full support to grow this language like other regional languages. I know that the Punjab Government is giving equal status to both Hindi and Punjabi languages in the State. People who raise the language issue do it simply to secure votes. Some unfortunate incidents have taken place in other States of our

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country on account of which all of us hang our heads in shame. But we are proud that no such mis-hap has taken place in the Punjab and we have found out the solution of this vexed question constitutionally. There are Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians in our State. Let us all join our heads and think for the betterment of the State. Let us not quarrel over trivial matters because such things have no place in a democratic set up. We should solve the difficult problems with love and affection and mutual understanding.

Shrimati Sita Devi : On a point of order, Sir. I would like to have a ruling from the Chair whether this Bill has been introduced to invite the opinion of the male Members only ? After all, there are some Lady Members also in this House. May I know why no Lady Member has been allowed to speak ?

Mr. Chairman : They will also get time.

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Chairman, I would confine myself only to such sections of the Bill on which nothing has so far been said and expect the Chief Minister to throw light on them. First of all I wish to invite his attention to Sections 111 and 112 which embody some provisions of legal nature. I want clarification of this point. What will be the position in case the states which are to be merged together have conflicting laws on the same subject ? What provisions have been made to bring about uniformity in their existing laws ? It is just possible that there may be a conflict in the revenue laws of Pepsu and Punjab. I, therefore, want to know what remedy has been thought to reconcile such a position ? Will you enforce the Pepsu laws or those enacted in the Punjab after the two states are merged into one unit ? These things have to be decided lest they create complications at a later stage. It has been seen, Sir, that our neighbouring state Pepsu has been taking such decisions which are likely to create complications in the process of integration. Their financial liabilities and obligations have to fall on our shoulders. The assets of that States are being so used that the new state will be deprived of them. I, therefore, wish to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to these most important matters. In view of the impending integration some scheme for tackling these problems must be drawn up. I would suggest the Government of India to declare a moratorium to control their decisions. Whenever some policy decision is taken, it should be made obligatory on the part of the Chief Minister of Pepsu to obtain the informal assent of his counter-part in the Punjab. It is apprehended that the State of Pepsu may take decisions which are likely to benefit some interested people to the detriment of the future interests of the new state. What is happening in Pepsu today ? Everybody knows that they are taking very hurried decisions. The scales of pay of all the services have been revised. Many services are being up-graded. Many temporary people are being confirmed simply with a view to establishing their seniority over those serving in the Punjab. This is not all. Orders are being passed in many cases to retire the people compulsorily. I feel that such decisions go against the collective interests of our state. They should, therefore, be prevented from taking such arbitrary decisions.

There is a whispering propaganda with regard to the future of the Judges of the Pepsu High Court. Steps must be taken to set aside all such speculations. It must be categorically stated that their services will not be terminated. They should be absorbed in the Punjab. I mean to lay emphasis

upon the fact that we should prepare an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding which is a pre-requisite to the proper and satisfactory integration of the two states. The lesser the frustration and bitterness, the better it would be for the future of the state.

Now, I take up the question of the composition of the Zonal Council. The representation of the states on these Councils should be on rational basis. The Bill which is before the House, envisages an equal representation to all the component states notwithstanding the fact whether their population is big or small. For instance, Jammu and Kashmir with a population of 40 lakhs will have three representatives whereas the Punjab whose population is in the neighbourhood of 160 lakhs will also have an equal number of representatives on the Zonal Council. I feel that this representation ought to have been decided on sounder basis. The financial position and the population of a State should have been the factors for determining this ratio. Ours is one of the most important units in the Northern Zone. It is likely that the representatives of other undeveloped states may take such decisions which may amount to harming our interests. For instance, there is a question of distribution of canal water. It is not unlikely that the water may be made available to areas in other states and the deserving lands in the Punjab be deprived of this benefit.

Well, Sir, I have expressed my views in brief and I hope that these points will be kept in view when this issue is again discussed at a higher level.

Sardar Uttam Singh (Srigobindpur) (*Punjabi*): I am happy that the Bill which is now before the House has offered an amicable solution of the most intricate problems of Punjab. It is still a matter of rejoicing that we have found a settlement with Akalis over this issue. This is a solution which has pleased everybody. The Akalis' demand for the formation of Punjabi Suba has also, more or less, been accomplished. As a matter of fact, the purpose behind the reorganisation of the states was to bring about unity in the country. There is a long history behind this Bill. The biggest political organisation of the country—the Congress—had given promises to the people that the states in the country would be reorganised after the achievement of independence. Several resolutions were passed in this regard. A similar commitment was again held out in the election manifesto of the Congress during the last general elections. Accordingly, a Commission was appointed to examine the whole question. The Members of the Commission toured every corner of the country. They interviewed the people of different shades of opinion. They met political parties, individuals and other public organisations. They took stock of the whole situation and submitted their report.

(*At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair*). So far as we are concerned, it has been decided that the existing states of Punjab and Pepsu will be merged into one unit. I welcome this decision. This will not only consolidate national unity but also promote economic viability in the state. I have been astonished to find that some hon.Friends have opposed this Bill. It has been enquired that why a separate Punjabi Suba had not been formed when the language has been regarded as a basis for the constitution of States in some other parts of the country. Not dilating much on this point, I would simply submit that had it been done like that, the so called Punjabi State should have been a very small unit with a weak financial position.

[Sardar Uttam Singh]
Being a border state, it is necessary that its size should be sufficiently big specially when the conditions prevailing on the other side of the border are not well. I do not think it to be proper to say much about the preparations that are being made across the border. While keeping these things in view, I think the size of the Punjab, which is a border state should be such that it may be in position to protect its borders. The proposed State of Punjab will be divided into two regions on linguistic basis. One region will include Hariana Prant and the remaining Hindi-speaking area of Punjab and the Hindi-speaking area of PEPSU while the other would be the Punjabi-speaking area of both these States. Some of my hon. Friends have said that this policy of division of the State on linguistic basis is not in the interests of the country as a whole. I want to impress upon them that this division of Punjab into Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking areas will in no case prove harmful especially when these two regions will have common legislature, common Ministry, common Governor, common High Court and common Public Service Commission. Both the regions will work jointly for the development of this State. My friends who generally talk in terms of Hindu and Sikh majority are responsible for this division, therefore, I would advise them not to talk like that and should examine every thing while keeping the interests, welfare and development of the country in their minds. I would say that there is some other intention behind the demand of Maha Punjab comprising of Himachal and certain other areas besides the two States of Punjab and PEPSU.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. Speaker : The time at our disposal for the discussion of this Bill is very short and I have received chits numbering about 1½ dozens from hon. Members who request that they may be allowed to speak. Sending chits is not a desirable practice. If you go through these chits, you will find that every member has tried to plead his case in such a manner as if he has the sole right to speak. Besides these chits, the number of those members who rise up repeatedly for getting time to speak, is also very large. But there has already been a good deal of discussion on this Bill. Yesterday, when the suggestion to reduce the period of discussion on this Bill by one day was put before the House, all of you had agreed to it, and therefore, you must now stick to that decision.

Shrimati Sita Devi : I suggest that one day more be allotted for discussions, as was originally done in the agenda.

Mr. Speaker : The House had agreed to the proposal to reduce the discussion by one day. It does not seem right to keep changing about decisions.

Shrimati Sita Devi : Sir, this is a very important Bill. That decision can be changed when such a large number of members are keen and are repeatedly rising up to get time to speak.

Mr. Speaker : If the House is willing, how can I have any objection to the extension of time. If you all agree we can hold two sittings of the Vidhan Sabha for tomorrow as was done yesterday. I will have no objection to what the House decides in this connection.

Minister for Finance : Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to give one suggestion in this connection, which I hope will be acceptable to the House. A demand for the Department of Industries is to be taken up today in the second sitting. This Department was discussed at length

yesterday. I think, the hon. Members may not be keen to discuss that again today. Therefore, we can very easily save some time from the second sitting for discussion on this Bill in that sitting. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker : I find that the hon. Members who have already spoken on this Bill, are not in favour of extending the period of discussion on this Bill, while those who have had no opportunity to speak are in favour of this extension. Besides the Sabha has already decided to reduce the discussion by one day. Therefore, it is for the Sabha itself to rescind that decision. Now we have two alternatives for us, i.e., either we may have a sitting today after 6.30 p.m., or hold a second sitting tomorrow.

Chief Minister : With your permission, Sir, I would like to suggest that the Question Hour in the second sitting today may be dispensed with and the demands scheduled for today may be discussed and passed in two hours and the remaining time which will be about 2½ or 3 hours may be utilized for discussion on this Bill. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Dev Raj Sethi : I would suggest that discussion on this Bill may be continued today in the second sitting and the demand for the Industries be taken up tomorrow.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : No, no.

Shrimati Sita Devi : With your permission, I would like to submit that this Bill may be discussed for full three days as previously arranged in the original agenda. There should be no change in that (*Voice* : No, no).

Mr. Speaker : All right. In view of the requests from all sections of the House to extend time for the discussion on the States Reorgani sation Bill, I suggest that if the House agrees the Question Hour be dispensed with in the second sitting of the Sabha and Guillotine in respect of Demands for Grants be applied at 4 p.m. instead of 5. p.m., Rule 214(4) runs thus—

> On the last day of the days so allotted, the Speaker shall one and a half hours before the normal hour of interruption of business, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under consideration, and shall then forthwith put one by one all the outstanding demands for grants.

(*Voices*. We agree to the application of guillotine at 4 p.m.)

It will take about 15 minutes or so to dispose of the Demands for Grants after the Guillotine has been applied. So from 4.15 the House may resume discussion on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill and continue till 7 p.m. (*Voices*. We agree).

Mr. Speaker : Very well. I would, however, request those hon. Members who are on the Panel of Chairmen to remain present in the House at that time as Mr. Deputy Speaker may be busy otherwise and it would be very difficult for me to remain in the Chair for practically the whole of the day.

12.00 noon

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT STATES REORGANISATION BILL

Shri Ram Kishan (Jullundur City, North-West) (*Hindi*) : Mr Speaker, I have been attentively listening to the speeches delivered here since yesterday in connection with this Bill. Time and again this point has been made out that during the last 50 years of its history, the Congress has stood up for

[Shri Ram Kishan]

linguistic provinces while it has shifted ground now. In this connection I would like to draw your attention towards a point or two. Our Government set up a Linguistic Provinces Committee with Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as its members. Today India is being shaped after the model suggested by that Committee in its report. Here is its opinion in nutshell. The crux of the report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee appointed by Jaipur Congress—December 1948 is as follows :—

> "The Partition of India, resulting in the formation of Pakistan, did grievous injury to this country. The injury was obvious enough in many ways and it upset the whole structure of the State and of our economy in a hundred ways ."

This partition has led us to become wary of anything that tends to separate and divide. It is true there can be no real comparison between this partition and the linguistic re-grouping of India. But it is also true that in the existing fluid state of India even small things in themselves may lead to evil consequences and let loose forces which do injury to the unity of India.

Mr. Speaker, if we were to act only on the linguistic principle, then we would be placed in a predicament. Let us first take the case of Assam. There only 39 per cent of the population speaks Assamese while the remaining 51 per cent speaks a number of different languages. In other words if we were to follow the language principle strictly, we will have to divide India in a very large number of very tiny States. I have tried to go deep into the matter and I find that other countries of the world have had to face this problem at one time or the other of their history. After the attainment of Independence the most important problem that this country had to face is that of the reorganisation of States ; and it came in the form of a challenge. It attracted attention even outside this country and it has been remarked that this is a test for the Government of India especially our Prime Minister. In the S. R. C. Report a mention has been made regarding the use of minority language for official purposes. Along with it they have put down the sort of treatment that is to be meted out to the Linguistic minorities. It is a fact that the Government have accepted the Commission's recommendations regarding linguistic minorities. The form this acceptance takes, however, still remains to be seen. Our Communist friends like S. Harkishan Singh Surjit and Achhar Singh Chhina, no doubt , are in favour of small States. But we must avail of the lessons learnt from our history and that of other countries. During the last 250 years—similar problems have arisen in other countries. Today India is the world's biggest democracy. Our democracy is based on one fundamental principle, viz,. every problem—internal or external—must be solved through negotiation and in a peaceful manner. The democracy which preaches otherwise has a different name. So far as our external affairs are concerned we have always stressed the importance of co-existence. Therefore, if we do not apply this principle to our internal affairs, all of our claims will have little meaning. Following this principle this Commission was set up. All of us know that this was not a Judicial Commission ; its decisions were not to be binding. The idea was to reach some plausible solution acceptable to all through peaceful negotiation. On the basis of the report of this Commission, our leaders, viz., Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad and Pandit Pant, have tried to solve this problem. They invited everyone who wanted to place his viewpoint before them, before they gave out their final proposals. However, even the best solution will have its share of Opposition as it is not possible to please everyone. If we go through the history of some

of the other countries for the period from 1814 to 1944 or 1945 we will find that such Commissions and Committees were set up by them in the past. Even the League of Nations set up a Commission to go into the question of linguistic minorities. Czechoslovakia, Germany and the U. S. S. R., have tried to find a solution to this problem at one time or the other. In our country and specially in the Punjab the problem in reality, was not so much of a minority as that of language . The S. R. C., in giving its findings and proposals quoted the cases of U. S. S. R., England and Scotland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Even after the publication of that Report, our leaders consulted all the parties and have ultimately brought out this Bill. I am of the view that the Bill as before us be supported. We are unaware of the provisions of the regional committees. Much depends on the provisions, clauses and rules of the committees and their working. Much will, however, depend on our working of these arrangements. We find that we are going to have Regional Committees. During the last 250 years there have been certain agreements between England and Scotland. There were wars between the Scotish people and Anglo-saxons for five centuries on these issues, but at last a treaty was signed in 1707 between England and Scotland through which Scotish were given due representation in the House of Lords and the House of Commons of England. Similarly States Regional Advisory Standing Committees can be formed with the consent of the people concerned to remove their doubts. The shapes of these committees be such that it satisfies the needs of different sections and groups in the State. It is just possible that the powers of these Committees may be given some other form. Regional Committees may have wider scope over matters of common interests. But one thing is certain that these Committees are being formed keeping in view the whole situation in the country and around. The Government is quite alive to the situation—internal and international. The Government of India has considered the issues carefully in consultation with the State Governments, parties and interests.

So far as the form of the new State is concerned, Punjab and Pepsu have been merged. In merging these areas some administrative and economic advantages were kept in view. But I am sorry to note that Himachal has not been merged in the new State of Punjab. Himachal has been ignored. I myself placed the demand for the inclusion of Himachal in the Punjab before the States Reorganisation Commission but that would not find favour with the Commission. It is just possible that the Government of India might have taken note of the sentiments of the people of Himachal Pradesh in favour of its continuance as a separate State. We find the proposal for the inclusion of Himachal in the Punjab in the States Reorganisation Commission's Report but the Government of India has eliminated it from this Draft Bill. It appears that she does not want to coerce any one. Our leaders do not want to go against the wishes of the people of any State. But I may add that the Government of India has recognised that the State of Himachal cannot indefinitely continue as a separate unit. I cannot say about the feelings of the people of this area. But no one can deny this fact that the Government of India is financing this State heavily. The total expenditure from the Central Government of this State accounts to ten rupees per capita . In this state of affairs this State cannot remain a separate State for long. I think Government of India did not want to go into any controversy with regard to the future of this State. She wanted that the new State be brought into existence in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. I am sure that Himachal will one

[Shri Ram Kishan]

day be merged with Punjab. It is the policy with the Government of India to eliminate part C States and then Part B States. It wants to move gradually. But I suggested that Himachal be included in the merged Punjab right from the beginning. If it is to be merged after sometime then why not know ?

Sir, you are quite aware that there was held a Seminar on democracy at Delhi some two months back. It was attended by our revered leader and the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the Vice-President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishanan. They addressed the delegates. Pandit Nehru in the course of his speech suggested that democracy be decentralised and the different Standing Committees of the Lok Sabha be given wider powers. The seminar was attended by eminent statesmen. Pandit Jee told the delegates that the time is ripe for giving such powers to the Standing Committees. These things would come in the near future. There was a time when India was declared a Democratic Republic. Now is the time to give wider powers and to reorganise the States. We are progressing and advancing step by step. The problem of the princely states was solved in a manner suited to the occassion. Now we are having big States in place of small States. We hope for the day when we pace a step further and have five Zones for the whole of India. Zonal Councils are being formed on permanent basis. The distinction between Part B and C States has been abolished and these States have now been named as States and Union Territories. This is also a step further towards the betterment and the advancement of the country. In pursuit of the policy of the Central Government as has been hinted at by our Prime Minister at the Delhi Seminar, I think the Regional Committees have been formed. These are very much justified.

Now there are some of my friends who have criticised the working of these Regional Committees. They have given their fears. But I think their fears are not genuine. These Regional Committees will observe rules of procedure framed by the President. of India And, moreover, those rules will be placed before the House.

So far as Zonal Councils are concerned we are happy that our country is marching forward. This scheme has been originated by the able and matured brain of our great leaders. With these Zonal Councils we will be able to think about the betterment of our country in a broad perspe ctive. The country will have a collective development. We will have broad outlook and better vision for the development of our country. With the formation of five Zones—East, West North, South and central we have been given opportunities to develop ourselves in a broad perspective. The Zones will not only satisfy the needs of the areas under the different Zones but it will establish a link throughout the country. All will think alike in matters relating to development, language and other economic and social activities. Our able leadership has linked the whole country right from Manipur Imphal to Katch and Kanya Kumari to Ladakh and Northern Zone from Delhi to Leh. This unity of the country gives us a true picture of the future state of affairs. In future we will think alike and above petty considerations of provincialism and communalism. We all know that the time has come when there would be no room left for the disruptive tendencies of the country to raise their heads. There would be no place for communalism and separatism in the country. (*On seeing green light*). Sir, I may kindly be given two or three minutes more. I have to give certain suggestions.

Mr. Speaker : It would have been better for the hon. Member if he had given his suggestions earlier. Now his time is up. It was not necessary for him to indulge into such eloquence.

Shri Ram Kishan : Sir, through you I want to give same concrete suggestions to the Government of Punjab. So far as the Regional Committees are concerned it is clear that their capacity would be purely advisory but it is not clear whether they will tender their advise to the Assembly or the Punjab Government. I suggest that they should be Advisory Committees to the Government only. (Mr. Speaker : But it is already mentioned in the Draft Bill).

Secondly, I want to suggest something about Himachal. Himachal is ultimately to merge with Punjab. Therfore, I suggest that it be merged at this stage. There is one thing more that the final appellate authority with regard to criminal and Judicial appeals in Himachal is the Chief Judicial Commissioner. This authority may be vested with the High Court of Judicature of the Punjab. The Punjab High Court may have jurisdiction over the areas of Himachal as appellate authority.

Thirdly, in the new set up of the State of Punjab we will have a Governor. I would like to request the Punjab Government to approach the Central Government that the Governor of Punjab be also made the Head of Himachal State. I would suggest further that there should be an expert Committee to demarcate the areas of Regional Committees to be formed.

The names of the Regional Committees be 'A' and 'B' or Eastern and Western Punjab Development Committees. The Regional Committees should not be named with any language point of view.

So far as Patiala is concerned I would suggest that Patiala be linked with Chandigarh by Electric Trains as has been done in Bombay where Bombay is linked with Grigum and Poona with Electric Trains. It will only leave a run of half an hour from Chandigarh to Patiala.

So far as the Public Service Commission and the High Court is concerned the Judges of the Patiala High Court and the Members of the Pepsu Public Service Commission be accommodated in the new State of Punjab.

In connection with the language of the High Court I would like to suggest that it should be Hindi in Devnagri script. Records may be kept both in Hindi and Punjabi in place of English and Urdu. This principle should be applied to the district Courts also. But there should be no complusion on any one for the use of any particular language. Punjab should be declared a bi-lingual State.

In the end I again extend my full support to the provisions of the Draft Bill.

Thakur Mehar Singh (Haripur) (*Hindi*) : I have risen to support the draft Bill on States Reorganisation. We are going to have a new state but I find there is an element which misleads the people. They should bear in mind that the language can remain alive and the culture can prosper only if the country remains strong. Language and culture can develop

[Thakur Mehar Singh]

with the development of the Country. The able and matured brain of our leaders have solved the problems of language and culture in the Punjab. I know they were faced with great difficulties in this job. Sir, the States were reorganised once in the British regime. That reorganisation was not scientific. The Britishers kept in view their own administrative considerations. The States were formed to meet their own requirements. The States were formed with mental reservation. They wanted to have such States which could help them in retaining their domination over us. Now with the dawn of freedom our Government felt the need of the reorganisation of States. Immediately after the partition of the country our leaders were faced with the problem of integration of princely states numbering 578. It goes to the credit of our leaders who integrated all these States without any bloodshed. Then it was felt in the interest of the country and for the advancement of the country that the States be reorganised on linguistic basis. To achieve this object an impartial Commission was appointed by the Government of India to study the question of the reorganisation of States and submit its report. It toured the whole country, met different deputations and received numerous representations. The States Reorganisation Commission interviewed different leaders representing different political parties in India. It also heard the views of the State Governments and after full consideration of all the problems, the Commission submitted its Report to the Government of India. The Government of India considered the report carefully and took decision on two fundamental principles. Firstly, the States should be reorganised in such a way that the economy and defence of the States should be strong. Secondly, they thought that as India is a democratic country the reorganisation should be made in accordance with the wishes of the people. So the Government did everything according to the democratic principles although it took longer to take the decision. The Government could have accepted the report of the S. R. C. in original and given effect to it but they did not do that because they did not want to go against the wishes of the people. Certain people misunderstood the policy of the Government and regarded it as their weakness. Certain people began to criticise that the Government were weak and that was why much delay was being made in taking the decision. Sir, the decision regarding the merger of Punjab and Pepsu is very judicious. Mr. Speaker, the history would bear me out if I say that India has suffered much loss in the hands of Indians themselves rather than anybody else. The disunity and dissention among ourselves have done much harm to the country. Who does not know that the quarrels, faction and jealousy between Prithvi Raj Chauhan and Jai Chand gave such a severe blow to India's unity that she could not stand on her feet for thousands of years. It is only because of our disunity that we remained slave under the yoke of foreign rulers for centuries. It is high time that we should learn a lesson from these past events and create a sense of brotherhood among ourselves. If we want that India should prosper and remain independent we must live and die unitedly. Some people raise a slogan of Hinduism and Sikhism. Sir, I am a Hindu and have been living with the Sikhs for years. Sikhs are a good community and have no aggressive mentality. Hindus and Sikhs have been living in this State for centuries and even in one family some are Sikhs and some are Hindus. There is no question of Hindus and Sikhs but the fact is that some selfish people are exploiting the sentiments of Hindus and Sikhs for their own selfish ends and especially to establish their own leadership. I want to tell you how these selfish people create bitterness and hatred among the Hindus and Sikhs. If a Hindu gentleman goes to a Sikh Officer to get something illegally done for his own self interest and that Officer refuses to do him undue favour he makes

a propaganda that he has not been given justice and treated well, because the Officer happens to belong to the Sikh community. That selfish Hindu would exploit Hindus in this way. Similarly if the Officer were to be Hindu the Sikh would make the same propaganda against a Hindu Officer. Sir, this is how these few selfish people spread communalism among the innocent masses. Everybody knows it and it is a historical fact that during the regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh everybody was given fair and just treatment irrespective of caste or creed. Those were the days of autocracy but now are the days of 'Lok Raj' or democracy. How one can be ill-treated during these days of democratic rule when people have all powers within their own hands? Sir, I have no hesitation to say that all these slogans of Hinduism and Sikhism are nothing but election stunt. This is all a political game which is being played by these time-serving leaders. The masses are now enlightened and politically conscious and they know who is the sincere person. Now only those people will get votes who will serve the public and work for their well being. Those days are gone when a person hailing from a particular district used to fight elections in another district and beg votes in the name of Congress party. Sir, I want to submit that this political and election stunt must go. If we indulge in such things our country would not be stronger. Besides, our Punjab is a border State and for this reason our responsibilities are much more than anybody else who belongs to other States. So we must unite and work hard for the development of Punjab as even the prosperity of India depends upon the unity and strength of our Punjab. We should not waste time in such petty affairs but we should utilise this time to think of schemes for the prosperity and well being of the State. Sir, I like this Bill and hail the merger of Punjab and Pepsu although Himachal Pradesh has been left out for a certain period. So far as the people of Kangra are concerned the whole of the population of Kangra District hails this decision. Till recently we heard and even in newspaper, it was given out that Kangra was being separated from Punjab and merged with some other State. This news was like a bolt from the blew for the Kangra people. We then went to Delhi in the form of a deputation and met the Home Minister of India in this connection. We told him that the people of Kangra did not like this idea and are against it. I want to submit that Hindus and Sikhs are the branches of the same tree and we should not think in this term that if a particular area is separated it would increase the percentage of population of a particular community. To-day we are living in an era of democracy and there is no autocratic rule. We should have confidence and live united. Sir, I also congratulate the Akali brethren at their conciliatory attitude. In the end I would say that this Bill should be passed unanimously and I support it wholeheartedly.

Shri Ram Chandra Comrade (Nurpur) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, I have been much surprised to hear my friend Mr. Chhina when he said that the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed to listen to the linguistic and cultural disputes of the people and it was not appointed to make enquiry of the defence and economic conditions.

He also said..................(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order.

Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina : Sir, he is making a wrong statement.

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order.

Shri Ram Chandra Comrade : But, Sir, I want to submit that this Commission was appointed and it was asked to make recommendations for the reorganisation of states so that welfare of the different constituent units as well as the nation as a whole is protected. So, Sir, this Commission was asked to suggest reorganisation of the states in India in such a way that it should not adversely affect the economy and defence of the country. Certain friends have said that other states excepting Punjab have been reorganised on linguistic basis. I want to tell them that wherever it could be done it has been done but the position of Punjab is somewhat different from those of the other States. Sir, even during the British regime the majority of the population of Punjab used to study Hindi. The census of 1931 states that 97·2 per cent of the population of Punjab speaks Punjabi and 1.13 per cent speaks Hindi, but if we refer to the last five years figures of the university and as the Commission has also written we find that during the last five years 62·2 per cent students passed their oriental examination in Hindi and 37·8 per cent in Punjabi. Besides, Sir, a mention has also been made of Matriculation results. It is written that during the last four years out of 103,758 students who appeared in the Matriculation examination 73·5 per cent students elected to write their answer books in Hindi and 26·5 per cent in Punjabi.

Mr. Speaker : Are you relevant ? What are you discussing ? It is the Bill and not the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission which is under consideration of the House.

Shri Ram Chandra Comrade : Sir, certain people have said that other States are being reorganised on linguistic basis but I want to tell those gentlemen that it was not possible to apply that principle of language in Punjab. The Hindi and Punjabi languages are intermingled with each other and no line of demarcation can be drawn between Punjabi and Hindi languages in the Punjab. There is no area which cannot understand both these languages.

I think this is the time that we should consider calmly the appeal made by the Chief Minister. Our future can be bright if we remain united. But how can we forge unity between the two communities by compelling one party to learn the language against its wishes. The only way to promote understanding and confidence amongst the two communities is to ask them to act upon the principle of Panch Shil as propounded by our Prime Minister—Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. The Hindus and ikhs who speak Hindi and the Hindus and Sikhs who prefer to speak in Punjabi should live together in peace and harmony. It would involve great complications if regions were formed on the basis of language. Here it is not the case that majority community seeks separation on the ground that their language is being suppressed. But the real fact is that in some tahsils and villages the language of one community is being forced upon the other. There is no harm to learn any language if persuasive efforts are made by any community in a spirit of brotherhood but it is certainly very pinching if there is an element of compulsion in it. I would, therefore, submit that regions should not be formed on the basis of language but they should be formed on the basis of development. There are three regions in the Punjab (i) Central Punjab which is developed, (ii) Haryana which is semi-developed, (iii) mountaneous and Sub-mountaneous areas of Kangra, Simla, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur which are undeveloped. The people of this ilaqa will gladly welcome the establishment of separate Regional Committees. Sir, Regional Committees, if formed on the basis of language would present manifold difficulties. I would request the Chief Minister that these Committees should not be formed on the basis of regional language, but on the basis of development. After all, when regions are formed the functions of these Committees would be to provide medical, educational and other facilities to the people in those regions. In the report

submitted by the States Reorganisation Commission it has been stated that there has not been any complaint of political and economic exploitation so far as the Central Punjab is concerned, although such a complaint has been made by people of Hills. If it is so, then it can be understood as to why it wants to remain as a separate unit. Language should be left free to the choice of the individual. It is, therefore, meet and proper that regions should not be constituted on the basis of language but on the basis of development. We should follow the principle of peaceful co-existence. The students should be given the option to learn any language they like and there should be no element of compulsion. Sir, I accept the main principles of the Bill. The States have been so reorganised that in future there will be a systematic development in each State. I support the proposal of amalgamation of Pepsu with the Punjab. So far as regions are concerned, these should be formed on the basis of development. I am sorry to say that Bilaspur has not been included in Punjab. But at the same time it is a great satisfaction to us that Loharu has been allowed to remain in Punjab.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member should now wind up his speech and give concrete suggestions.

Shri Ram Chandra Comrade : Very well, Sir, I must lay emphasis on the fact that we should act on the principle of co-existence. There should be a sincere desire for the improvement and development of friendly relations between the two communities. Yesterday one of my hon. friends in this House had remarked that the suggestion to merge Pepsu with Punjab and Himachal, had been based on communal considerations. But this is not so. It is only an effort to stigmatise us as communalists. This unfortunate impression should be removed because it is likely to spoil the atmosphere of the State.The States Reorganisation Commission whom nobody can accuse of communalism recommended the merger of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab, and even our Government had supported this idea.

In the introductory of the S.R. Bill the Government of India have said.

> "The Government of India agree with the Commission that there are obvious administrative and economic advantages in the constitution of one State in the Punjab area, comprising the existing States of the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh. The Commission's recommendations bearing on this area, though based on cogent and sound considerations, have, however, evoked some controversy, and the Government of Indiahave given anxious thought to the imperative need of the new State being brought into existence in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding."

The Government of India have stated that ultimately Himachal must merge with Punjab. Hence this attempt to intimidate and stigmatise people who favour immediate merger of Himachal, must be countered by all save people who desire to maintain peace in the country and take it on the road to prosperity.

Sardar Mohan Singh (Tarn Taran) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Speaker, I have stood up to congratulate the High Command for bringing forward this Bill. A storm of suspicions has been raging in several states of the country, but this Bill has now created an atmosphere of calm and peace everywhere by removing all causes of disputes. Sir, it is quite clear that this Bill is based on the principle of ' Live, and let live '. My brothers now want to press the claim of merging Himachal Pradesh with Punjab.

Mr. Speaker, there has been lot of criticism in the House about the non-merger of Himachal in the State of Punjab. In this connection I have to submit that the representatives of Himachal have so many suspicions and prejudices against its merger with Punjab that they have sacrificed their right of franchise and Ministries in order to remain separate from Punjab. It is, therefore-apparent that they themselves are not in favour of merger with the new State of Punjab. So there is no use of making such criticism. The first task should be to create confidence in them before you ask them for merger.

[Sardar Mohan Singh]

The fact is that the tension and unpleasantness which was on in our State has almost disappeared as a result of the Draft States Reorganisation Bill which is before the House. Again, reference has been made to communalism. According to the Census of 1931 about 97 per cent of the population of Jullundur Division used to speak Punjabi and the remaining about 2 to 3 per cent used to speak Hindi. But after the partition it is understood that 2-3 per cent population swelled into 62 per cent and 97 per cent fell down to 38 per cent. I think there can be no worse communalism than this. Now as our Centre leaders have arrived at this decision we have to remain together like two bodies with one soul. In the new set-up there will be no misunderstandings. Referring to Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina's observations I would like to tell him not to indulge in such criticism as he has not been a student of Sandhurst College and if any such emergency arises I doubt very much if he could be enrolled even as a soldier. (Interruptions by Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina).

Mr. Speaker : I will not tolerate such interruptions. Order, order.

Sardar Mohan Singh : Referring to the constitution of Regional Committees there has been a lot of destructive criticism that there will be tension in both the regions. In this connection I would like to submit that there will be no such trouble and I quote the instance of the Regional Transport Committees in support of my argument. These Regional Transport Authorities are functioning quite satisfactorily and one of the hon. Members of this House is its Chairman. If these Regional Transport Committees can function successfully I am sure that the Regional Committees as proposed in the States Reorganisation Bill will also function satisfactorily. I feel there will be all peace and tranquillity in the State as a result of the constitution of these Committees. Some people are, however, unnecessarily apprehensive about the functions of these Committees. As explained by me they should try to realise the reality.

Before I resume my seat I would like to say one thing and it is about the allocation of seats in the House of the People and assignment of seats to the State Legislative Assemblies. I find that the ratio of seats in the House of People and the State Legislative Assemblies varies from 5 to 9 as shown below—

Assam ..	9 : 1
Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan ..	8 : 1
Andhra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal ..	7 : 1
Maharashtra Bihar ..	6 : 1
Madras Uttar Pradesh ..	5 : 1

There is no explanation to this effect given in the Schedule. Therefore Mr. Speaker, through you I want to request the Punjab Government that this matter should be looked into. I feel that either there is some mistake in printing or something wrong somewhere else.

Sardar Rajinder Singh Gyani (Rupar) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Speaker, I feel that to go into the details of the background of the States Reorganisation Bill as also the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission is nothing short of wasting time of this August House. This House has not to consider and pass the Bill clause by clause as this is to be finally passed by the Parliament. We have to consider only the provisions which pertain the State of Punjab. We are not much concerned with the constitution of the Council of States and its membership, merger of Pepsu, the Provisional Assembly, High Court

and all other allied things. So far as Punjab is concerned there was a section of the people who wanted to establish Punjabi Suba comprising of the Punjab-speaking areas while the other section wanted Hariana Prant comprising of Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, Delhi and some areas of Rajasthan and U.P. However, there were some such people who supported the creation of Maha Punjab comprising of the present Punjab, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh. The Draft States Reorganisation Bill which is before the House satisfies all the sections of the people which our top leaders have prepared after giving it thorough thought and deliberation. This is the only remedy for the solution of the complicated problem and I congratulate them and the Congress Sub-Committee. The Bill will satisfy the entire population of the State. I hope it will also satisfy the hon. Members hailing from the Hariana Prant who wanted to establish a separate Hariana State. The Akalis for whom the achievement of Punjabi-speaking suba was a question of life and death launched a Satyagrah and sent about 10,000 people to jails. They also seem satisfied. Some sections of the people from Jullundur Division are apprehensive. I feel that they are labouring under some misapprehensions. They are afraid of the Punjabi language being declared official language in that Division. Their fear is that this arrangement will make some difference in the expression of ideas. As a matter of fact there is no language issue in our State. What I feel is that the people whose medium of instruction had been Urdu and English are not well conversant either with Punjabi or with Hindi and therefore they do not want to learn Hindi or Punjabi. So some people are perturbed. But I am of the firm belief that there is no such problem for the children studying in the primary stages at present. Their medium of instruction is Hindi and Punjabi. They will never raise any such controversy. If at all this dispute exists at present, it has been raised only by those who are hardened linguistic criminals—the protagonists of Hindi and Punjabi whose medium of instruction has all along been either Urdu or English and who do not know either Hindi or Punjabi. I am confident that the future generations will have no hatred against any particular language. In the future set up even the Akalis, who are dubbed as the worst type of communalists, will educate their children in Hindi. They will learn it in an effort to excel the Mahashas. They will learn it in a competitive spirit. Similar will be the case with those Mahashas who are afraid of Punjabi today. Their children will also be so equipped in Punjabi that they will try to steal a mark over the children of those who are Akalis. And a day will not be far off when there will be a happy fusion of both these languages. Nobody will be afraid of any one. With your permission Sir, may I ask a question to those who have got an antagonistic attitude towards the Punjabi Language? Why they are prejudiced against Gurmukhi script when they do not have any grouse in submitting the thesis for the Doctorate of Hindi in English ? When they can learn French, German and Russian languages, then why should they be hesitant to learn Punjabi, which is undoubtedly their mother-tongue, in Gurmukhi script ? Heavens would not fall if they try to learn ੳ. ਅ. ੲ. I am sure, the people who know Hindi can learn Punjabi without any difficulty. Similarly persons knowing Punjabi will not find it difficult to learn Hindi. Sir, as for myself, I have never read even the primary reader of Hindi. But since I am very well conversant with Punjabi, I can easily read any book in Hindi though not so fluently. So, as I have already stated, there is no such problem in Punjab for the coming generations. It has simply been created by those who are born five decades back and who do not want to pick up these languages.

[Sardar Rajinder Singh Gyani]

Well, Sir, I was submitting that this Bill envisages a solution which satisfies all sections of the people. It has satisfied Akalis and, as far as I think, it has met even the wishes of those who demanded a Greater Punjab. The new Punjab is being brought into existence by amalgamating territories of the existing states of Pepsu and Punjab including the so-called Hariana Prant, although Himachal which they insisted to be included in the new state has been kept out for the time being. After all, why should we shoulder the liability of a state which is so undeveloped—a state having no means of communication at all ? I think, the leaders have taken a very wholesome decision in retaining it as a centrally-administered area. We should rather be happy that we have been saved of a great economic burden. It will now be the responsibility of the Centre to finance the development schemes of as many as eleven lakhs people who are scattered over in so many hilly pockets of Himachal. We could not spare crores of rupees to invest there, when we have got so many backward areas to develop in our own state. I think by doing so the Centre has done justice both to the people of Himachal and the Punjab. With big financial aids from the Centre, the Himachal will not feel handicapped to spend money on its development projects and march ahead on the road to progress and prosperity.

Sir, I am expressing my views as a true patriot. I do not entertain any sectional fears. I am an Indian first and Indian last. I am not to be influenced by any religious feelings. I am not afraid of living in Madras, Bombay or anywhere in India. We are all brethern. I wonder why should we entertain any fear when the reins of the chariot of our country are in the hands of able leaders like Pt. Nehru and Pt. Pant. I wonder why some people are upset over the inclusion of a particular Tehsil or a region in one zone or the other when they have no restrictions to move about and even carry on their business in any part of the country. So far as Himachal is concerned it has been proposed to keep it out only for five years or so and ultimately it will form a part of the Punjab. In this way I feel that even the supporters of Maha Punjab have practically won their point. They might have not got the Punjab of their conception had Himachal Pradesh been kept out for ever. But now this is only for a short period and ultimately it will merge in Punjab. I, therefore, think that their demand has also been conceded. The constitution of the Regional Standing Committees has satisfied the Akalis. These Committees will play a prominent role in the development of their respective areas under one Governor, one Cabinet, one Secretariat, one Legislature, one High Court and one Public Service Commission. These Committees will advise the Cabinet with regard to the local problems and needs. Just as suggestions were invited for the formulation of the Five-Year Plan from the farthest administrative units and from the people of different districts, these Committees—you may call them with any name—will also guide and advise the cabinet in regard to their requirements and problems who would be obliged to accommodate them to the maximum possible extent. I am of the view that these Committees will prove a blessing for the development and solidarity of the State. There could not be any better solution than this. In the end, therefore, I take this opportunity to praise the wisdom and farsightedness in which our leaders have found such a nice solution of the most knotty problem.

1 p.m.

(The Sabha then adjourned till 2 p.m. the same day).

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Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Debates

23rd March, 1956

(Afternoon Sitting) (Part I)

Vol. I—No. 19

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Friday, 23rd March, 1956

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Friday, 23*rd March*, 1956 (*Afternoon Sitting, Part I*)

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital at* 2 *p. m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker* (*Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon*) *in the Chair.*

QUESTION HOUR—DISPENSED WITH

Mr. Speaker : The Question Hour is dispensed with to-day.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Scientific Departments.

Miscellaneous Departments.

Industries.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will resume discussion on the demands relating to Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Industries and Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ (ਅਜਨਾਲਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। Industry ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਤਦ ਤਕ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਜਦ ਤਕ ਕਿ labour ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਰਵੱਯਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਲ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ, ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਦਿਨ ਬਦਿਨ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਤਿੰਨ problems ਹਨ।

ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ factory ਤੇ crisis ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ capitalist ਉਸ ਦਾ burden ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਤੇ shift ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ wages ਤੇ cuts apply ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ worker ਤੇ load ਵਧਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। Wages ਦੇ rates ਗਿਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ Textile Industry ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ 1945 ਵਿਚ ਚਾਰ ਆਨੇ per yard ਮਿਲਦੇ ਸਨ ਮਗਰ 1952 ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਘਟ ਕੇ ਦੋ ਆਨੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਅਜ ਸਿਰਫ ਢਾਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ capitalists ਕਿਵੇਂ profit ਕਢਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ market ਕਿਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਭਾਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਬੋਝ worker ਤੇ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। Worker ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ load per worker ਵਧਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ 1948 ਵਿਚ textile industry ਵਿਚ 25,000 ਆਦਮੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ, ਅਜ ਸਿਰਫ 10,000 ਆਦਮੀ ਹਨ ਮਗਰ production ਉਤਨੀ ਦੀ ਉਤਨੀ ਹੈ। Worker ਘਟਾ ਕੇ looms per worker ਵਧਾ ਦਿਤੇ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ Exise Duty ਲਗੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ Cottage Industry ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਮਗਰ capitalists ਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ factories ਨੂੰ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ looms ਵਾਲੀਆਂ factories ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ excise duty ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ D. C. ਨੂੰ appoint ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ]

ਕਿ report ਕਰੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਹੜੀ factory genuine ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀ non-genuine ਹੈ। D.C. ਨੇ report ਦਿਤੀ ਮਗਰ ਹਾਲੇ ਤਕ non-genuine factories ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਕੋਈ action ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ/ capitalists tax ਨੂੰ evade ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ workers ਨੂੰ Government ਦੇ laws ਦੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝਿਆ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ protection ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ। ਇਹ problem ਬਹੁਤ ਵਡੀ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਦਫਾ / ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਮਗਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕੋਈ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ, ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ case Tribunal ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਦੂਸਰੀ problem ਹੈ Tribunal ਨੂੰ case ਦੇਣ ਦੇ procedure ਦੀ। ਜਦ ਵੀ/ਕੋਈ ਝਗੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ Labour Department ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ। ਪਿਛਲੀ ਬਾਰ ਭੈਣ ਸੀਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ Department ਕੀ ਕਰੇ, Department ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, Commissioner ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ। ਮਗਰ law ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ? ਜੇਕਰ Central Government ਦਾ Law ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਗੂ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਇਸ ਦੀ duty ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਸ / ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ rules ਬਣਾਏ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਵੀ Law ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ rules ਵਿਚ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ Capitalist ਕਨੂੰਨ ਤੋੜਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ/ਕਸੂਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਹੈ, Labour ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ law ਨੂੰ enforce ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਭੈਣ ਸੀਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦ law ਨੂੰ/break ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ worker ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। Rules ਵੀ ਹਨ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਸਭ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹਨ ਮਗਰ ਉਸ/ਨੂੰ Commissioner interpret ਹੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਕੰਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਵਰਕਰ ਸ਼ੋਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਅਜ ਜਦ strike ਰਾਹੀਂ/ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ right ਤੇ assert ਕਰ ਸਕਨ, ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਵਾ ਲੈਣ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਰੀ ਹਰਕਤ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਕੜ ਧਕੜ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Law/and Order ਵਿਚ ਖਲਲ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ picketing ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਯਾਨੀ ਕੋਈ ਨ ਕੋਈ ਬਹਾਨਾ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਵਲ ਤਾਂ Tribunal ਨੂੰ ਕੇਸ refer ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ/ ਜੇਕਰ ਝਗੜੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਦੇ ਕੋਈ case ਕਰ ਵੀ ਦਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ implement ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦਸੋ/ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, insured letters ਦੀਆਂ ਰਸੀਦਾਂ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਜਗਾਧਰੀ ਦੇ workers ਪਾਸ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ Tribunal ਦੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ implement ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏ, ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਕ ਬਾਰ ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ Secretary, Labour Department ਪਾਸ case ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਿਆ। ਮਗਰ ਜਦ ਵੀ ਪੁਛੋ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਕਹਿ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ। ਮੈਂ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਦਾ ਇਕ case ਦਸਣਾ

ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਹੜਤਾਲ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਹਟ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਸਿਰਫ case ਨੂੰ refer ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ refer ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। Notify ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। (ਅਰਥ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Notify ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ) ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਤਾ, ਜੇਕਰ notify ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ workers ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ। (ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੋਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ: ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਦੇ)। ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦਸਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ workers ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। Secretary ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕੁਝ ਦੇਰ ਲਗੇਗੀ। ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ। (ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੋਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ: ਕਲ੍ਹ ਤਾਰ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ।) ਮਗਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੋ notify ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਰੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਖਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚੇ ਹੀ sabotage ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਇਸ notification ਨੂੰ withhold ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ action ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪਿਛਲੀ ਬਾਰ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਤਨੇ laws ਤੁਸੀਂ labour ਦੀ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Capitalists ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ evade ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। Labour Department ਨੂੰ ਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਨੂੰਨ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰੇ, efficiency ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਸਿਰਫ Capitalists ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਤੀਜੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਬਲਮ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਬਣਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜਨਤਾ ਟ੍ਰੇਡ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਏ. ਆਈ. ਐਨ. ਟੀ. ਯੂ. ਸੀ. ਅਤੇ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਯੂ. ਸੀ. ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਲੈ ਲਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਤੇ ਆਪ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਈ. ਐਨ. ਟੀ. ਯੂ. ਸੀ. ਸੈਮੀ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਬਾਡੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਧੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਨਸਾਫ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਆਸ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਫਰਮਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਸਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਦੋਸ਼ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਹ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਥਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਲ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ? ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਿਚ 6 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਵਲੋਂ, 6 ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਸਰਮਾਏਦਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਿਕਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਛੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਛੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ ਤਿਨ ਇਨਡੀਪੈਂਡੈਂਟ ਰਖ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਗੇ ਹੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਘਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ ਤਿਨ ਸੀਟਾਂ ਇਨਡੀਪੈਂਡੈਂਟ ਰਖ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਲ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਰੀਪ੍ਰਜ਼ੈਨਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ। ਡਾਂਗ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਵਿਚ ਏਕਤਾ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ। ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਲਕ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਝਗੜਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਪਾਸ ਰੈਫਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਪਾਲੀਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਰਸੂਖ ਨਾਲ ਐਗਰੀਮੈਂਟ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਰਖਿਆ ਵੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ]

ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਹੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਹੈ। ਐਟਲਸ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਸੋਨੀਪਤ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਝਗੜਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਲੰਕਾਰ ਜੀ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਧਮਕੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਤਅਲੱਕ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ। ਸਿਰਫ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਐਮ. ਪੀ. ਹਨ, ਆਣ ਕੇ ਮਾਲਿਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਐਗਰੀਮੈਂਟ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਤਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ। ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਈ. ਐਨ. ਟੀ. ਯੂ. ਸੀ. ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ, ਜਿਥੇ ਵੀ ਲੋਕਲ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਭਾਰੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮਝੌਤੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਗਿਆਂ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਰੀਪ੍ਰੀਜ਼ੈਨਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਡਿਸਕ੍ਰੀਮੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤਣੀ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਡਰ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਜੋ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਹੋਈ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਉਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਲੀਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ। ਇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਤੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਰੀਪ੍ਰੀਜ਼ਨਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਇਕ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਮੈਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਲਾਜ਼ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਨੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤਾਂ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਲ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੀਗਲ ਰਾਈਟਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਵਾ ਸਕਣ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ, ਇਨਡਸਟਰੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਭਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਭਲਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰ ਸਕਣਗੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਖ ਸਕਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਨਅਤ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇਗੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਗੇ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵਲ ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੇਗੀ।

बखशी प्रताप सिंह (सुजानपुर) : प्रधान जी, ज़िला कांगड़ा के अन्दर industry बड़ी कम पाई जाती है। हमारे इलाका के भाइयों ने इस बारे में कल हाऊस में कहा भी था। मैं भी आज आप की तवज्जुह इस खास और अहम मसला की तरफ मबज़ूल करवाना चाहता हूं और आप की विसातत से वज़ीर खज़ाना की खिदमत में गुज़ारिश है कि जहां सारी State की सनअतों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है वहां अगर ज़िला कांगड़ा की industry की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए तो यहां के लोग भी उतने ही खुश हो सकते हैं जितने कि बाकी पंजाब के। आप ने, स्पीकर साहिब, अखबारों में देखा होगा कि मेरे इलाका में ज्वालामुखी में पैट्रोल के पाए जाने की सम्भावना है। इस जगह का रुमानिया के experts ने survey किया है। यह इलाका मेरे इलाका में है। और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मेरे इलाके में तेल के निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है। इस लिए मैं आप की विसातत से पंजाब सरकार से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जहां भारत सरकार इस काम की तरफ तवज्जुह दे रही है इसी तरह पंजाब सरकार को भी इस मसले की तरफ ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए ताकि यह industry हमारे इलाके में develop हो सके और उसे फरोग मिल सके

इसी तरह जहां तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है वहां पर और भी कई प्रकार का कच्चा material हमारे इलाके में मिलता है। कांगड़ा में कई प्रकार की industry develop की जा सकती है।

एक बात और है जिस के मुतअल्लिक मैं खास तौर पर आप की विसातत से अपने वज़ीर खज़ाना की खिदमत में गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूं वह है resin की industry। हमारे यहां बरोज़ा काफी मिकदार में पाया जाता है। कई एक मरतबा इस सदन में इस से पहले भी इस के मुतअल्लिक कहा गया है कि ज़िला कांगड़ा में Resin Factory कायम की जा सकती है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने तवज्जुह नहीं दी। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जितना ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा बरोज़ा State भर में कांगड़ा ज़िला के अन्दर पाया जाता है वह किसी और ज़िला में नहीं मिलता इस लिए इस industry को कायम करने की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाए।

इस के साथ ही साथ हमारे ज़िले में खास किस्म का घास पाया जाता है जिसे बगड़ घास कहा जाता है। यह काफी मिकदार में मिलता है इस से कागज़ बनाने का कारखाना खुल सकता है। एक और किस्म का घास भी इन पहाड़ों मे पाया जाता है जो Paper Industry में काम आ सकता है और इस से काफी सहूलत मिल सकती है। इस लिए Paper Mill भी कायम की जा सकती है।

इस के अलावा धर्मसाला के नज़दीक के इलाका में खास किस्म का पत्थर मिलता है जैसे कि सूरजपुर के नज़दीक मिलता है। वहां पर तजरुबात हो चुके हैं। वहां पर पत्थर की बहुतात की वजह से Cement Factory कायम की जा सकती है। इस लिए मैं इस तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह तजरुबात और स्कीमें महज़ कागज़ों पर ही न रखी जाएं बल्कि इन्हें अमली जामा पहनाने की ज़रूरत है। अगर आप इन चीज़ों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देंगे और इन स्कीमों को अमली जामा पहनाएंगे तो कांगड़ा industry में तरक्की करेगा और यह स्टेट के लिए गौरव और मान का कारण बन सकेगा। पैट्रोल की संभावना के बारे में मैं पहले अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं कि इस की तरफ ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तवज्जुह दी जाए ताकि ज़िला कांगड़ा industry के लिहाज़ से State भर में ही नहीं देश भर में पहले नम्बर पर शुमार हो। इस लिए मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर देता हूं। दो चार जगहें कांगड़ा में ऐसी हैं जहां पैट्रोल के पाए जाने की संभावना है। इन जगहों को जाने के लिए सड़कों का बन्दोबस्त कर दिया जाए और अन्य सहूलतें दी जाएं। अगर पंजाब सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे कारखानों को कायम करने में मदद मिले तो यह काम जल्द से जल्द पायातकमील तक पहुंच सकते हैं और स्टेट को गौरव और मान मिल सकता है।

श्री चांद राम अहलावत (झज्जर): माननीय स्पीकर साहिब, अब Industries Department की मांग पर बहस हो रही है। इस के बारे में यह बात देखी जाती है कि जहां तक industry की development का ताल्लुक है, इस के लिए रुपया दूसरी मद्दों की निसबत कम रखा गया है और हमेशा कम रखा जाता है। जो रकम रखी भी जाती है उस का इस्तेमाल इस तरीके से होता है कि जिन लोगों के लिए उस का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए उन लोगों के लिए वास्तव में नहीं होता।

[श्री चांद राम अहलावत]

मेरा तजरुबा industry के बारे में और खास कर cottage industry के बारे में ज़ाती तौर पर भी इसी तरह का है । हम ने रोहतक में co-operative के तरीका से, सहकारिता के ढंग से कोशिश की कि industry को कायम किया जाए । फिर सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया कि इस industry के कायम हो जाने से देहात में जो काफी लोग बेरोज़गार बैठे हुए हैं उन्हें काम पर लगाया जा सकेगा । हम ने सहकारिता के ढंग से उसे चालू करने की कोशिश की और Industries Department से मिले परन्तु उन्होंने तो loan और grants के बारे में जितनी रुकावट हो सकती थी डाली । और फिर बड़ी मुश्किल से 5 हज़ार की ग्रांट मिली । वहां पर tannery की industry शुरू की गई जिस की बुनियाद सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी ने रखी और जिस का उद्घाटन सरदार उज्जल सिंह जी ने किया ।

आखिर वह grant मंजूर भी हुई लेकिन वही चीज़ हुई जिस के बारे में पिछले दिनों काफी ज़िक्र हो चुका है । पहले बताया गया है कि दफ्तरों और Secretariat के अन्दर red-tapism कितनी चलती है । जो मदद वक्त पर मिलनी चाहिए वह न मिले और अगर मिले तो बहुत देर के बाद मिले तो उस से कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है । इसी तरह इस grant का भी बना । मैं मौजूदा Finance Minister साहिब और इस महकमा के Director साहिब का बेहद मशकूर हूं कि इन की वजह से जब मैं ने इन को approach किया तो पांच हज़ार का एक cheque मुझे 16 जनवरी को मिला । मगर वह न मिलने के बराबर ही रहा क्योंकि उस पर नाम गलत लिखा था और cash नहीं हो सकता था । हालांकि society के छपे हुए पैड पर दरखास्त थी, पूरा address और नाम था मगर फिर भी नाम गलत लिखा था । खैर मैं ने उसी वक्त वह cheque वापस कर दिया और लिख दिया कि इस को bank वाले नाम गलत होने की वजह से cash नहीं करते हैं इस लिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके इसे नाम change कर के भेज दिया जाए । मगर जल्दी तो क्या देर से भी न मिला । मामूली सी ग़लती थी मगर महीने ही लग गए और जनाब वह चैक अभी पिछले दिनों रोहतक में मिला है । यह सब चीज़ भी इतनी जल्दी तब हुई जब मैं ने Minister साहिब से और Director of Industries से ज़ाती approach की है । मेरा ख्याल है कि यह cheque शायद अभी महीनों तक ग़लती ठीक हो कर न आता अगर 31 मार्च नज़दीक आने का डर न होता क्योंकि financial year खत्म होने वाला था और grant lapse होने का डर था । (*Interuptions Order, order.*) मैं ने तो जनाब कोई ज़ाती बात नहीं की है सिर्फ मिसाल दे कर बताया ही है कि कितनी भारी red-tapism है । स्पीकर साहिब, देरी भी उन लोगों के काम में होती है जो ग़रीब हैं । चमड़े का काम करते हैं, ज़मीन नहीं है और न कोई दूसरा occupation है । फिर जनाब यह एक खुली हुई हकीकत है कि हरियाणा में हरिजनों ने मुरदा मुवैशियों का उठाना छोड़ दिया है और वे अब यह काम नहीं करते । अगर कोई करना भी चाहता है तो वह बरादरी की वजह से डर कर नहीं करता है और ऐसी societies का मैम्बर नहीं बनता है । मैं ने बड़ी मुश्किल से यह Society कायम की और अपनी popularity at stake रख कर यह बनाई और इस के मैम्बर बनाए मगर वहां से report आती है कि मैम्बर जो Society के हैं वे tanners नहीं हैं, यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है वगैरा, वगैरा । मैं ने argue किया कि आप

कैसे कहते हैं कि tanners नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि कोई member ऐसा नहीं है जो खुद tanner नहीं है और काम नहीं करता है मगर इस बात को कोई नहीं सुनता है और यही report पर report चली आती है। वहां Government ने काम सिखाने के लिए एक Demonstrator रखा हुआ है। उस को सरकार तनखाह देती है मगर वह काम सिवाए शिकायतें करने के और कुछ नहीं करता है। मालूम हुआ है कि हिसार में उस का कोई interested आदमी है और वह यह काम करता है और इसी वजह से वह किसी को training नहीं देता है। लोग यह काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं बड़ी pursuasion से उन को लाया जाता है कि वे काम सीखें मगर यह Demonstrator साहिब हैं कि वह उन को भगा देते हैं। यह tannery खरखोदा गांव में है जो कि Community Project के अन्दर आता है। मगर यहां पर Community Project का stipend भी नहीं मिलता है। Community Project Officer report लिख कर भेज देता है कि यहां जो काम करने वाले हैं वह whole-timers नहीं है इस वजह से उन को stipend नहीं मिलता है और इस तरह जो लोग पहले ही गरीब हैं उन को तंग किया जाता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जो लोग ज़मीन नहीं रखते, बेरोज़गार हैं और जो लोग जमहूरियत में एतकाद रखते हैं उन के साथ क्यों यह रवैया इख्तियार किया जाता है। अगर इन लोगों के साथ जो कि landless हैं यह रवैया ऐसे ही रहा तो उन की कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। मैं Director of Industries से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह देखें कि वहां stipend क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। देहातों के अन्दर 60, 65 फी सदी लोग ऐसे बसते हैं जोकि landless हैं उन के पास कोई रोज़गार नहीं है इन लोगों के लिए सरकार ने उतना कुछ नहीं किया है जितना करना चाहिए था। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप landlords के लिए कुछ न करें मगर मैं देखता हूं कि अब तक जो कुछ भी हुआ है या हो रहा है वह उन के लिए ही हो रहा है। पिछली पांचसाला योजना में और जब से आज़ादी मिली है उन के लिए बहुत कुछ हुआ है और हो रहा है। भाखड़ा नंगल project के लिए तकरीबन 160 करोड़ रुपया कर्ज़ लिया गया है और नहरें निकली हैं वह रुपया उन landlords के लिए खर्च हो रहा है। इस के अलावा और भी कई छोटे २ projects हैं, खाद के कारखाने हैं, वह भी सब इन के लिए ही हैं लेकिन जहां तक landless लोगों का ताल्लुक है जोकि जमहूरियत में एतकाद रखते हैं, गरीब हैं उनको काम और रोज़गार देने के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह 60 फी सदी के करीब लोग बेकार रहते हैं। Industries Department ही है अगर कुछ उन के लिए कर सकता है और उन को employment मिल सकती है। इस के इलावा एक और मसला है जिस की तरफ आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। देहात में बहुत से लोग artisan हैं मसलन लोहार, तरखान, weavers, potters, वगैरा हैं। उन को कोई facilities नहीं हैं। उन के पास बड़ा skill है मगर वह न तो develop किया जाता है और न ही इस्तेमाल होता है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने कई technical institutes और industrial schools खोले हुए हैं लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि जितने भी रोहतक वगैरा और दूसरे District Headquarters में स्कूल हैं उन के अन्दर वे लोग दाखिल किए जाते हैं जो 'haves' हैं; जिन में से कई

[श्री चांद राम अहलावत]

भाई मुलाज़िम हैं, कई बड़ी २ तनखाहें ले रहे हैं । जो जमीनों वाले हैं और जिन के घर में बीस किस्म की आमदनी आती है उन के ही लड़के उन स्कूलों में दाखिल किए जाते हैं मगर जो have nots' हैं जिन के पास कोई आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है उन को कोई पूछता नहीं है । रोहतक में एक Government Industrial School खुला हुआ है और मैं वहां देखता हूं कि वहां कहा जाता है कि सिर्फ आठवीं जमात पास लड़के ही दाखिल किए जाएंगे । जो लड़के आठ जमात पास नहीं हैं उन को दाखिल नहीं किया जाता है । जो लोग गरीब हैं कुम्हार, लुहार वगैरा वे अपने लड़के इतनी जमात तक कैसे पढ़ा सकते हैं जब कि उन के पास पढ़ाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं । दूसरे लोग जो साफ कपड़े पहन सकते हैं 'haves' हैं उन के लड़के ही दाखिल होते हैं । इस तरीका से जिन लोगों के पास hereditary skill है वह waste हो रहा है, उस को आगे develop नहीं किया जा रहा है । जहां हमारे बजट में भी और Central बजट में भी बड़ा दावा किया जाता है कि इस मुल्क में हमारी बहुत आमदनी बढ़ी है, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि वह आमदनी किन लोगों की बढ़ी है ? क्या वह आमदनी 'have nots' की भी बढ़ी है जिन के पास कुछ भी नहीं है, जो land-less मुज़ारे हैं ? अगर तो उन की भी बढ़ी है तो हम कह सकते हैं कि कुछ हुआ है । मगर मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी वह ज़मीन पर ही मज़दूरी कर के अपनी रोज़ी कमाते है जिस की वजह यह है कि ज़मीन पर बोझ पड़ रहा है, उन को और कोई employment नहीं दी जा रही है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि हरिजनों के लिए तो 20 फी सदी services reserve कर दी गई हैं पटवारियों में दे दो पुलिस में दे दो मगर मैं कहता हूं कि सिर्फ नौकरी से ही नहीं काम चलेगा । अगर तमाम हरिजनों को भी दफतरों में रखा जाए तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । यहां 26 लाख हरिजन हैं आप कितने लोगों को नौकरी दे सकते हैं ? नौकरी देने से यह बेकारी का मसला हल नहीं होता है । खैर मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हरिजनों के लिए तो कुछ न कुछ हुआ है मगर ये जो artisan लोग गांव में बसते हैं उन के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है (Bell). स्पीकर साहिब, मैं Governor's Address पर भी नहीं बोला हूं और General Discussion में भी हिस्सा नहीं ले सका हूं क्योंकि मैं आ नहीं सका.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप नहीं आ सके तो इस में मेरा क्या कसूर है ? अगर आप पहले नहीं बोले तो मैं कैसे आप को सारा time दे सकता हूं ? मैं ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा आप को एक आध मिनट और दे सकता हूं ।

(If the hon. Member could not attend the previous meetings how am I to be blamed ? How can I give him now the whole of the time as he did not speak before? At the most I can accommodate him by giving an extra minute or so.)

श्री चांद राम अहलावत : मैं आप का मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे कुछ time देने का आश्वासन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को ज़्यादा time देने के लिए नहीं कहा है । Position यह है और आप सब को पता है कि यह फैसला हो चुका है कि चार बजे guillotine apply होगा । एक घंटा Minister Incharge लेंगे और

बाकी मेरे पास सिर्फ आध घंटा रह गया है। इस लिए ज्यादा time देना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है क्योंकि डेढ़ घंटा पहले ज़रूर guillotine apply करना पड़ेगा।

(I have not promised to give you more time. The position is and all of you know that it has already been decided that the guillotine will be applied at 4 p. m. Then one hour would be required by the Minister Incharge to give reply to the debate and I have got only half an hour at my disposal. Therefore it is difficult for me to give you any more time because the guillotine must be applied one-and-a-half hour before the normal hour of interruption).

श्री चांद राम अहलावत : मैं आप से अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि आज इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि democracy में आस्था बढ़ाने के लिये उन लोगों का ख्याल रखना चाहिये जिन्हें directly और indirectly कुछ नहीं मिला है। उन लोगों में industry का propaganda करें; उन लोगों की products की marketing का बाकायदा इन्तज़ाम करें। हमारे महात्मा Acharya Vinoba Bhave कहते हैं कि हमारे villages self-sufficient होने चाहियें। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि castism पर पेशे हों उन के लिये training का इन्तज़ाम किया जाए। न सिर्फ training का ही इन्तज़ाम किया जाये बल्कि उन लोगों को लम्बे अरसे के लिये कर्ज़े दिये जाएं। रोहतक ज़िले में 75 लाख रुपया Housing के लिए दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि किन लोगों को यह घर मिलते हैं। 160 करोड़ रुपया भाखड़ा नंगल पर खर्च हुआ। एक करोड़ के करीब रुपया एक ज़िले में Housing पर खर्च हुआ। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि सब से ज़रूरी चीज़ रोज़गार का मुहैया करना है—वह रुपया जो दूसरी मद्दों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है वह industry पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और long-term loans बग़ैर सूद के लोगों को दिये जाने चाहियें। हम ने यहां Welfare State कायम करनी है, socialist pattern of society बनाना है और लोगों में inequality को दूर करना है। इस लिए हमें लाज़मी तौर पर concerted efforts करनी होंगी और planned programme पर अमल करना होगा। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दे जो industries लगाने के खाहिशमंद हैं और यह रुपया जो सैंटर से लिया जा रहा है उन को कर्ज़े के तौर पर दे कर यहां industry को develop करें। जो ज़मींदार पांच या दस बीघे ज़मीन के मालिक हैं वह अपना गुज़ारा ज़मीन पर अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकते और ज़मीन पर निर्भर करने से रोज़गार का मसला भी हल नहीं हो सकता। पहले village selfsufficient थे। उस economy में रोज़गार की guarantee थी लेकिन अब cheap means of transport, competition, machinery, mills वगैरा के factors काम कर रहे हैं। अगर uprooted आदमी शहरों में जायें तो उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता और अगर देहात में रहें तो उन के लिए market नहीं। इन हालात में मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इन तजावीज़ पर ग़ौर करें और उन के मुताबिक डिपार्टमेंट

Note. The decision regarding application of guillotine at 4 p. m. was taken in the sitting held in the morning the same day. Please refer to P. (18) 29 of the debate Vol. I—No. 18, dated March 23rd, 1956.

[श्री चांद राम अहलावत]

को organise करें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो securities हरिजनों से मांगी जाती हैं वह न ली जाएंगी क्योंकि जिन लोगों के पास कोई जायदाद नहीं और अपने घर कर्ज़ा ले कर बना रहे हैं तो वह ज़मानत कैसे दे सकते हैं ।

श्री मोहन लाल दत्त (आनन्दपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब ! देश को उन्नत करने के लिए देश से गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी दूर करने के लिए ग्राम उद्योग का प्रमुख स्थान है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश हमारी सरकार की नीति इस बारे में सही और साफ नहीं है । ग्राम उद्योगों के लिए वह कुछ रकमें बतौर कर्ज़े या ग्रांटों के मुहैया कर देती है—यह तो उस की कृपा है—मगर इन ग्राम उद्योगों के मुकाबले में mills खड़ी कर दी जाती हैं । यह स्पष्ट बात है कि ग्राम उद्योग मिलों के मुकाबले में कदापि खड़े नहीं हो सकते । खादी की मिसाल ले लीजिए। खादी के बारे में अगर आप समझते हैं कि ग्राम उद्योगों का कपड़ा मिल के कपड़े के मुकाबले में अच्छा नहीं तो यह ग्राम उद्योगों का ढोंग क्यों रचाया हुआ है ।

हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ी industry spinning की है जो प्राचीन काल से करोड़ों आदमियों को रोज़गार मुहैया कर रही है । इस के बारे में सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है। गवर्नमैण्ट handloom industry के लिये रुपया कर्जे के तौर पर देती है, grants भी देती है और इन से भारी मिकदार में कपड़ा तैयार होता है लेकिन यह खादी का कपड़ा मिल के कपड़े के मुकाबले में महंगा मिलता है । इस के सम्बन्ध में दलेराना कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत है । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने तजवीज़ें पेश की हैं कि यहां बहुत cotton पैदा होती है इस लिये पंजाब में अहमदाबाद की तरह textile mills जारी की जाएं । पता लगा है कि पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने सिफारिश की है कि यहां yarn और textile की मिलें कायम की जाएं लेकिन अगर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उन की तजवीज को मान लिया तो मिल लगने से तमाम weavers बेकार हो जायेंगे ।

सरकार को इस सस्तेपन का ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिये । सरकारी कर्मचारी जो हज़ार या दो हज़ार रुपया माहवार तनखाह लेते हैं उन को कभी handloom के कपड़े का ख्याल नहीं आया जिन की हज़ारहा गांठें तैयार हो कर यूंही पड़ी रहती हैं । यह लोग England Lancashire के तैयार करदा कपड़े पहनते हैं, नैकटाइयां लगाते हैं । ऐसे हिन्दुस्तानी जो मिल का कपड़ा पहनते हैं और करोड़ों इनसानों का ख्याल नहीं करते, हम उनको देश के शत्रु समझते हैं । इसलिए, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा नये मन्त्रिमण्डल से पुरज़ोर अपील करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वह हिदायत करें कि वे खादी धारण कर के दफतर आया करें । इस तरीके से handloom के कपड़े की market पैदा हो सकेगी और ग्राम उद्योग कामयाबी के साथ यहां चल सकेंगे । मैं तो अर्ज़ करूंगा कि जो भी consumers goods हैं यानी जो खाने पीने और पहनने की चीज़ें हैं उन के लिए मिलें बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी जाएं । अगर यह बंदोबस्त न किया गया तो बेरोज़गारी का मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा । मिसाल के तौर पर कोल्हू का तेल मुकव्वी है और सेहत के लिए मुफीद चीज़ है । अगर यह मशीन के तेल के मुकाबले में थोड़ा बहुत महंगा भी मिले तो भी इस के खरीदने से कई लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है । स्पीकर साहिब ! आप को पता है कि अंग्रेज के राज्य में स्वदेशी चीज़ों के प्रयोग करने की एक ज़बर्दस्त लहर चली थी । तब लोगों से अपील की गई थी कि देश की चीज़ें इस्तेमाल करें । आज बेरोज़गारी का ज़माना

है । ऐसी तहरीक फिर चलनी चाहिये कि हर चीज़ ग्राम उद्योग की इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिये । Administration को यह मिसाल कायम करनी चाहिये, मन्त्रियों को यह मिसाल पेश करनी चाहिये, सदस्यों को यह मिसाल पेश करनी चाहिये । हमारी प्रेरणा से दूसरों को प्रेरणा होगी । तेल ग्राम उद्योग का इस्तेमाल करें । आटा चक्की का पिसा हुआ इस्तेमाल करें । स्पीकर महोदय, मैं अपने इलाके तहसील ऊना के मुतअल्लिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । वह बड़े महत्व की बात है । जब यहां इस सदन में कभी पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की चर्चा होती है तो कांगड़ा और गुड़गांवां का नाम लिया जाता है। लेकिन सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका तहसील ऊना का है। उस का नाम ही नहीं लिया जाता । हम दो तीन आदमी वहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं । एक को तो वक्त ही नहीं मिलता और दूसरे साहिब आते ही नहीं । मुझे थोड़ा बहुत वक्त मिलता है और मैं बहुत दफा सदन से अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं । ज़िला कांगड़ा से भी ज़्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ यह इलाका है । फर्क केवल इतना है कि बदकिस्मती से उन का बड़ा टीला है और हमारा छोटा टीला है । कांगड़ा को तो पंजाब का स्विटज़रलैंड कहा जाता है लेकिन हमारा तो सारा रेगस्तानी इलाका है । तहसील ऊना के इलाके को न तो कोई ग्रांट ही मिलती है और न ही वहां कोई उद्योग है । अगर वहां कोई उद्योग है तो बरतन मलने का है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात मैं आप के द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से बहुत ज़ोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि तहसील ऊना भी तो पंजाब के नक्शे में ही है वहां चोओं और स्वां से डरते हुए मन्त्री जाने से घबराते हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारी भी जाने से घबराते हैं कि कहीं डूब न जाएं, उन चोओं पर कोई पुल भी नहीं है । वहां कई दस्तकारियां चल सकती हैं । हमारे हां शीशा बनाने का पत्थर बहुत होता है लेकिन वहां से अमृतसर के लाले वहां से ले जा कर शीशा बनाते हैं और पहाड़िए वैसे ही मरते रहते हैं । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि तहसील ऊना के इलाके का survey करवाया जाए और वहां पर यह इंडस्टरी कायम की जाए । कहने को भाखड़ा की नहरों ने सारे देश को सरसब्ज़ कर देना है लेकिन कितने अफसोस की बात है कि नहरें हमारे ज़िले से निकलती हैं और हमारे ज़िले को एक बूंद भी पानी की नहीं मिलती । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि परमेश्वर के लिए वहां पर कोई इंडस्टरी कायम करो । हमारे हां बगड़ घास बहुत होता है उस से पेपर इंडस्टरी कायम हो सकती है । रोज़न की इंडस्टरी बड़े पैमाने पर कायम हो सकती है । इसी तरह वहां पर बांस बहुत होता है इस से बहुत से उद्योग कायम हो सकते हैं । लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि कोई इस ओर ध्यान ही नहीं देता और जब पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का नाम लिया जाता है तो केवल कांगड़ा और गुड़गांवां का ही नाम लिया जाता है । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है ।

ਭਗਤ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਦਾਸ ਹੰਸ (ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਂ industry ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਜਿਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ industry ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਓਹ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਕ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਫ਼ਖ਼ਰ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਪੰਡਤ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਦਾ ਅਲਾਕਾ ਪਿਛੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਲਾਕਾ ਹੈ । ਕਈਆਂ ਸਜਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਲਾਕਾ ਚੋਆਂ ਨੇ ਖਰਾਬ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ cottage industries ਕਾਇਮ

[ਭਗਤ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਦਾਸ ਹੰਸ]

ਸਨ । ਉਥੇ ਬੜੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਜੋੜੇ ਬਣਦੇ ਸਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾ ਕੇ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਗਊ ਰਕਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਬੂਟ ਬਾਛ ਦੇ ਚਮੜੇ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਪਹਿਨਦੇ ਹਨ । ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਜੋੜੇ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹੋਰ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਾਂ ਲਗਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸਾਈਕਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਚਮੜਾ ਰੰਗ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਜੁਤੀਆਂ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਅਪਣੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮਾਰਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੱਡੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਅੱਛਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ । ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕ designer ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ district headquarter ਉਪਰ ਰਹੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੇ design ਦਸੇਗਾ ਤਾਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਪੜਾ market ਵਿਚ ਵਿਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਜਵੀਂ ਰੋਟੀ ਮਿਲੇ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਕੋਈ designer ਨਹੀਂ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਲੋਕ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਪੜਾ ਵਿਕਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰਫ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । Industries Department industry ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਸ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਨੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਮੜਾ ਰੰਗਣ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ industries ਚਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਾਫੀ ਮਦਦ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਪੜਾ ਖਾਦੀ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ training ਦੇਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਦਸਤਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ training ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਲਟੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਾਈ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲਾ ਸਕਦੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਦੋ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਜ਼ਮਾਨਤੀ ਐਸੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੈਦਾਦ 6 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪੈ ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ । ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਜੈਦਾਦ ਇੱਨੀ ਹੋਵੇ । ਉਹ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਵੀ ਕਚੇ ਹੀ ਪਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਤਾਂ ਪੱਕੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਢੀ ਦਾ ਅਲਾਕਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਦੇ ਬਾਦ ਉਹ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਹੁਣ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਉਸ ਅਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਬਾਦ ਹਨ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਓਥੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ । ਵਾਹੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਸ ਅਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚੱ ਬਗੜ ਘਾਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਗ਼ਜ਼ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਜਗਾਧਰੀ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਰਾਬ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੈ ਕਰ ਕਾਗ਼ਜ਼ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ industry ਓਥੇ ਖੋਲੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਟੀ ਮਿਲਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲ ਵੀ ਖਰਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਮੇਰੀ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗਲ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਲੋਕ 20 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪੈ ਤਕ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ

ਹਨ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ M. L. A. ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੋ, ਬੋਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ । ਉਂਨ੍ਹ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਖਾਂਨੇ ਲਗਾ-ਉਣ ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਭਾਵੇਂ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਊਨੇ ਤੋਂ 12 ਮੀਲ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਜ਼ਾ ਰਹੀ । ਉਹ ਲੋਕ 20,20 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪੈ ਤਕ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ ਜੇਕਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਵਡੇ ੨ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਉਣੇ ਤਾਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਵੀ ਲਗ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਟੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਰੋਜ਼ੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਫੀ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਲਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜੇਕਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ large scale ਉਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ factories ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਖਰਾਬ ਗੰਦਾ ਬਰੋਜ਼ਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਫਿਨੈਲ ਬਣ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਪੈਸੇ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਉਹ ਲੋਕੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਕਰਜੇ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਐਨੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਭੇਜੇ ਜ਼ਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣ ਕਿ ਆਇਆ ਉਹ ਪੈਸਾ ਠੀਕ ਜਗਾਹ ਤੇ ਲਗ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ।

ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਦਾ ਲਕੜੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਬੜਾ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੈ । ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਸੁਹਣੀਆਂ ਮੇਜ਼ ਕੁਰਸੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਾਂਗੂ ਸਾਰਾ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਫਰਨੀਚਰ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ । ਖਿਆਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਪਲੈਨ ਬਣੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਸਤਕਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਖਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਕਢਣ ਲਈ ਬੜੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ।

ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਫਾਈਨੈਂਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਗੇ ਬਿਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਹੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਛੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੈਕਵਰਡ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਚੋਆਂ ਹੀ ਚੋਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਹੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਚੰਗਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ (ਮੋਹਨਾ) : ਕਲ ਤੋਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਨਡਸਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਮਦ ਉਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਪਿਛਲਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬੀਤ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਲਕ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਉਚੀਆਂ ਆਸਾਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਬੁਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ neglect ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਹੈ । ਕੌਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਕਿ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਅਜ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਨਰਮੇ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਡੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ area ਸਭ ਤੋਂ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਇਥੇ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਜਾਣ ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਮਨ ਦਾ ਫਰਕ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਫਾਸਲੇ ਤੇ ginning factories ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਇਤਨਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਪਵੇ । ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਲੋਟ, ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਫ ਵਾਂਗੂੰ ਸਫੇਦ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਚੁਕਾਈ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ । ਲੋਕੀ ਆਹ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਸੋਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੈਂ ਬਿਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ginning factories ਲਗਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਮੋਗੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਥੇ ginning factories ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ, ਅਬੋਹਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਰੁਪੈ ਦਾ margin ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਮੋਗਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਗੰਨੇ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਗੇ ਹੈ । ਹੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸੇਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਗੰਨੇ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਗੰਨਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕੁਹਾੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਟਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ । ਜੇ ਇਸ area ਵਿਚ ਇਕ sugar mill ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਯਕੀਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ market ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਇਨਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਇਤਨੀ ਬੁਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ।

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫਾਂ ਹਨ । ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਖੁਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ behaviour ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾੜਾ ਹੈ । ਮਕਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਇੱਟਾਂ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਭੱਠੇ ਲਈ ਕੋਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਇਤਨਾ surplus ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਥੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਟ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ । ਇਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਜੇ 20,000 ਤੋਂ ਇਕ ਲੱਖ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਭੱਠੇ ਵਧਾ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਪਾਸ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਆਖਿਰ ਕੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਾਰੀ ਬੇਇਨਸਾਫੀ ਹੈ । ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਗੇ ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस में कोई दो राए नहीं हो सकती है कि ग्राम उद्योग को काफी तरक्की दी जाए । पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त जी ने शिकायत की है कि अफसर लोग खादी नहीं पहनते । शायद इन को पता नहीं है कि हमारे नए चीफ़ सैक्रेटरी साहिब खादी की अचकन बनवा रहे थे । मैंने खुद देखा है । शायद इन के नोटिस में नहीं आया होगा । इसलिए आप के द्वारा, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहिबान से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि खादी के लिए तो पहले ही एक अच्छी खासी मार्किट मौजूद है आप खुले दिल से खादी का इस्तेमाल कीजिए । जितनी भी वरदियां तैयार होती हैं—चाहे पुलिस वालों की हों, चाहे चपड़ासियों की और चाहे और किसी की सब की सब खादी से बनवाओ । क्या लगता है आप का ? अब खादी की अचकनें भी बननी शुरू हो गई हैं । अब तो दोबारा खूब काम चलेगा क्या खादी का ! इस के अलावा मैं समझता हूं कि खादी के लिए बड़ा scope है ।

क्यों नहीं पटवारियों को भी खुश करते ? उन के लिए भी खादी की वरदियां मुहैया कीजिए ताकि उन बेचारों का भी भला हो और खादी का प्रचार भी हो जाए !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोच रहा था कि शायद आप मज़ाक कर रहे हैं (I thought perhaps the hon. Member was cutting a joke.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : नहीं स्पीकर साहिब, बिल्कुल नहीं । मैं मज़ाक नहीं कर रहा। मैं seriously बात कर रहा हूं । अगर आप के volunteer खादी से सज सकते हैं तो क्या पुलिस के सिपाही नहीं सज सकते । ज़रूर सज सकते हैं । खादी का पहरावा इन्हें बहुत सुन्दर लगेगा । खादी के लिए तो सरकार जितना चाहे प्रोपेगेंडा कर सकती है, advertisement और publicity कर सकती है । लेकिन, स्पीकर साहिब, अजब तो यह है कि खुद 80 फी सदी कांग्रेसी ही खादी नहीं पहनते । बहर-हाल मुझे इस से क्या वास्ता । यह उन का काम है, मुझे इस से क्या वास्ता है ।

अब मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि industry के लिए चार पांच चीज़ों की ज़रूरत होती है यानी कच्चा माल, लेबर, मार्किट और बिजली । अगर यह चीज़ें मौजूद हों और फिर भी industry तरक्की न कर पाए तो किस का कसूर ? यकीनन हकूमत का ही होगा जोकि मुनासिब तौर पर organise करने में सफल न होगी । आज हम ने अनाज के deficit को surplus में बदल दिया, खाने पीने के मामले में बड़ी इज्ज़त पाई है । मगर industry में पीछे रहे तो क्यों ? इस लिए कि इस तरफ इतनी तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई जितनी कि दी जानी चाहिए थी ।

हमारे सूबे में cement की बड़ी किल्लत है लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । आप कहेंगे कि शायद गुड़गांव के लिए मांग कर रहा है । मैं कहूंगा कि मेवात में न सही आप ऊना में लगा दें लेकिन एक आध फैक्टरी तक तो सूबे में लगाने का प्रबन्ध करें । मगर कौन पूछता है साहिब ! यहां तो हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे हैं । बहर हाल, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ यह कर रहा था कि industry एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिस से लोगों की बहुत सी तकालीफ़ दूर हो सकती हैं । Unemployment कम हो सकती है । लेकिन इस तरफ़ हमारी सरकार ने तवज्जुह नहीं दी । और जो कुछ थोड़ी बहुत दी भी है वह भी नाकाफी है ।

बहुत सी ऐसी छोटी २ industries हैं जिन्हें हम बाआसानी चला सकते हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर cycle के पुर्ज़े हैं, छोटे २ हिस्से हैं । लेकिन मैं हैरान हूं कि जब यह parts अपने यहां हाथ से तैयार किए जा सकते हैं, तो वह क्यों विदेश से मंगवाए जाते हैं । यहां पर तो सिर्फ़ इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं— assemble किए जाते हैं । कैसे industry तरक्की कर सकती है जब हम हर चीज़ के लिए दूसरों पर उम्मीद रखें । आप को चाहिए कि जितने भी cycle parts हैं उन को देहातों में तैयार करवाने के लिए लोगों को तैयार करें, उन्हें सहूलियात मुहैया करें ।

हम सनअती अदारे में कितनी ज़बर्दस्त तरक्की कर र हे हैं इस का एक सबूत अपनी अमृतसर की workshop है जिसे हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ से खो दिया है । यह अपने सूबे के हित की बात थी कि उसे अपने हाथों में रखा जाता । मगर कोई परवाह नहीं की गई।

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप बड़ी वर्कशाप नहीं लगा सकते तो छोटी ही लगा लें जिस से हमारी ज़रूरत की चीज़ें सूबे में ही तैयार हो सकें और हमारी शान बढ़े। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे नए वित्त मन्त्री इस चीज़ की ओर ज़रूर अपना ध्यान देंगे।

इस के आगे मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि नमक बनाने का काम है। नमक एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिस की सारी दुनिया में ज़रूरत है। इस के बग़ैर किसी का काम नहीं चल सकता। वह नूह और फिरोज़पुर-झिरका में तैयार किया जा सकता है। हमारे डाइरेक्टर शोरी साहिब बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं लेकिन शायद उन्हें पंजाब के नक्शे में ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि मेवात का नाम ही नहीं है। स्पीकर साहिब, अगर बड़े २ कामों की तरफ ध्यान रहे तो काम चले कैसे ! ! जो कर्ज़े दिए जाते हैं उन की शरायत इतनी कड़ी हैं कि लोग पूरी भी नहीं कर सकते। जैसे मकानों का किस्सा है। मकानों का शिकवा किया तो बड़े बड़े कर्ज़े तो ठीक है, मंज़ूर किए। लेकिन फिर वही साहूकार वाली बात। ज़मानतों की शर्त रख दी (*interruptions.*) स्पीकर साहिब, बहरहाल मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि अगर छोटी या बड़ी **industries** को चलाना है तो वह शरायत रखें जिन्हें लोग बासानी पूरा कर सकें और मुल्क तरक्की करे। पंजाब को फ़ख्र है कि जहां तक हौज़री का ताल्लुक है वह हिन्दुस्तान का लंकाशायर है। लेकिन उस की तरफ़ अपनी सरकार की कितनी तवज्जुह है। इस बात पर हम फ़ख्र नहीं कर सकते।

3 P. M. पंजाब में पहले कपड़े के कई काम हुआ करते थे। लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गए हैं। मसलन अमृतसर में शाल बनाने का काम होता था वह अब बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है। अमृतसर की बनी हुई शालें बहुत मशहूर थीं। स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे बहुत डर है कि कहीं आप घंटी न बजा दें इस लिए मैं इतना ही कह कर आप का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा कि अगर हमारी सरकार को वाकई मज़दूरों के साथ हमदर्दी है और उन की बेहतरी मतलूब है तो इसे चाहिए कि एक तो छोटे छोटे सरकारी मुलाज़मों को 20,20 साल तक **temporary** न रखे और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अमृतसर की **Central Workshop** है उसे तबदील न होने दे। इस के तबदील हो जाने से हज़ारों मज़दूर बेकार हो जायेंगे और उन के खानदान भूखे मर जाएंगे।

इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा कर के अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करता हूं।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब ! मैं आप के ज़रिये उन मैम्बर साहिबान का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं जिन्होंने इस **debate** में हिस्सा लिया है। यह बड़े ऊंचे level पर और बड़ी **constructive** debate हुई है और होनी भी चाहिए जब कि **industries** और labour का सवाल हो। यह ज़ाहिरा बात है कि आज अगर हम ने अपने सूबे को और अपने मुल्क को उस दर्जा पर ले जाना है जिस पर कि हम ले जाना चाहते हैं तो **industry** इस में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अदा करेगी। तो दूसरे अलफ़ाज़ में इस का यह मतलब हुआ कि हमारे सूबे की तरक्की का ताल्लुक और हमारे देश की तरक्की का सम्बन्ध **industries** की तरक्की के साथ बहुत गहरा है। बहुत सारे दोस्तों की तरफ से यह चीजें दुरुस्त तौर पर फरमाई गई हैं कि आज तक हम बहुत ज़्यादा तवज्जुह **industries** को तरफ़ नहीं दे सके और इस की वजूहात में जाने की

ज़रूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह ज़ाहिर है कि सूबे में हमारी वजह से नहीं बल्कि पिछले कई हालात की वजह से हमारी जो economy रही है वह बिल्कुल agricultural economy रही है और उस में हम कुछ बेबस भी थे। थोड़ी बहुत अगर यहां कुछ industry कायम हो भी सकी थी तो वह विदेशी सरकार ने अपने ही फायदे के लिए कराई थी। तो यह जाहिर बात है कि पहले हम ने अपनी agricultural economy को ही दुरुस्त करना था।

इस के अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि 65 या 66 फीसदी हमारे ऐसे देशवासी हैं जिन का गुज़ारा काश्तकारी पर होता है। यह कुदरती चीज़ है जब कि हमारा देश देहातों का देश है और जब कि देहाती आबादी 82 per cent के करीब है। तो इस लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि सब से पहले उन की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाए क्योंकि democracy में इस के बगैर कोई गुंजायश ही नहीं होती कि majority को नजर अन्दाज किया जावे। हमारी majority का गुजारा काश्तकारी पर निर्भर है और देहात की economy का काश्तकारी पर दारोमदार है तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने दुरुस्त तौर पर पहली पांच साला योजना में काश्तकारी की तरफ़ ही ज्यादा तवज्जुह दी। हमारे देश के सामने जो खुराक का मसला आ खड़ा हुआ था उस से मैम्बर साहिबान अच्छी तरह से वाकफीयत रखते हैं तो इस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं करता। यह मसला ऐसा था जिस की तरफ फौरन तवज्जुह न दी जाती तो हालात को संभालना शायद मुश्किल हो जाता। तो इस वजह से industries की तरफ अधिक तवज्जुह नहीं दी जा सकी। उस तरफ आज तवज्जुह देने की बड़ी ज़रूरत है क्योंकि जिस सतह पर हम ने अपने देश को और पंजाब को पहुंचाना है, जिस तरह कि हमारे ख्यालात हैं कि गरीबों को ऊंचा करना है या हर एक को हम ने रोटी, कपड़ा और रिहायश के लिए मकान देना है या उन के मियारे ज़िन्दगी को ऊंचा करना है जैसा कि हमारे सामने आदर्श है और workers को तमाम ज़रूरियाते ज़िन्दगी मुहैया करनी हैं और दीगर सहूलतें पहुंचानी हैं, तो industry ने उस में बहुत बड़ा part play करना है। इस लिए आयंदा के लिए हमारे जो इरादे हैं और जो हमारा अगला पांच-साला प्लान है उस में industries को बहुत बड़ी जगह दी गई है। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात बता देनी मुनासिब समझूंगा। वह यह है कि प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह ने और श्री राम किशन और कई और साथियों ने यह फरमाया है कि इस मामले में हमारी रफ्तार काफी सुस्त रही है। मैं प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह के views की बड़ी कदर करता हूं क्योंकि वह बड़े scientific तरीके से किसी मसले का हल सोचते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि मैंने अपनी पिछली speech में माना है कि हमारी रफ़्तार सुस्त रही है। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा था। या तो मैं अपना view point अच्छी तरह से नहीं रख सका हूंगा या उन्होंने उसे दुरुस्त नहीं समझा। मैं ने यह बिल्कुल नहीं कहा कि तरक्की की रफ़्तार में हम सुस्ती करते रहे हैं या यह जान बूझ कर सुस्त ही रखते रहे हैं बल्कि मैं तो इस बात का दावा करता हूं कि जिन हालात से हम गुज़रे हैं इस से ज्यादा तरक्की होनी मुमकिन न थी। मुझे तो ऐसी कोई मिसाल नहीं मिल सकी जहां democracy के ज़रिए ऐसी तरक्की कहीं कभी हुई हो। इस में कोई exaggeration नहीं है कि दुनिया में शायद ही कोई ऐसा तजरुबा हुआ हो जहां industrialisation

[वित्त मन्त्री]

democratic और non-violent methods से इतनी तेज़ी के साथ हुई हो जैसे कि हमारे देश में हो रही है और जब कि इस देश के 36 करोड़ इनसान ग़रीब हों और वह सिर्फ democracy के रास्ते पर चलकर industrialisation कर रहे हों। अगर कोई ऐसा तजरुबा हुआ है तो वह मैं जानना चाहूंगा। अगर आज हम यह तजरुबा यानी industrialisation में उस तरीके से करने में कामयाब हो गए जैसा कि हमें यकीन है तो यह नई मिसाल होगी। जहां तक इस में हमारी रफ़्तार का सवाल है इस में कोई सचाई नहीं कि हम ने यह जान बूझ कर सुस्त रखी है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं कि जिस decentralisation की policy से और democratic non-violent means से हम यह चीज़ करना चाहते हैं इन में और centralisation की policy में और excessive centralisation के तरीकों में बड़ा फर्क है। यदि आप हिस्टरी को देखें तो आप को यह फर्क साफ दिखाई देगा। मेरे जिन दोस्तों ने कहा है कि हम ने heavy industries की तरफ मुनासिब तवज्जुह नहीं दी और वह चाहते हैं कि यहां भी heavy industry की तरफ ही तवज्जुह दी जाए तो ऐसा करते हुए उन के दिमाग़ में उन मुल्कों की मिसाल है जहां heavy industries develop की गई हैं। लेकिन यह मेरे साथी उस तरीके को नज़र अन्दाज़ करते हैं जिस से यह वहां हो पाई है यह वहां excessive centralisation के तरीके से की गईं थीं और इस की वजह से वहां heavy industries का agricultural interests के साथ और agricultural economy के साथ बड़ा conflict हुआ था। और agricultural economy के साथ वहां धक्का किया गया था बल्कि ऐसी भी मिसालें मौजूद हैं जहां agriculturists की तरफ से बगावत तक की नौबत पहुंची हो और बड़ी सख्तियां उन पर की गई हों। इस की वजह से agricultural economy को suffer करना पड़ा। हमारी यह policy नहीं और हम यह चीज़ें कभी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते और न ही हमारा यह नज़रिया है कि agricultural economy को heavy industry पर क़ुरबान कर देना है। यह नहीं है और न ही ऐसा करना है। इसी तरह पंडित मोहन लाल जी ने भी फरमाया। वह तो चाहते हैं कि हम heavy industry को, public sector को small scale industry या village industry पर कुरबान कर दें। नहीं, हमारा यह भी नज़रिया नहीं। हमारा नज़रिया साफ है कि मुल्क को industrialise करना है लेकिन यह heavy industry को कुरबान कर के नहीं होगा। न ही हमारा यह नज़रिया है कि heavy industry पर small scale industry को कुरबान करना है। हम ने अपने मुल्क में इन दोनो का एक तरह का liaison कर के, हरेक को मुनासिब जगह दे कर industrialise करना है। जहां हम ने heavy industry को फरोग देना है वहां cottage industry और small scale industry को भी मुनासिब जगह देनी है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारी problem सिर्फ heavy industry ही हल नहीं कर सकती, इस लिए हमें small scale industry को बहुत ऊंची जगह देनी है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि अगर आज हम पंजाब

को heavy industry से industrialise करना चाहें तो यह हमारे लिए मुमकिन नहीं। अव्वल तो resources ही नहीं हैं, machinery और capital goods नहीं है :—और न ही हमारे पास मौजूं हालात हैं। दर असल हमारी problem एक देहाती problem है। Heavy industry को हम कैसे गांव तक पहुंचा दें। दिक्कतें हैं; facilities नहीं हैं। बहुत सी जगह तो अभी बिजली पहुंची नहीं, transport नहीं, capital की difficulty है। यह सारी वजूहात हैं जिनकी वजह से हम heavy industry से मुल्क को अभी industrialise नहीं कर सकते। आप की सरकार इस बात से बखूबी वाकिफ है कि देश की economy को ऊपर उठाने में small scale industry ने बहुत ज़्यादा part play करना है और इस की तरफ हम ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तवज्जुह दे रहे हैं। इस लिए में अर्ज़ कर दूं कि हम ने इस के लिए क्या किया है और क्या हमारे इरादे हैं। पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त जी से अर्ज़ कर दूं कि हमारा यह मनशा नहीं कि village industry को किसी तरह से heavy industry पर कुरबान कर दें, मगर यह भी policy नहीं कि heavy industry को बिल्कुल ही कुरबान कर दिया जाए। अगर देश ने तरक्की करनी है तो private sector और public sector को मौजूदा हालात के अन्दर heavy और small scale industry को साथ २ चलाना ही होगा। इस बात को बहुत दफा repeat किया जा चुका है कि हम ने यहां एक socialist structure को लाना है लेकिन उस के लिए भी हमारा नज़रिया यह नहीं कि हम किसी तरह से ऐसे means adopt करें कि हमें एक industry को दूसरी industry पर sacrifice करना पड़े। इस लिए हमारी policy बिल्कुल वाज़ेह है—हम ने न सिर्फ इन agencies को ही साथ ले कर चलना है बल्कि public को भी साथ ले कर अपने आप को industrialise करना है और इसी रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं।

बहुत से points, hon. Members ने अपने २ इलाकों की छोटी और बड़ी industries के मुतअल्लिक उठाए हैं। मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो कुछ भी आप ने suggestions दी हैं उन में से हरेक पर अच्छी तरह से गौर होगा और scrutinise करूंगा। इस के साथ ही हम पंजाब की छोटी और बड़ी industries का survey करा रहे हैं और यह जल्दी ही खत्म हो जाएगी। यह नहीं कि आप को किसी टाल मटोल में रखें कि industrial survey करा रहे हैं। यह हमारी policy नहीं। मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि यहां पर जो industries पर debate हुई है उस के मुतअल्लिक हमारी बड़ी keenness है। हमारे पास इस के सिवा चारा ही नहीं कि जहां पर छोटी और बड़ी industries, heavy या घरेलू दस्तकारियां जारी की जा सकती हैं, की जाएं। इसी लिए यह industrial survey करा रहे हैं और हमारा अन्दाज़ा है कि यह 6 महीने में मुकम्मल कर लेंगे। आप की suggestions पर, हर इलाके की suggestions पर गौर किया जाएगा। और बाबू दयाल जी ने जो nine points का programme रखा था उस पर खास ध्यान दिया जाएगा। एक nine points programme हमारे Chief Minister साहिब ने दिया था और आप को मालूम ही है कि वह कितने ऊंचे standard का था और दूसरा nine

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points programme गुड़गांव के लिए इन्हों ने दिया है। इस पर पूरी तवज्जुह दी जाएगी। हां अलबत्ता जौ और तम्बाकू के सिलसिले में इन्हें Agriculture Department के पास जाना होगा। हम उस बारे कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

बाकी जो कुछ नुक्ताचीनी रफ्तार के मुतअल्लिक की गई है, उस के मुतअल्लिक मैं आप के सामने कुछ facts and figures रखना चाहता हूं यह साबित करने के लिए, यह ज़ाहिर करने के लिए, क्योंकि साबित करना शायद मुश्किल होता है, कि जो हमारी रफ़्तार रही है वह हालात के मुताबिक इतनी सुस्त नहीं जितनी कि यहां ज़ाहिर की गई है। पहले मैं industry के फरोग के मुतअल्लिक figures दूंगा। 1947 में जब partition हुई तो हमारे पास कितनी factories थीं और आज हमारे पास कितनी हैं इन की तादाद अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूं। 1947 में हमारे पास 600 factories थीं जिन में 37,486 मज़दूर काम करते थे मगर 1955 में factories थीं 2,311 और उन में काम करने वाले मज़दूर थे 54,250। अब मैं वह figures पेश करना चाहता हूं जो हमारी साल ब साल तरक्की बताएंगी क्योंकि मैं मुनासिब समझता हूं कि वह आप के सामने रख दूं। 1947 की figures तो मैं ने ऊपर दे दी हैं। बाकी इस तरह हैं :—

साल		फैक्टरीज़	उनमें काम करने वाले मज़दूर
1948	...	715	36,625
1949	..	820	39,364
1950	...	1,270	50,413
1951	...	1,486	48,175
1952	...	1,688	52,822
इसी तरह आहिस्ता २ बढ़ती गईं हैं और अब	...	2,311	54,250

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : On a point of order, Sir, यह factories की तादाद तो इतनी बढ़ गई है मगर मज़दूरों की तादाद नहीं बढ़ी ?

वित्त मन्त्री : इस के इलावा Joint Stock Companies हैं। उन की तादाद 1068 हैं। इन Joint Stock Companies का share capital 54 करोड़ रुपया के करीब है। इस से अंदाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम किस तरफ तरक्की कर

रहे हैं । यह ठीक है कि हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मगर पुख्ता कदम तरक्की की तरफ रख रहे हैं । क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य ऐसी तरक्की का है जो कायम रहे । कई भाइयों ने एतराज़ किया है कि हमारे industry में मज़दूरों की तादाद नहीं बढ़ी । यह ठीक है कि वह इस हद तक नहीं बढ़ी जिस हद तक कि बढ़नी चाहिए थी परन्तु फिर भी 20—30 हज़ार बढ़ी ही है ।

फिर large scale की और heavy industry के बारे एतराज़ किया गया कि वह कायम नहीं की गई । सरदार अच्छर सिंह छीना और दूसरे साथियों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा है । इस के मुतअल्लिक में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1951 से ले कर अब तक heavy industry के लिए licence जो दिए गए हैं उन की गिनती 50 है । मैं यह भी उन की जानकारी के लिए बता दूं कि यह licence Government of India की तरफ से दिए जाते हैं और यहां पर 50 ऐसी फैक्टरियों के license हैं जो Government of India ने दिए हैं । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उन factories की तफसील भी बता सकता हूं जो हमारे सूबे में शुरू की गईं हैं । अब इस पर भी अगर हमारे साथी इस बात का एतराज करें कि हम ने heavy industry को शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया तो हम क्या अर्ज़ करें ।

जहां तक Iron and Steel Industry का सम्बन्ध है इस में पांच नये units खोले गए हैं जालन्धर में एक, अमृतसर में एक, फरीदाबाद में दो और सोनीपत में एक । अमृतसर और सोनीपत में पहले दो units थे उन्हें अब expand किया गया है ।

इस के बाद sugar factories हैं । इस industry में भारी तरक्की की गई है । तीन नई sugar factories कायम की जा रही हैं । पानीपत, रोहतक और भोगपुर में और जमनानगर में जो पहले sugar factory है उस को expand करने के लिए मदद दी जा रही है ।

जहां तक textile की industry का सम्बन्ध है कई नई textile mills खोली गईं हैं । अमृतसर में—2, लुधियाना में—3, खन्ना में—1, अबोहर में—1 और कैथल में 1 । फिर कई मिलों को expand किया गया, छेहरटा—5, अमृतसर—2 और फरीदाबाद—3 । इस तरह 36 textile mills पंजाब में हैं ।

इसी तरह जहां तक bicycle की industry का सम्बन्ध है इस में तीन नए units खोले गए हैं । और इस के इलावा spare parts की भी industry है जिस को मदद दी जा रही है ।

फिर paper mill के लिए प्रबन्ध किया गया है, glass की industry के दो units खोले जाने हैं । Electric goods के लिए 2 और बनास्पति घी के तैयार करने कि लिए 1 फैक्टरी खोली जानी हैं । इन में से electric goods की एक अमृतसर में कायम की गई है । मुझे ज्यादा detail में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं मगर मैं यह फिर बता देना चाहता हूं कि 50 लाईसैन्स heavy industry के 1951 से ले कर आज तक जारी किए गए हैं । इस के इलावा मैं heavy industry के बारे में जो भाई यह जानने के खाहां थे उन्हें मैं ने details बता दी है ।

अब textile की मिलों का सवाल आता है । इस पर भी ज़ोर दिया गया है कि textile मिलें ज्यादा कायम हों क्योंकि हमारे पास काफी रूई है । बजाए इस के कि

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इस को बाहर भेजा जाए हमने इसे अपनी textile mills में लगा लिया है । इस वक्त textile factories की गिनती 36 है । अमृतसर, धारीवाल, भिवानी और हिसार आदि में यह centres हैं ।

शायद कुछ मैम्बरों ने गौर न फरमाया हो। पंजाब में दो distilling factories हैं अमृतसर और करनाल में; इन में 580 मजदूर काम करते हैं फिर chemical industry का एक बड़ा unit अमृतसर में है । Paper mill, जमनानगर में है, इस में 2,280 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं । Sugar factory जो जमनानगर में है इस में 1,150 मजदूर काम करते हैं; एक starch फैक्टरी भी कायम की गई है जिस में 225 मजदूर काम करते हैं। इस तरह labour की गिनती हज़ारों की तादाद में बढ़ गई है । इसी तरह सोनीपत, बटाला और लुधियाना में 2,610 मज़दूर काम करते हैं ।

इस के इलावा यह फरमाया गया है कि large scale industry की तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । इस के मुतअल्लिक मैं यह अर्ज़ कर दूं कि हम ने जहां तक हो सका large scale industry को आने वाले पांच साला-प्लान में शामिल कर लिया है । यह ठीक है कि हम उस हद तक नहीं पहुंच सके जिस हद तक हम जाना चाहते थे । क्योंकि हमारी जो planning की schemes थीं और जो जो हम ने large scale industry provide करने के लिए इरादा किया था वह सारे का सारा Planning Commission ने मन्ज़ूर नहीं किया और Planning Commission की मन्ज़ूरी के बिना कोई काम करना मुमकिन नहीं। बल्कि नुकसान-देह बात है और Planning Commission के पास over-all picture सारे मुल्क की large scale industry की है । अगर उन्हों ने हमारे सूबे में कई एक large scale फैक्ट्रियों को चलाने के लिए इजाज़त नहीं दी तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस में भी हमारी भलाई ही होगी । मैं मैम्बर साहिबान की वाकफीयत के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि हम ने पंजाब में rayon and yarn की फैक्टरी के लिए प्लान में provision रखा था परन्तु इस की मनज़ूरी न दी गई । Newsprint तैयार करने की industry के बारे में इजाज़त मांगी थी वह भी न मिल सकी। Electrical appliances तैयार करने की factory के लिए लिखा था लेकिन इजाज़त नहीं मिली। पता नहीं किन हालात और वजूहात से यह इजाज़त न दी गई । Tool-making factory के लिए भी लिखा था लेकिन इजाज़त न मिल सकी ।

लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि पंजाब में अगर heavy industry का जायजा लिया जाए तो पता लगेगा कि capital में shyness है। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को हिस्सेदार बनना पड़ा । गवर्नमेंट का यह विचार था कि इन फैक्ट्रियों में गवर्नमेंट हिस्सेदार बन जाए और फैक्ट्रियां शुरू कर दे लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के हिस्सेदार बनने के financial implications की वजह से Planning Commission ने इजाज़त नहीं दी । इस लिए जो हम नई factories चालू कर रहे हैं जिन में 4 नई sugar factories भी शामिल हैं इस ढंग से चालू कर रहे हैं कि इस में गवर्नमेंट और लोगों का हिस्सा हो । यह factories co-operative basis पर होंगी ।

स्पीकर साहिब हम ने अपने नए प्लान में यह फैक्ट्रियां शामिल की हैं:—

1. Bleaching and Finishing Factory ... 1
2. Calcium Carbide Factory ... 1
3. Cutlery Surgical and Veterinary Instruments Factory ... 2
4. Chaff Cutting Blades ... 1
5. Tea Factories ... 2
6. Milk Products Factories ... 2
7. Small Tools Factories ... 3
8. Fruit Preservation Factories ... 2
9. Slasher Slicing Plants ... 2
10. Shoddy Spinning Plant ... 1

इन को देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हम ने large scale industry की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। इन सारी चीज़ों में Planning Commission की approval मिल गई है। (मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार और cement factory) इस के बारे में पहले कुछ differences थे अब वह दूर हो चुके हैं और agreement हो जाएगा। इस के साथ मैं यह भी बता दूं कि जो industrial estates भी कायम की जा रही हैं।

सब से ज़रूरी चीज़ जिस की तरफ मैं आप को लाना चाहता हूं वह small scale industry है। इस के बारे में अर्ज़ है कि आज तक हम बहुत अधिक काम तो न कर सके परन्तु कोशिश जारी है ताहम भी इस सम्बन्ध में हम ने बहुत कुछ किया है और बहुत कुछ करने का इरादा रखते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हम अपनी industrial पालिसी की justification नहीं दे सकते अगर small scale industry की तरफ तवज्जुह न करूं तो मुझे इस बात का फख्र है कि भारत के नक्शे पर small scale industry के बारे में पंजाब एक नुमायां हैसियत रखता है।

मैं यह ज़ाहिर करने के लिए कि हमारी इस वक्त क्या position है और हम ने industry के बारे में क्या कुछ किया है, आप की information के लिए थोड़ी figures देना चाहता हूं। हम ने small scale industries के बारे में थोड़े से अरसे में बहुत कुछ किया और इन की तरक्की के लिए हर मुमकिन कोशिश की है और कर रहे हैं। यह जो figures पेश करने लगा हूं यह ज़ाहर करती हैं कि हमारी कहां २ कौन कौन सी यह industries है, कितनी units हैं और कितने labourers उन में काम करते हैं।

Textile and Printing Industry : यह industry अमृतसर, लुधियाना, जालंधर, होशियारपुर, कुल्लू, रिवाड़ी, नीलोखेड़ी वगैरा में मौजूद है। इस के 1,265 units हैं और 64,841 आदमी काम करते हैं।

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Hosiery industry के बारे में मौलवी जी को काफी पता है। बाकी के लिए में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वह लुधियाना, अमृतसर, मोगा, जालंधर वगैरा में है। इन की तादाद 869 है और 20,700 आदमी इस में काम कर रहे हैं। यह industry पंजाब में बड़ा important काम कर रही है और काफी मशहूर है।

दरियां और इस किस्म का सामान बनाने की industry अम्बाला और नकोदर वगैरा में है। इन की तादाद 57 है और 810 आदमी इन में काम करते हैं।

Bicycle parts etc. : यह industry लुधियाना में काफी तरक्की कर रही है और हमें खुशी है कि इस की वजह से हम ने काफी इज्जत हासिल की है। यह industry लुधियाना जालंधर, अमृतसर, सोनीपत, बहादुरगढ़ वगैरा वगैरा में हैं 201 units हैं और 2,002 workers काम करते हैं।

Utensil making etc. : यह industry बटाला, जगाधरी, रिवाड़ी वगैरा २ में है। 492 units हैं और 3,635 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं।

General Engineering and Foundry ; यह अमृतसर, जालंधर, बटाला, अम्बाला लुधियाना, मोगा, फीरोज़पुर, हिसार, पानीपत, होशियारपुर वगैरा २ में हैं 1,234 units हैं और 11,507 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं।

Sewing machines and spare parts, etc : यह industry लुधियाना, जालंधर, अमृतसर, बटाला वगैरा में है। 160 units हैं और 1,200 आदमी काम करते हैं।

Chemicals Industry ; यह अमृतसर, सोनीपत, लुधियाना, गुड़गांव, फीरोज़पुर वगैरा में है। 45 units हैं और 765 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं।

Resin and Turpentine Industry : यह होशियारपुर और पठानकोट में है। 19 units हैं और 271 आदमी काम करते हैं। हो सकता है कि इस में कुछ और बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश हो और अगर गुजाइश हुई तो देखेंगे। पंडित मोहन लाल जी ने इस के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है और वह चाहते हैं कि यह small scale की बजाए heavy industry में ली जाए। तब यह और बहुत तरक्की करेगी। मगर small scale पर भी 19 units लगे हैं और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इस को और फरोग दिया जाए। इस के इलावा और भी industries हैं जैसे oil seeds crushing, glasswares, etc., हैं। मैं इन की सारी details का ज़िक्र कर के ज़्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यही अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह जो units और facts and figures आप के सामने रखे हैं यह हम इस थोड़े से अरसे में कायम कर सके हैं और जो कुछ हम ने किया है वह बता दिया है। हम ने पूरी कोशिश से जो हम कर सकते थे किया है और कर रहे हैं। हमारा जो दूसरा पांच-साला प्लान है उस में हम और भी ज़्यादा इन की तरफ तवज्जुह दे रहे हैं। यहां यह दुरुसत फरमाया गया है कि small scale industries दूसरी बड़ी industries से compete नहीं कर सकती हैं जब तक कि इन की quality न बढ़े, marketing facilities न हों और काफी हद तक technical aid न दी जाए। तो यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ कि हम

आइंदा पांच-साला प्लान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जुह देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। Industries की तरक्की के लिए जो एक बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है वह finances है। Finance मुहैया करने के बारे में जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं उस से भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस साल यानी यह जो चालू साल है और जो अब खतम होने वाला है इस में हम ने 30 लाख रुपए के करीब loans दे दिए हैं और जो थोड़े बहुत देने बाकी रह गए है वह जल्दी ही दे दिए जाएंगे। 30 लाख रुपए का कोटा जो industrial loans देने के लिए रखा था वह इस साल के गुजरने से पहले खतम कर देंगे। इस किस्म के loans देने के बारे में meetings भी हुई और मैं भी उन में शामिल था और मुझे याद है कि हम ने एक ही मीटिंग में 22 लाख रुपए के करीब loan sanction किए थे। आप देखें कि हमें इस बारे में कितनी keenness है और हम यह सोचते हैं कि महज financial aid की वजह से industries को नुकसान न पहुंचे और हमारी हर वक्त यही कोशिश रहती है कि loan जल्दी से जल्दी मिले और दिया जाए। इसी नज़रिया से आप जानते हैं कि हम ने और भी बहुत सी facilities देने की कोशिश की है। पहले लोगों को छोटे loans लेने के लिए बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत थी और आप को पता है कि हम ने इस तकलीफ को दूर करने के लिए District level पर loan देने के लिए कमेटियां बना दी हैं जिन में कि Legislature के Members भी हैं। District Industries Officer को भी उस कमेटी में शामिल कर के उन को इख्तियार दे दिया है कि वह दो हज़ार रुपए तक loans दे दें। उन committees में लेजिसलेचर के मैम्बरान खुद Member हैं और वह ही यह रकम sanction करने वाले हैं तो फिर वह जल्दी २ ही यह काम कर सकते हैं। दो हज़ार की रकम एक छोटी industry के लिए काफी रकम है। अगर हम इस चीज़ में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और जल्दी २ loan दे दें तो यह दो हज़ार की रकम एक छोटी industry के लिए काफी अच्छी मदद होगी। इसी तरह दो हज़ार रुपए से ऊपर पांच हज़ार तक Director of Industries को इख्तियार है कि वह इस amount के loan की applications ले और sanction करे। इस के देने में हर मुमकिन कोशिश की जाती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाए। मुझे यकीन है कि इस के देने में हमारी तरफ से जान बूझ कर कोई कोताही नहीं की जाती है और जल्दी से जल्दी disposal की जाती है। इस के इलावा जो बड़े Industrial concerns हैं उन के लिए loans की रकम बढ़ा दी है। पहले 5 हज़ार रुपए से ले कर 15 हज़ार रुपए तक हद थी। Industrial Board उस की recommendation करता था और उस की advice पर loan sanction करते थे। हम ने अब यह हद बढ़ा कर 25 हज़ार कर दी है। ताकि जिस को 25 हज़ार तक ज़रूरत हो उस को loan दे दें। एक खास बात हम ने और की है वह यह है कि हमारे जो Industrial areas हैं जिन के नाम मैं अभी अर्ज करूंगा सात जगहों में हैं और उन जगहों के लिए हम ने खास facilities दी हैं। Buildings, machinery और दूसरी जो कुछ भी मदद ज़रूरी हो दे देते हैं। उन areas के लिए हम ने loan की हद पचास हज़ार तक रखी हुई है। Industrial areas में जो factories

[वित्त मंत्री]

कायम हों उन के लिए हम पचास हजार रुपया तक कर्ज दे सकते हैं और हम ने दिया भी है। यह ठीक है कि वहां हम ने कुछ पाबंदियां भी रखी हैं ताकि वह loan दुरुस्त तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो। इस लिए हम ने कुछ शरतें भी लगाई हुई हैं कि loan का ¼ हिस्सा खुद loan लेने वाला डाले और ¾ Government से ले और वह एक हिसाब में जमा कर दिया जाए। और जब निकालना हो तो मुशतरका दस्तखतों से withdraw करे।

मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने एतराज़ उठाया है कि हम ने जो Security लेने की शर्त रखी है वह बिल्कुल नामुनासिब है। वह शायद भूलते हैं कि हम loan इस गर्ज़ से देते हैं कि उन की मदद करें और उस से आमदनी पैदा कर के हमें वह रुपया वापस कर दें। Security इस गर्ज़ से लेते हैं ताकि हमें loan वापस मिल जाये। अगर हम बिना Security लिये laon देते जायें तो इन की अदायगी मुश्किल हो जायेगी। मेरे ख्याल में ऐसा कोई वाकया नहीं हुआ कि Security इस वजह से न ली गई हो कि वह आदमी है या औरत है जिस तरह मेरी एक बहन ने कहा कि औरतों को loan नहीं मिलता। ऐसा सवाल पैदा नहीं होता कि इस वजह से discrimination की गई हो कि कोई गरीब भाई है या हरिजन भाई है। इस में तो हम ने सिर्फ एक बात देखनी है कि जो loans लेने वाले हों उन से हमें Security की पाबन्दी की वजह से वह रकम वापस मिल जाये।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : क्या यह loan किसी औरत को भी दिया गया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री : क्या किसी औरत ने इस बारे में दरखास्त भी दी है ? मेरी बहन को चाहिये कि वह बहनों को तरगीब दें कि क़र्ज़ा हासिल करने के लिये दरखास्तें दें। इस के इलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि State Aid to Industries Act के मातहत यह loans दिये गये हैं। और इन के इलावा Punjab Financial Corporation ने 80 लाख रुपए के करीब कर्जे दिये। loans जो दिये गये हैं वह रुपया तो वापस ही आ जाना है। यह तो एक किस्म की आर्ज़ी मदद है। लेकिन subsidy के तौर पर भी हम ने 50,000 रुपये इसी साल में दिये हैं और आईंदा जो हमारी पांचसाला प्लान है उस में हम ने 70,000 रुपये की रकम फी साल मुकर्रर की है जो हम subsidy की शक्ल में देंगे। इस के अलावा हम कुछ technical help small scale industries को दे रहे हैं। इस वक्त इस की detail में जाने के लिए मेरे पास वक्त नहीं इसलिए मैं मुख्तसिर तौर पर इस के मुतअल्लिक कुछ अर्ज़ कर सकूंगा। Small scale industries के मुतअल्लिक मेरे पास कुछ figures हैं जो मैं आप के सामने रखना जरूरी समझता हूं। Small scale industries जिन के लिये हम ने आइंदा पांचसाला प्लान में provision किया है वह कई किस्म की हैं—cutlery, surgical instruments, chaff cutters blades, electric goods, toy-making factories, Handloom की बाबत मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री मोहन लाल दत्त ने जो फरमाया है वह ठीक है। 50,000 जो हमारे handlooms

हैं उन में से तकरीबन $\frac{2}{3}$ हिस्सा idle है । हमारी कुछ मजबूरियां रहीं हैं जिन की वजह से यह handlooms idle रहे । अब हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो idle हिस्सा है वह जल्द से जल्द चालू कर दिया जाये । हम जुलाहों की Co-operative Societies बना रहे हैं । और माली इमदाद भी दे रहे हैं । Handloom cloth की price पर हम ने rebate दिया हुआ है और इस industry को 3,83,847 रुपये ग्रांट के तौर पर दिये हैं और कर्जे की शक्ल में 1,68,000 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं और आयंदा साल में काफी रकम बढ़ा रहे हैं । ग्रांट की शक्ल में 5,02,600 रुपये और कर्जे की शक्ल में 3,42,500 रुपये । इस के इलावा 14 Sales Depots खोले हुए हैं जहां Handlooms का कपड़ा फरोख्त होता है । इसी हफ्ता में जो Handloom week मनाया गया 30,00,000 रुपये का कपड़ा फरोख्त हुआ है । Handloom industry के लिये आयंदा पांच साल में 88,32,000 रुपये की Centre से मदद मिलेगी । Village Industries को फरोग देने के लिए पांच साला योजना में हम ने 2 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं । मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री मूल चन्द जैन ने फरमाया था कि इस Industry का जो बजट है उस में Amber Charkha के लिए कोई जगह नहीं । घरेलू दस्तकारी और खादी के लिए जो 2 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है उस में Amber charkha भी शामिल है, गुड़गांव की Oil industry भी शामिल है, Bee-keeping और Soap-making भी शामिल है । अगर आप चाहें तो मुफस्सल तफसील भी मौजूद है उन सारी industries की जो हम आयंदा पांचसाल में रायज करना चाहते हैं । Hand-made paper के लिए हम ने आयंदा साल में 43,000 रुपया रखा है । पांच साल में 1,12,000 रुपया village oil and Soap making के लिए । खादी, Hand paint, Khandsari, cotton and woollen industry, pottery के लिए जो सारी रकम तकरीबन 2 करोड़ के करीब रखी है ।

इस के इलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ने दो तीन बातें अर्ज़ करनी हैं । आप जानते हैं कि industrial co-operatives की पांचसाला प्लान में एक बड़ी जगह है । पंचायतों और industrial co-operatives को जैसा आप जानते हैं काफी हम ने importance देनी है । इस के मुतअल्लिक भी हम काफी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । 1947 में हमारे कुछ 100 units थे industrial co-operative societies के आज 660 units हैं जिन में 10,000 मैम्बर हो चुके हैं । इस के इलावा Vocational Training Centres में 11,500 लोगों को training दी जा चुकी है । इस के 17 centres हैं । इन में 1,304 शख्स हर वक्त training लेते हैं। वहां पर लोहारा काम, तरखाना काम और कपड़ा बुनने का काम सिखाया जाता है ।

यह महसूस किया जा रहा है कि जो समय उन की ट्रेनिंग के लिए रखा हुआ है उस से उन को काफी ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिलती इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा । यह मैं ने इंडस्टरियल एरिआज़ के बारे में अर्ज़ कर दिया है । बाकी है सपिनिंग और वीविंग सैन्टरज़ के मुतअल्लिक, दत्त जी ने फरमाया है कि कुछ हो सकता है तो उस के बारे में भी अर्ज़ कर दूं कि दस ऐसे सैन्टरज़ खुले

[वित्त मन्त्री]

हैं जहां पर काटन और ऊन की कताई का काम किया जाता है। वहां से जुलाहों को मदद दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह अर्ज़ कर दूं कि 23 लाख, 53 हज़ार और 300 रुपये उन लोगों को उजरत में दिए गए हैं। इस लिये वह यह नहीं कह सकते कि इस के मुतअल्लिक कुछ नहीं किया गया। हम करने की कोशिश ज़रूर कर रहे हैं। फिर सेरीकलचर के मुतअल्लिक फरमाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दो ऐसे बड़े सैन्टरज़ खोले हुए हैं जहां से दो लाख शहतूत के दरख्त हर साल मुहया किये जाते हैं। अब छोटी इंडस्टरी वालों की टैकनीकल ऐजूकेशन के मुतअल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। 19 ऐसे इंडस्टरियल स्कूल हैं जिन में से 9 स्कूल लड़कियों के हैं। बारह डिमान्स्ट्रेशन सैन्टरज़ खोले हुए हैं। वक्त की तंगी के कारण मैं बाकी फिगर्ज को छोड़ कर केवल सैकंड फाईव-यीअर प्लैन में जो डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज़ ऐलोकेशन की गई है उस का ही ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह ज्यादा महत्व की बात है। बैकवर्ड और फारवर्ड एरिया के बारे में जो बात की गई है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं पिछली बात छोड़ कर आइंदा की ऐलोकेशन बता देना चाहता हूं। इतफाक से पहला नाम तो गुड़गांव का ही आता है सैकंड फाईवयीअर पलैन में जो हम ने डिवैल्पमैंट स्कीम बनाई है उस के मातहत गुड़गांव के लिये 44 लाख रुपये की रकम रखी गई है और टैक्नीकल ऐजूकेशन के लिए पांच लाख रखे गए हैं। टोटल 49 लाख रुपये बनते हैं। मैं तो ख्याल करता था कि कहीं श्री बाबू दयाल जी से कोई जुल्म ही हुआ होगा। लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में मैं गुरदासपुर की रकम भी बता दूं। गुडगांव के लिये जहां 44 लाख रुपये डिवैल्पमैंट के लिये रखे गये हैं वहां गुरदासपुर के ज़िले के लिये डिवैल्पमैंट के लिये 41 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं। जहां उन के लिये टैक्नीकल ऐजूकेशन के लिये पांच लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं वहां हमारे लिए एक लाख रखा गया है। इन का टोटल बनता है 49 लाख और हमारा टोटल बनता है 42 लाख। (एक आवाज़: अम्बाला की फिगरज़ बताएं)। अम्बाला के बारे में सुनिए कि वहां पर डिवैल्पमैंट के लिये 81 लाख रुपया रखा गया है और टैक्नीकल ऐजूकेशन के लिये 21 लाख रुपया रखा गया है। जहां गुरदासपुर के जिले का टोटल 42 लाख बनता है वहां अम्बाला का टोटल 92 लाख बनता है। मेरे पास ज़िलावार सब फिगरज़ हैं अगर कोई साथी पूछना चाहते हैं तो मैं बता सकता हूं। (एक आवाज़ : फिरोजपुर की क्या फिगरज़ हैं?) फिरोजपुर की रकम थोड़ी है वह सिर्फ 19 लाख है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ आनरेबल मैम्बरों ने ऐसा रवैया अख्तियार कर रखा है जैसे कि वे गांव की पंचायत में बैठे हुए हों। (The hon. Member should have some idea of the decorum of the House. Some of the hon. Members are behaving as though they are sitting in a meeting of the Village Panchayat; They should have some idea of the decorum of the House.)

वित्त मंत्री : वक्त की तंगी की वजह से हमारे जो विचार हैं मैं सारे नहीं बता सकूंगा। अगर फिर कभी मौका मिला तो बता दूंगा। अब मैं दो चार शब्द लेबर के मुतअल्लिक भी अर्ज कर दूं। जो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है लेबर के मुतअल्लिक उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं समझता। मैं मानता हूं कि चन्द एक मुश्किलात की वजह से लेबर डिपार्ट-

मेंट effectively work नहीं कर रही। कुछ कानून की दिक्कतें हैं। जिस प्रकार के कानून बम्बई और यू. पी. में लागू हैं वैसे कानून लेबर के मुतअल्लिक हमारे पंजाब में नहीं हैं। कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। स्टाफ़ की भी कमी है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि स्टाफ़ को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि कनसिलीएशन के प्रोसेस को जारी किया जाए। यह ठीक है कि इम्पलीमैंटेशन की दिक्कतें हैं और इम्पलीमैंटेशन की कमी है उस की वजह है कि कानून में नुक्स है। कानून के नुक्स की वजह से जहां दो सौ रुपया जुर्माना होना होता है वहां केवल पन्द्रह बीस रुपये कोर्ट में जुर्माना होता है। यह दिक्कत होती है। मेरे माननीय मित्र छीना साहिब ने फरमाया है कि हम इम्पलीमैंटेशन की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं देते। इस बात को मैं नहीं मानता। सरकार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो कुछ हो सकता है वह कर रही है। इस लिये उन्हें यह कहना कि सरकार कुछ कर ही नहीं रही शोभा नहीं देता। जो केस हमारे नोटिस में लाया जाता है उस की इम्पलीमैंटेशन हो जाती है। मैं उन लोगों से भी आशा करता हूं कि वे भी सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी मदद करें।

4 P.M. | **अध्यक्ष महोदय** : चार बज चुके हैं। 14, 20, 21 डिमांडों पर जो cut motion है उन को डिसपोज़ आफ करने के बाद बाकी डिमांडों पर गिलोटीन अपलाई की जाएगी।

(It is four o'clock now. After cut motions to Demands Nos. 14, 20 and 21 have been disposed of, guillotine will be applied in respect of the remaining Demands).

Mr. Speaker : Now I will put cut motions to Demand No. 14 one by one, to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That item of Rs. 2,26,700 on account of F-1—Labour be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That item of Rs. 63,780 on account of F-2—Industrial Tribunals be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,88,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

1. 36—Scientific Departments.
2. 47—Miscellaneous Departments.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now cut motions to Demand No. 20 will be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That item of Rs 10,31,340 on account of A-4—Industrial Education be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re. 1.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,13,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 43—Industries.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now cut motions to Demand No. 21 will be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was lost

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the demand be reduced by Re 1.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,38,88,100 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Outs de the Revenue Account).

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now I will put the remaining demands to the vote of the House.

LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,74,700 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 7—Land Revenue.

The motion was carried.

STATE EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,51,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 8—State Excise Duties.

The motion was carried.

STAMPS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,85,270 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 9—Stamps.

The motion was carried.

FORESTS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 73,19,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 10—Forests.

The motion was carried.

REGISTRATION

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,900 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 11—Registration.

The motion was carried.

CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,20,300 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) 12—Charges on acccount of Motor Vehicles Act.

(2) 13—Other Taxes and Duties.

The motion was carried.

IRRIGATION WORKING EXPENSES AND OTHER IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,03,500 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) XVII—Irrigation Working Expenses.
(2) 18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue.

The motion was carried.

IRRIGATION ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,92,400 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of Irrigation Establishment Charges.

The motion was carried.

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,33,800 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).

The motion was carried.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,88,400 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 27—Administration of Justice.

The motion was carried.

JAILS AND CONVICTS SETTLEMENTS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the sum not exceeding Rs 50,29,800 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 28—Jails and Convicts Settlements.

The motion was carried.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,63,700 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) 38—Medical.

(2) 39—Public Health.

The motion was carried.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 82,20,000 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in tne course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 40—Agriculture.

The motion was carried.

VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 45,42,630 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 41—Veterinary.

The motion was carried.

CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,08,490 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 42—Co-operation.

The motion was carried.

CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,66,900 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 50—Civil Works.

The motion was carried.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS ESTABLISHMENTS—CHARGES

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,16,400 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of Buildings and Roads—Establishments—Charges.

The motion was carried.

ELECTRICITY SCHEME—WORKING EXPENSES

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,23,900 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of XLI—Electricity Scheme—Working Expenses.

The motion was carried.

CHARGES ON ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,12,500 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of Charges on Electricity Establishment and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,76,700 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 81—Capital Accounts of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Accounts.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,40,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (Outside the Revenue Account).

The motion was carried.

FAMINE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,700 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 54—Famine.

The motion was carried.

PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs 81,07,400 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) 54-B—Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.

(2) 55—Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

The motion was carried.

PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSION—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,000 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 83—Payments of Commuted Value of Pension—Capital Expenditure.

The motion was carried.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,45,700 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 56—Stationery and Printing.

The motion was carried.

57—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,05,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 57—Miscellaneous.

The motion was carried.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,62,080 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 63-B—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.

The motion was carried.

PREPARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 64-C—Prepartition Payments.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,97,600 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.

The motion was carried.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW CAPITAL OF PUNJAB AT CHANDIGARH

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,00,000 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 79—Expenditure on New Capital of Punjab at Chandigarh.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF OTHER STATE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,38,300 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 82—Capital Accounts of Other State Works Outside the Revenue Accounts.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,22,300 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of 85-A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

The motion was carried.

ADVANCES AND LOANS, ETC.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,36,74,500 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year 1956-57 in respect of—

(1) Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable.

(2) Loans and advances bearing Interest—Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc.

(3) Loans to Government servants.

4.15 p.m.

The motion was carried.

The Sabha then resumed discussion on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill

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Note.—The resumption of discussion on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill appears in the Debate, Volume I—No. 19 (Evening Sitting), Part II, dated 23rd March 1956.

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Friday, 23rd March, 1956.

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT STATES RE-ORGANISATION BILL, 1956

4.15 p.m.

Mr. Speaker : It is now 4.15 p.m. It was decided earlier that after the Demands for Grants were disposed of, the House would resume discussion on the Draft States Re-organisation Bill and continue till 7. p.m. Now that that business is finished, we pass on to the discussion of the Draft States Reorganisation Bill. I may tell the House that the Chief Minister would take half an hour to reply to the debate and half an hour would be required to dispose of the clauses of the Bill as, I think, there will be no discussion on the clauses. So after 6 p.m., no other Member will get time for making a speech.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : I have given notice of certain amendments. Therefore, I must be given opportunity to speak on them.

Mr. Speaker : If you insist, you will be permitted to speak on them for about five minutes. So it is decided that the members will discuss the Bill up to 6 p.m. only.

Shri Teg Ram : Let the discussion continue up to 8 p.m.

Mr. Speaker : I would have no objection to it but we should have some consideration for the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat staff. The staff have to issue agenda, Bulletin, etc., after the sitting of the Sabha is over and they will have to sit late up to mid-night for that purpose and because of the double sitting they had to be present in the Secretariat at 8 a.m. today. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept the request of the hon. Member.

Sardar Darbara Singh (Nurmahal) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members have expressed their views in detail in this House in connection with this Bill. I would also like to say something in this connection. The first thing that I have to say in this regard is that the alternative solutions for this problem suggested by some of my hon. Friends are not substantial but are merely psychological. These things show the way in which they think about this problem. This Bill has been framed in the interests of the general public irrespective of the fact whether it benefits the Hindus or the Sikhs. This has been drafted for the benefit of the general public and the State as a whole. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the provision for the Regional Committees has been made in it to deal with the language question only. Besides dealing with language problem these committees will work for the development of their respective regions, and these will make recommendations to the State Legislature in this regard. All the development work of a region will be under the charge of the Regional Committee concerned. These have not wholly and solely been constituted on the basis of language as is clear from the fact that certain parts of the State have been declared bilingual. Some hon. Friends have suggested that a committee of the House be constituted to see to their work. I think it would be negation of the principles of the bill. It would be nothing more than reopening the whole issue. In this connection, I would like to tell the House that how a famous murder case known as Manpur murder case was started against some 'Babar Akalis'

[Sardar Darbara Singh]
in district Hoshiarpur during the British regime on the evidence of an approver. The police succeeded in turning one of them approver and prepared him for giving evidence in a particular way in Sessions Court. At this the approver's brother remonstrated with him and said that he and his companions had murdered a man because he chose to give away his accomplices and now he himself was following the same path. At this the approver appeared in the Court and narrated the story that police had tutored him and also informed the court that he had been asked by the police to do so. Similarly there are some people who have supported this Bill because they have to do so . They fail to realise that the Central Government have arrived at this decision after giving due thought to every shade of opinion and have brought it forward in the form of this Bill. Now to say that a committee comprising of the Members of this House be set up to reconsider this decision afresh is nothing short of challenging the integrity of our leaders. It has been stated here that the Provincial Congress Committee had passed a Resolution to this effect. I would like to state that my friends would not have stated this thing had they taken the trouble to go through that Resolution. In fact it is the lead given by the Provincial Congress Committee which has saved this State otherwise the Bombay happenings might have been repeated here also. The Provincial Congress Committee placed its views before the High Command which has come out with this solution and saved the State. I would like to submit that the atmosphere prevailing in the State for the last four years has taken a turn for the better with the appearance of this Bill. This is not proper to suggest that a certain party or only a few people were consulted while considering this problem. Certain people and papers have been indulging in this sort of malicious propaganda. But can they name even a single party or person who requested to place his views before the leadership of the country and was not permitted to do so ? It is a bare fact that every point of view was listened to and the decision now arrived at is the best possible solution in the interests of unity and solidarity of the country. Therefore, there is no reason to feel nervous in any way. Punjab will comprise of Jullundur Division, Ambala Division and the area now known as PEPSU. Sachar Formula of language has been adopted. Therefore, those people who raise a hue and cry, are actually trying to hide the truth.

Then it has been stated that the Bill is all right except that foundations of communalism have been laid down. I must state that their fears are ill-founded and would request them to leave aside any mental reservation and help the Government to implement it in the spirit in which it has been prepared. This attitude will help the people and the State.

Then a Congress Member stated that the memorandum submitted by the Provincial Congress Committee was based on communalism. I would like to ask such of my friends if they are labouring under this impression that we change our decisions every year like some other people ? If that be their impression then I must request them to turn these ideas out of their minds. Congress has always taken decisions with nationalism in view and has always kept a watch on the interests of all parties, religions and the people in general. Those people, who accuse Congress of communalism or blame that it submitted a memorandum based on communalism, have their own peculiar way of reasoning. In this country it is not possible to write down afresh past 35 years' history and change it. This might be possible in other countries but not here. Here the Government of India has to keep the unity and solidarity of the people who used to be inimical to each other; they have to end the discrimination between a Hindu and a Sikh and take them all to a common goal. If such criticism and propaganda is being made

in view of the impending elections, then I would request my friends not to do so and to give expression only to their considered views. Then the atmosphere prevailing in the State will improve. The Bill which has been introduced by the Central Government, if considered in a detached manner, will induce support from all because the divergent interests will now unite to take the country forward. I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Shrimati Sita Devi (Jullundur, South-East) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, since yesterday, there have been a number of speeches on this Bill, both from the Opposition and this side of House. Yesterday a member of the Communist Party, who is considered to be a very sober person, took a lot of pain to impress the point that the Congress had been committed to the linguistic principle for the last so many years and now, he was sorry to say this principle had been abandoned. During his speech I was thinking about the long period of India's slavery, the lack of education amongst the Indian masses and about the communal forces that have remained at work for a very long period. The Communist Party thinks on strange lines.

I do not feel surprised on the views expressed by it. Its protagonists have no principles. They change colours. I will go further and say that they always side with the party in power. They join hands with the party who seem to them to be in power. But I think this is no good a practice. In the democratic set-up of the country they should shun from using old tactics. We are fully aware that these communist brethren joined hands with the Muslim League when the latter placed before us the two-nation theory. I do not want to go into the details of the past history. But here in the new set-up of the country after the dawn of Independence there has always been a definite outlook with the Government of India and the State Governments. Our Government have always kept unity of India in mind. It has always been thinking in terms of the unity and integrity of India. It had been devising ways and means to unite India and to have closer ties with the different States. My brethren who rise to criticise the Government have a narrow outlook and they cannot see beyond it. Their outlook is not based on broader perspective. They do not want our Government to achieve their objects and ideals.

So far as the demand for Maha Punjab is concerned I want to say that the State Government and the Provincial Congress had also submitted a Memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission favouring this demand.

Shri Bhim Sen Sachar : No. The memorandum did not favour the formation of Maha Punjab.

Shrimati Sita Devi : Well let me correct myself by saying that the State Government and the Provincial Congress wanted that the three neighbouring States be merged into one State. They held the opinion that with the formation of new State the merging States will prosper. This has all along been the policy and the outlook of the Government. I for one also never wanted that the State be divided. I am one of those who supported the demand, in the words of Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, that the three States be merged into one new State. I always remained on the look for the betterment of the country as a whole. I myself appeared before the Commission and placed the demand for the merger of three States.

[Shrimati Sita Devi]

I have, however, seen one thing strange in the Bill before us. There was a great speculation going on in the press about the Report. Some gave their leadings in the Press about the S.R.C. Report. The communal element in the State placed its own viewpoint before the public through press and platform. Demonstrations were held. Deputations and Memoranda were sent. Everything possible was done to influence the S.R. Commission. But the significant thing in the draft proposals before the House is that there has been left no room for communal tendencies to develop. The Draft Bill has washed away all their evil designs. It has not given any protection to communal forces. I welcome these proposals.

The demand of the supporters of Maha Punjab have been satisfied by the formation of five Zones. What to say of Punjab these are the proposals for Maha Hindustan. The Commission has placed before us a true picture of the things which are going to come in course of time. The Report has given a lead to the people of India to think in terms of India and the country as a whole. It has given a better perspective. It has widened our outlook and vision of thinking.

I fail to understand why some of my brethren criticise these proposals. I think they criticise for the sake of criticism. These proposals satisfy the demands of all the sections of the people in the State. I will go further and say that the Regional Committees have been formed for the interim period. These are not of a permanent nature. But there was no other better alternative for the present. These Regional Committees will not remain for long and we will have one common Council for the whole of India.

Our leaders always rise to the occasion. It goes to their credit how they dealt with the problem of the integration of States just after the dawn of Independence. The princely States were integrated in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding. The seats of Rajpramukhs were established. Now by these proposals these seats of Rajpramukhs are also going to be abolished. The map of the country is fast changing. The country is on the high road of development in social, economic and political spheres. Our Government and able leadership do not want to take any hasty step. It is moving step by step. It is pacing the road with a firm step. Our Government does not want to create any bitterness and ill-will amongst the people of the country. It wants to work on a formula acceptable to all. The draft Bill before the House is the best solution of all knotty problems facing India. India is on the march. New development is going to take place through this Bill. It has left no room for provincialism and communalism. We will begin to think in terms of India.

Now I turn to the issue of language. I think there is no such problem facing the State. The language problem has been created intentionally. It is only the vested interests that have given birth to language questions. The separatist elements do not want to lose their hold on the *gaddies* they are keeping. Britishers have gone now. There were two languages in the British regime viz., English and Urdu. No one ever felt any difficulty in learning Urdu and English. Similar is the case now. Everyone can learn Punjabi and Hindi. There is no such issue as to the language. Punjabi is the regional language. If one could learn Urdu he can learn Punjabi now. Hindi is our national language. Both can easily be read and taught. I always supported the demand for a bilingual State. Then some of my hon. brethren have referred to the question of script. But I think this is no real issue. There is no controversy over the question of language and script. It

is a fact that there are two languages Hindi and Punjabi and two scripts Devanagri for Hindi and Gurmukhi for Punjabi. One is a regional language and the other a national language. Both are to be taught to the students. I always wanted that both the languages be taught in the schools. I also wanted that there should be no compulsion whatsoever on the children to learn a particular language. The people of the State should be given a free hand to chose the language of their own liking for their children. The children should be given a choice to select the language of his own conception. The controversy over the language and script has been given impetus by the Press. People with ulterior motives used press and platform to satisfy their wrong urges and to mislead the people of the State. I think there are certain presses who give pace to separatist feelings only to please their masters or to earn good fortune. They think in terms of money and do not try to discourage disruptive tendencies. But the language question is not the real issue.

I would like to point out that about 90 per cent of the people of the State do not feel interested in Zonal Councils and Regional Committees. This is not their immediate need. They want bread to eat, clothes to wear and a roofed shelter over their heads. This is the need of the hour for them. Zonal Councils may come or go they are the least interested. The people in the State are ill fed and ill clad. It does not matter whether their children are taught in Hindi or Punjabi . Their paramount need is bread and not the language or the script. I would like to say that there are certain vested interests which are thinking in terms of the security of their *gaddies*. These interests mislead the masses. Similar is the case with my communist brethern. They talk much about the States Reorganisation Bill. They say that they have been working for the labour.

I want to tell them that I myself also work for the labour. I have organised so many unions and organisations of labour.

Mr. Speaker. The labour problem is not under discussion.

Shrimati Sita Devi : Sir, I am not discussing the labour problem. I am only referring to it. I have got a Union of Pepsu, Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. This Union covers four States. But there never arose any question of Hindu or Sikh. This Union has been successfully organised with me as President. There are no such communal feelings in this organisation. Labour ask for a better treatment at the hands of their employers. Strikes are kept. Lock-out held. We mediate to get their grievances redressed by their employers. There never arose the question of separatist tendencies. My communist brethern also work for the different labour organisations in the State. They never preach separatism in them. The labour organisations cannot remain for long if such element is allowed to raise its head. But here in this House they rise to say that they want the State to be organised on linguistic basis. There is no question here. The real problem is the development of the country economically, politically and socially. I want to tell them that we are on the march. Great changes are going to take place in the future set-up of India. We are fast approaching the target fixed by the Central Government and the Congress. We must achieve that goal. Congress toiled for the day when there would be no communal and separatist tendencies. There would be better understanding and broad

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perspective before the masses. There would be fellow feeling through the country. People would feel the charm of a common brotherhood. People will think in terms of India. There would be no provincialism. On the march to the betterment and the development of the country as a whole the demand for the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis would prove harmful. I may go further and say that these Zonal Councils and Regional Committees will have no place in the future set-up of the country. These are for the time being. I say the word time being. These arrangements are provisional and for the interim period. We are going to establish Socialistic Pattern of Society in India. When Socialism prevails no room is left for separate States on language basis or these Committees. Sir, these Zonal Councils and Regional Committees are the first steps on the road to progress. There is a heavy programme of nation building and development of the country, before our leaders. These Zones are fore-runners of the events that would follow. Our great leader Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the course of a speech at Amritsar declared that the separatist tendencies are being curbed with a firm hand. He told that India is marching forward. Ours is a great country, he said. He further added that India is going to win the goal of nation building by advancing step by step. He further added that to achieve this object the Government would not feel hesitation in taking action where necessary, in compromising, in sitting round the table for talks, in thinking for the common good of the country. At moments we will have to move slowly and cautiously, he said.

I think the Regional Committees have been formed to satisfy certain sections of people. It is only to satisfy their urges. But I must point out one thing that the hon. Members have not been informed about the constitution and the authority of these Committees. In the absence of the true picture before us we are unable to give our opinion on the working of these Committees. We hope for the good and are sure that our able and matured leadership of Pandit Pant, Pandit Jee and Maulana Sahib will give us the rules suited to all the sections of the people just as they have given these proposals. These proposals have come out of the best efforts of our revered leaders to maintain internal peace and solidarity.

I would request our leadership that such rules be framed that no communal element should be allowed to disturb the peace of the State.

Some of my hon. brethren have apprehended that the horses of two Regional Committees may not go astray by the rules and powers they are going to have. I want to clear their apprehensions by saying that our able leadership will frame such rules which would have a strong control over both the horses and the riders.

Sir, I want to give one suggestion regarding the nomenclature of these Regional Committees. I would request the Chief Minister that these should be termed only as Development Committees. No term of Hindi or Punjabi should be associated with them. Because if the term Hindi or Punjabi is prefixed with these Committees the communalists would make best use of these terms for their own communal ends. Our communal leaders would exploit these Hindi-Punjabi terms if associated with the Committees, who never fail to make use of such opportunities. These communal leaders whether they are among the Sikhs or Hindus exploit the innocent masses and sow the seeds of dissention. Therefore, I would request that these Committees should

only be called as Development Committees. Now I want to say something about the rules. I want that such rules should be framed as may be able to suppress the communal forces. Special attention should be paid while framing the rules that these should be stronger enough to control all the communal elements and even the Press, effectively. There should be no lacuna in the rules so that afterwards it may not be said that the rules are such as do not allow us to take vigorous steps to put down these communal forces. So I give you a timely warning that rules of effective nature be framed. Mr. Speaker, you might have also read in the newspapers that much is being said against this formula which is in the form of a Bill before us. In certain places strikes and Hartals have been resorted to as a protest against it. Some people are saying that the foundation has been laid for the Punjabi Suba, so on and so forth. So in this way these 'Netas' of communalism are again raising their ugly heads. My submission is that while framing the rules the activities of these 'Netas' should not be lost sight of.

Now, Sir, I want to say something about Himachal Pradesh. It would have been much better if the Himachal Pradesh had been merged with the new Punjab. But it is said that it is not being merged with the Punjab in view of the popular demand of the people. I can say it without hesitation that masses did not want to remain as a separate unit but the fact is that it were the few top leaders who did not want to merge because of their '*gaddies*'. This was the slogan raised not by the people at large but by those few who were after their 'gaddies'. A fortnight ago I have read in 'Tribune' and you might have read this news that a deputation of M.L.A.s has met the Congress High Command that the people want to be merged with the Punjab. So this is a clear proof of the fact that Himachal Pradesh has been left out not in deference to the popular voice but because of certain political considerations. Sir, I want that Himachal Pradesh should also be merged with Punjab immediately. (*At this stage bell was rung and red light was shown*). Sir, I may be given a minute or two as I have to say one thing which is very important. Sir, the Bill which is before the House is so good as it does not require any opposition. Our leaders have given a very good solution in view of the situation and commotion created by this problem in the country and the States. No other solution would have been better in view of the situation prevalent in the country. But I want to sound a note of warning that if the communal forces are not suppressed with a strong hand then this beautiful solution would become ugly. Sir, I want to give another suggestion in this connection. A Committee of this House should be formed and members of the opposition party should also be associated with it, and this Committee should move from place to place, hold meetings and tell the public the pros and cons of this formula. The masses should be fully acquainted with this plan so that the communalists should not be able to exploit them. The people should be assured that neither the Sikhs nor the Hindus would swallow each other. I would also request the members of the Assembly and especially to those belonging to the Congress party that they should also not talk and think in terms of Hindus and Sikhs. If we want to root out communalism, then we must give the lead and should not think in terms of Hindus and Sikhs. With due respect and apologies I am constrained to remark that this disease is rampant at present. We must create a sense of brotherhood. Everybody knows what is going on at the border and I want to........ (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker : Perhaps you have not seen the red light which indicates that you have taken much more time than was due. Please resume your seat now as I have to accommodate so many other members also.

Shrimati Sita Devi : Sir, I could not see as I had been interrupted by certain members and my attention had been diverted. In the end, Sir, I thank you and resume my seat.

Sardar Waryam Singh (Amritsar) (*Punjabi*): Mr. Speaker, I would say at the outset that I like this Bill which is before the House for consideration. I like this Bill not for this reason that it fulfils this demand or that demand and satisfies the people in all respects but because of the fact that our leaders have given assurance to the dissatisfied and doubting people through this Bill and on this success of our leaders I hail this Bill. Sir, this is not for the first time that we have reposed confidence in our great leaders but I want to draw your attention to the hard fact that the Sikhs have always stood by the respectable leaders of the country. Whenever there arose any emergency in the country the Sikhs have always risen to the occasion and did that thing whatever our National leaders wanted them to do. When the country was being partitioned the Britishers tried their best to mislead us but we disappointed them in their designs. We said that we would do that thing what our leader Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru would like us to do. Whatever we require we would get it from him. So Sardar Baldev Singh refused to side with the Britishers and said that Sikhs were not going to accept their advice. The country was partitioned and India and Pakistan emerged out of it. (*At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair*).

In India the English rulers left hundreds of princely States with one-third of the total population as a legacy with the hope that these Rajas and Maharajas would create troubles and would not come under the control of the Indian Government. They were right to some extent as the Nawab of Bhopal was conspiring with Mr. Jinnah against India at that time. But the Sikh Maharaja of Patiala State sided with India and in alliance with the Jam Sahib of Nawan Nagar foiled that mischief which was being created in the Chamber of Princes and remained loyal to India.

Then, Sir, India had to face very difficult problems after the partition which were satisfactorily solved by Sardar Patel. Now for some time past the question of redistribution of States on linguistic basis has been hanging fire and the eyes of the whole world were rivetted upon our great leader Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who is known for his ability in finding out the right solution of the most complicated international problems. Then, Sir, look at us that in spite of the fact that all over the country states have been formed on the basis of language we placed full confidence in our leader without creating any ballyhoo. Even now when the Akali demand for Punjabi Suba has been turned down by the Government we have implicit faith in Pandit Nehru and will gladly accept whatever decision is taken by him. Sir, you may, in these circumstances, judge whether any community can show greater spirit of patriotism than this ? Hindus and Sikhs have always lived like brothers in Punjab, one elder and the other younger. The elder brother wanted Maha Punjab and the younger brother wanted Punjabi Suba. Both the brothers quarrelled over this issue and spoiled the peaceful atmosphere of this unfortunate State which is their common home. This matter was then referred to our leaders as the family disputes are usually referred to the head of the family for settlement. They said that both the communities should have confidence in them and wait their decision. The first thing that has emerged out of this confidence is the establishment of Regional Committees. We have full confidence in those committees and the Sikhs told our leaders that they want to live in India and also placed their fears before them in regard to language, services and culture. The High Command gave them a patient hearing. They

are of the view that country be divided into five zones. I think that the success of these five bigger zones chiefly depends upon the successful working of these regions. It is just possible that the states which have been formed on the basis of language may be declared as regions and the zonal councils may be converted into bigger legislatures after some time to come. If the experiment of these committees is not successful then all our efforts in this direction will go waste. The public wants assurance from the Government in this behalf. It is a great satisfaction to us that these committees will be constituted under the orders of the President of India who will make rules in regard to the functions and powers of these committees. We have been reposing our full confidence in the leaders and hope that these rules will be framed to our entire satisfaction. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the decisions of these committees will not be altered by the State legislature. I would not dwell on this point in great detail but would submit that we should see that these committees function successfully. There is no mention of the powers of these committees in the Bill. The rules in this behalf have to be framed by the President. I think that the success of these committees will depend, in large measure, on the powers which are given to these committees. The people of Haryana and Punjabi regions should feel satisfied that the Governmental work is being done according to the wishes of the people of respective regions. Therefore, I will appeal to the High Command that powers regarding Law and Order, Finance and Taxation may remain with the legislature but the remaining powers should be given to these regional committees. The decision of these committees should be binding on the legislature. There should prevail a good-will between the regional committees, centre and the state cabinet. The interests of the people of Punjab and Haryana should be safeguarded by having a Chief Minister of one zone and the Deputy Chief Minister of the other zone. Moreover, there may be common Public Service Commission for the State but two separate Subordinate Services Selection Boards should be appointed for recruitment to the respective regions. In view of the merger of Pepsu with Punjab delimitation Committee will have to be formed. There will be new election after 4 or 5 months. It would, therefore, be better if the work regarding delimitation of constituencies is completed within this period. Now the procedure has undergone a change. Firstly, proposals will be made and then published and after that public opinion will be invited. It is, therefore, necessary that the work of delimitation of constituencies is carried on carefully and in a satisfactory manner. I do not favour the idea of postponing the elections but would suggest that instead of having one Delimitation Commission we should have two or three. There should be no curtailment in the procedure and everybody should be afforded full opportunity to express his views in this connection. I do not know if Himachal Pradesh has done well or not to decide not to merge with the Punjab for the time being for their development. The Central Government has placed at their disposal 52 crores of rupees in the Second Five-Year Plan whereas an equally backward Kangra District gets only two crores of rupee from the Punjab. My hon. Friend Sardar Mohan Singh Jathedar has remarked in his speech that some people in Himachal Pradesh have spurned ministerships and seats in legislature in the interest of their people by deciding not to join with Punjab. On the other hand we find that a section of Kangra people has acted otherwise. It was meet and proper that they had first cared for the development of their own ilaqa and followed the example of their brethren in Himachal Pradesh.

[Sardar Waryam Singh]

If Kangra is fully developed it is only then that it can stand in full stature with the Punjab. There is no denying the fact that development of the hilly tracts can only be achieved through a substantial aid from the Centre. The cost of building a road in the mountaneous region is eight times more than in the plains.

Now I come to the next point. The members of the Public Service Commissions of Punjab and Pepsu are proposed to be merged. I submit that similarly the Judges of both the High Courts should also be integrated. As our Chief Minister while making the motion for the consideration of this Bill declared that he wanted to benefit all the sections of the people, I request him to please pay his attention to this aspect also as it is very important. I welcome the idea of Hindu and Sikh unity and, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sure that they will always stand united. Some hon. Members here have criticised the constitution of Regional Committees. I would ask them to desist from this. In my opinion the background of their opposition to regional committees is communal in nature. However, I submit that such conditions may be created here which should enable all Punjabees to live with dignity and honour.

Sardar Mukhtiar Singh (Moga Dharamkot) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Bill before the House is a very important one and the House should consider it calmly. There is a provision in the Bill that Himachal Pradesh will not be merged in the new State of Punjab. It is, however, provided that it will be merged after a period of five years. I do not agree with this, because Himachal Pradesh is a *pahari* and backward ilaqa and the exchequer of the Punjab will not be able to bear this burden. The cost of development there is very high. To build one mile of road in hilly areas costs as much as building of eight miles of road in the plain. I am of the opinion that hilly areas like Kanda Ghat, Simla and Kulu Valley should also be excluded from the new State of Punjab at least for 30 years if not longer. The poor State of Punjab cannot bear the burden of the development of these hilly areas. Instead the plain area of Bhakra-Nangal should be included in the new State of Punjab. In this connection I suggest that the Boundary Commission should be appointed as soon as possible.

Then Sir, there are charges of favouritism, communalism and injustice against the members of the Public Service Commission and the people of Punjab have lost confidence in them. I, therefore, propose that their service may be terminated and instead the services of the Members of the Public Service Commission from Pepsu be utilised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The hon. Member should not refer to the members of the Public Service Commission.

Sardar Mukhtiar Singh : Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I want to submit is that when the entire set up is being overhauled I feel that the Public Service Commission should also be overhauled. The people will feel satisfied if the members of the Pepsu Public Service Commission are installed here.

So far as the integration of services is concerned I understand that an Advisory Committee is being set up. I suggest that all parties should have sufficient representation on this Committee so that the services may not have any cause of complaint. I understand that there is a proposal to have five associate members for the work of *hadbandi* for their respective areas. My submission is that other sections from the Punjabi ilaqa should also be given representation so that no party should have any cause of complaint, so far as the *hadbandi* is concerned. Then, Sir, I want to submit that the Regional Committees as provided for in the Bill should be substituted by Regional Councils as the word 'Council' looks better. As regards the Bill as a whole I am neither in favour nor against it, as it was decided at a meeting of the Akali Dal held at Amritsar that we agree with the Bill subject to the changes and clarifications being incorporated in it. Therefore, I will be able to support the Bill only when Akali delegation will declare that they have received all the clarifications on the disputed points. I think that the development of Delhi area is also very necessary. Therefore, whatever area is to be added to it may be added immediately.

In the end I will submit that as the Public Service Commissions of Punjab and PEPSU are being integrated the Judges of the High Courts of both the States should also be integrated. Judges of PEPSU are highly qualified and if nothing more is possible a competitive test between the judges of the Punjab High Court and the PEPSU High Court may be held to determine their merit.

Shri Badlu Ram (Kalanaur) (*Hindi*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am surprised to hear the speeches made in the House on the States Reorganisation Bill today. There is a mention in the speeches about Haryana. What I feel is that there is some contradiction between some sections of people in the Jullundur Division whereas they are trying to involve Haryana unnecessarily. Their speeches are not based on justice. I welcome the States Reorganisation Bill which is before the House. All the people from Haryana, irrespective of their party affiliations, have welcomed this Bill. We are happy that we have been set free after one hundred years of slavery. The formation of Regional Standing Committees has gone a long way to redress our grievances. But I am surprised to find that some Members from this area have also opposed and criticised it. I wonder why an hon. Member who has been returned to this House on the strength of the votes of the people of Gurgaon District has got his heart in Ludhiana and mind somewhere in Pakistan. (*Interruptions*).

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : अंधे को अंधेरे में बहुत दूर की सूझी । A blind man has thought of a great thing.

Shri Badlu Ram : I always talk what I actually feel in my heart.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : It is the habit of the hon. Member to tell lie, (Order, order).

Shri Badlu Ram : The hon. Member need not be perturbed.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : I will set you right. You are a Jansanghi !

Shri Badlu Ram : We have already set right so many people like the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Badlu Ram : What I wish to say is that we, the people of Haryana are very happy over this solution.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words with regard to the provisions contained in this Bill. So far as the name of the Regional Committee is concerned, it wish it ought to be Hindi Region Committee. But if at all, some people object to it, then I would prefer it to be called the Haryana Region Committee. Haryana is the name of our area and our mother-tongue is Hindi. We have no communal bickerings in Haryana Prant. This fact has been admitted by one and all. Even the hon. Member belonging to the Zamindara League, Shri Sri Chand as also the Leader of the Gandhi Janta Party, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma has also expressed the same opinion. The people of this area do not entertain any communal feelings. They are true Congressites.

A reference to the state of Himachal has also been made during the course of the debate. Some hon. Members have advocated in favour of the merger of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab. We have no objection if they are willing to join us. But we are not in favour of coercion. It is our traditional heritage that we do not force anything on unwilling people. They are welcome if they choose to merge with us. They would not be compelled if they were against that idea. But I wonder why should the people living in hilly areas prefer to join Punjab when they have seen our plight during the past one hundred years. They are not oblivious of the fact that we have been subjected to so many acts of injustice during all these years. Our rights had been encroached upon. Anyhow, Sir, this is their own business to decide about their future.

It has been alleged that we have accepted this solution simply to establish our supremacy (*Chaudhar*) and capture ministerial gaddis. I wish to make it clear that there is no question of any '*chaudhar*' so far as Haryana is concerned. Everybody—child, young and old—is happy over the proposed establishment of the Regional Committees. Even the people of the Hindi-speaking areas of Pepsu are happy over their merger with these parts of Punjab. But, at the same time, we have got one objection. We wish that the Sachar Formula should not be made applicable to our region. Haryana is purely a Hindi-speaking area. The people who say that our language is akin to their's are sadly mistaken. We speak quite a different language. Just a while ago one hon. Sikh gentleman said something. I asked him to elucidate his point. He said something which was incomprehensible to me. I wonder when this is the case then why some interested people want to play with our sentiments. (*Interruptions*). We, the people of Haryana, are united and unanimous in this demand. We wish, Sir, that due regard should be paid to our representation in the High Court as well as the Public Service Commission. The people from Haryana must be taken in these important bodies.

I want to make another submission. Sirsa and Fazilka Tehsils which have been tagged on to the Punjabi-speaking area should be transferred to the Hindi zone. The people of these tehsils are purely Hindi-speaking. They use this language in their conversation and business.

In the end, Sir, I once again submit that we will welcome the people inhabiting the hilly areas to join us. But in case they are unwilling they should not be forced to join us. We are not prepared to have any truck with the people of Jullundur Division. We do not want to have them in our fold.. (*Laughter*).

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I take a serious objection to the most irresponsible words used by the hon. Member Shri Badlu Ram. I am all the more sorry that he has dared to make such remarks under the very nose of the Leader of the House. I have also got a great record of service to the country. My brother died in jail. I lost my wife while in jail and my niece too.........(*interruptions*). He has made very unwholesome and derogatory remarks. He should have been ashamed of it. (*Interruptions*).

Chief Minister: Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you, I request the hon. member Shri Badlu Ram to withdraw those remarks.

Shri Badlu Ram : I withdraw those words, Sir.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri : On a point of order, Sir. May I bring to your notice that only three Members from the Opposition have been permitted to speak on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill, whereas on the other side, i.e., the Treasury Benches there have been 16 speakers ? This abnormal ratio I have never expected in any House except in this very House. This is a very serious point, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This is no point of order.

Shri Kesho Dass (Pathankot) (*Hindi*) : It is with a view to meeting any future danger to the defence and security of the country that we want to strengthen our internal position. It was, therefore, necessary that the new states should have been reconstituted on sounder basis rather than on the basis of language or religion. The States Reorganisation Commission was entrusted to examine this question. Now the final picture has emerged and we see that apart from the constitution of new states, the country has been divided into five big zones. This is very great and wise step. Still I am of the opinion that this is also not sufficient. We should consolidate our country under one central government only without any regional governments, lest there are Jaichands who may again shatter the unity of the country. We have achieved independence after remaining slaves for centuries. We have, therefore, to make every effort to strengthen our unity and make it everlasting.

So far as the idea of Regional Committees is concerned, I welcome it. Our State has been divided into two regions for purposes of their development. We have in our State some hilly areas which are very backward and which need to be developed. I, therefore, suggest that a 'Pahari' zone comprising these areas should also be formed. If you compare the development works carried out in the hilly tracts of Punjab with those carried out in rest of the Punjab, you will find that hardly 1/5th work has been done there. Therefore, I would suggest that a third region comprising of all the hilly tracts of Punjab and the Himachal States be created. It is our genuine complaint that all the development schemes are carried out in those parts of the Punjab which are already much developed and nobody cares for the development of those areas which have been left backward. Therefore, I would suggest that tehsil Pathankot of district Gurdaspur, district Kangra, Kulu Sub-Division, Simla and Una Tehsil of district Hoshiarpur be attached to Himachal to constitute a third region. My hon. Friend, Shri Sri Chand, has rightly told that the representatives of

[Shri Kesho Dass]
the Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts take away the lion's share of the development fund themselves for the development of their districts to the detriment of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hissar and Karnal Districts. Similarly, it is our apprehension that in the proposed Hindi-speaking area the share of the hilly tracts of Punjab in the schemes for development works may not be taken away by the Haryana Prant people. In view of these apprehensions, through you Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Government of India to create another Regional Committee for all the hilly tracts in the State of Punjab, which will look after the development of its own areas.

In the end I want to impress upon the members that we can prosper by the development of our country and not through religion. We can procure all necessities of our life through the development of our country and not through language.

(*At this stage Mr. Speaker re-occupied the Chair.*)

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri (Adampur) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, the draft of the States Reorganisation Bill has been much discussed in this House. On careful examination of it we find that certain very good provisions have been made in it. It will form a salient feature of our political life. This Bill aims at abolishing feudalism which existed in the form of institution of Rajpramukhs and Up-Rajpramukhs in our country. That institution had been set up at the time when small states had been united together to form bigger states. Particularly for this provision, I want to congratulate the sponsors of this Bill. Sardar Patel had taken the first step for the abolition of feudalism and jagirdari system and this Bill is the next step to eliminate these things totally from our political life. This is a laudable step for the accomplishment of this task. All the states have been merged together in our State and they have been completely wiped out of existence. I am very happy to see this change.

I would also like to congratulate the Leader of the House for the speech made by him in this House in this connection. I consider this speech to be his masterpiece speech. I have heard a large number of his speeches but I think this is his masterpiece speech. He has put this problem in a most befitting manner before the House. I feel, that as far as the fundamentals of this piece of legislation are concerned, there does not seem to be any flaw. There are certain shortcomings in this Bill about which I shall try to discuss afterwards, but there is nothing wrong in its fundamentals. I am very much pleased when I say so. Now, I shall point out the drawbacks contained in this Bill to the House which I hope will purge this Bill of all its shortcomings. The first shortcoming in this Bill is that it does not provide for any safeguard for the surplus staff which will be thrown out of employment as a result of the abolition of feudalism. There is no doubt that an advisory committee will be constituted for this purpose. High services like the people of I. C. S. and I. A. S. cadres and the Heads of the Police services would be accommodated somewhere else, but the poor clerical staff, which is apt to become surplus with this merger, will be given no alternative employment. I want to place certain constructive proposals before the House for removing this shortcoming contained in this Legislation. Arrangements should be made for training these persons, who are going to be declared surplus, for exploring the mineral wealth of our State. The hilly tracts of our State are full of these minerals. A large number of these persons can be absorbed, if rich mineral

resources of our State are properly tapped. My hon. Friends from district Kangra have many a times told the House in their speeches, how rich is their district with different kinds of minerals and many types of industries can be set up there for the development of our State. But so far no efforts have been made by our Government to tap these resources. If some institution is set up to train these persons on scientific basis for the exploration of these mineral resources, a large number of them will be employed in this way. The remaining persons can be absorbed in cottage industries proposed to be started in our Second Five-Year Plan. Our Finance Minister has already explained the Government's policy in this respect that the Government is in favour of giving impetus to cottage industries and not heavy industries for the time being. Therefore, a large number of these persons can be absorbed in cottage industries, if they are helped financially by the State for starting these cottage industries. Further through this Bill dyarchy is being set up. A tall talk is being made about democracy but we find that it is on its last legs. The majority has finished the minority by dominating it. Even the fundamentals of this system are wrong. Does it not amount to injustice with the minority when some legislation is enacted by the majority party by getting 51 votes against 49 or 55 against 45 ? There should be unanimity in such matters. But we find that some times Opposition is totally neglected and no regard is paid to their views.

Even in this House the majority party takes good care to see that the opposition here has little chance to have a say in important matters. But we are those who have always revolted against tyranny and we will not rest till there is proper balance between majority and minority.

Mr. Speaker : I would request the hon. Member to leave this discourse on majority and minority and speak on the Bill.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri : I am speaking on this Bill. There is a mention of Legislative Assembly in it and if you like me to do so, I can quote lines and words of the Bill. It is not as good as we have wished it to be, still the motives behind are good no doubt. But it has certain shortcomings also which must be pointed out. I have respect for this Government, for the building of which mine is no mean contribution which I made during the days when we were not estranged from each other, though now I am trying to be nearer to them.

(*Applause from Congress Benches*).

There are certain aspects of the Bill which need our attention. One such aspect is that of the Public Service Commission. The creation of these Commissions has been a happy idea. But day in and day out people continue bringing pressure to bear upon them. I need not name anybody but these Commissions have no independent opinion. There are certain other drawbacks also. I would like to see some of the legislators whether from the Upper House or from this Assembly, associated with the Public Service Commission. At the time of making appointments, these people might be called for a day or two. It would be better still if the head of the particular Department is also associated with these appointments.

[Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri]

Another thing that I would like to point out is that we have forgotten the principle of decentralisation. I have certain very nice speeches of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in which they have stressed the need for decentralisation. The zones that you are going to create now should have full-fledged autonomy. Otherwise what is the idea of increasing so much of expenditure while their work could be done by the Ministers' or Chief Ministers' Conferences. There will be their own permanent Secretariats, Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, etc. Although the expenditure on the Secretariat side will be borne by the Centre, yet that will also be a burden on the finances of this country. These zones have been given four subjects, viz., Linguistic Minorities, Inter-state Transport, Social Planning and Economic Planning. These could easily be taken up by the Chief Ministers in their conferences. There is, therefore, no necessity of zonal councils in their present form.

Then there are Regional Committees. This is revival of the system known as Dyarchy—certain subjects to be reserved while others will be transferred—which was introduced by the English. It would have been proper to merge Punjab, Pepsu and even Himachal, but we should have avoided the creation of such Regional Committees. As Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar had suggested we could include even Jammu and Kashmir to have some communal balance. This would have also solved the Jammu and Kashmir problem. We would have got a bigger Punjab where no question of Hindu, Muslim or Sikh would have arisen. We should forget thinking in these terms and only the words 'Punjabi' and 'Hindustani' should be used.

Lastly I will say something which will be of interest to all. Rajasthan, like us, will be sending 22 people to Parliament, while the members of their Legislative Assembly will be 176 as compared to 154 of ours. If those 22 M. Ps. are to be elected on population basis, then why this anomaly in the number of members of Legislative Assembly. We should also have 176 members here. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker : I suppose I should give only five minutes to each hon. Member to enable him to give only concrete suggestions.

(*The House agreed to this.*)

Shri Devi Lal (Sirsa) (*Hindi*) : Mr. Speaker, the Bill which is now before the House, has been supported by all except our Communist friends. I have also stood up to support it.

The zonal scheme, the name of which invited so much of criticism, solves all the problems of the Punjab. While our Communist friends are surprised at our support the protagonists of Maha Punjab impute political motives. I am of the view that the cause of friction was based on the problems of language but the S. R. C. stated in its Report that it was for the gaining of political power.

So we the people of Haryana Prant supported the Bill because we wanted to have our grievances redressed. We were being ignored in the past. We were being oppressed. No one ever cared to see to the comforts and betterment of our area. In accepting these proposals we see a ray of hope for our betterment. It gives us opportunity for the first time in the memory to decide the question of the much neglected area for ourselves. In the past the conditions

were such that people who were not living in the Prant were made to represent us. The people living in the other districts of the States were made our representatives. How could they think of our betterment, when they had nothing common with us. They had no sympathy with us. They did not know our practical difficulties. They did not know where the shoe pinched. This was the reason that the people of Haryana Prant were all along been complaining. They started their speeches with a line of praise and gratitude and ended with the same words, but in between they tried to lay open the difficulties of the Haryana Prant. They talked in terms of criticism. Sometimes they wanted Haryana Prant as a separate State and sometimes some other territorial adjustments. This was only due to the fact that they were not representatives of their own areas. The representatives did not watch our interests. This was the reason why the people living in Haryana took to agitation. They were made to suffer at the hands of such representation. The people of this Prant were fed up with the state of affairs. Now by the formation of Zonal Councils we will be able to send our true representatives and get our grievances redressed. We will have full opportunity in these Zones to watch our interests. Powers will be given to these Zonal Councils.

Mr. Speaker : I think the hon. Member is referring to the Regional Committees and not to the Zonal Councils.

Shri Devi Lal : Yes, Sir, I am referring to the Regional Committees.

Some of my hon. friends feel perturbed over the formation of Regional Committees. I may tell them that there would be two regions—the Punjabi Region and the Hindi Region. I also feel that the areas in the Punjabi-speaking Region has not properly been entered. Punjabi-speaking Region is formed mostly on the basis of Sachar Language Formula. Areas speaking Punjabi have been entered in this region but I find that certain other areas have also been included in this region, much against the wishes of the people of that region. There are areas which have been tagged with Jullundur Division despite the fact that they speak Hindi and Hindi is their language. I am referring to Sirsa Tahsil of Hissar District and Tahsil Fazilka of District Ferozepore. These areas speak Hindi. My Akali brethren did not want to retain this area in the Punjabi-speaking area and some of the supporters of Maha Punjab also think in the same terms. But I wonder how these areas have been included in Punjabi Region. This seems to be a derivation from the policy of the Government to make two regions one for the Punjabi-speaking areas the other for Hindi-speaking. When the Akali brethren want that no area speaking Hindi be entered into their region then why this derivation? I think there is some political consideration in tagging tahsils of Sirsa and Fazilka to the Jullundur Division. All our demands have been ignored. I, therefore, through you, Sir, want to draw the attention of the Government to look into this matter. As we know some Expert Committee will be formed to demarcate the boundaries of the States and regions. The provision for this Committee has been made in the Draft Bill. Therefore, this matter can be decided by the said Committee, before the demarcation. I think the language of the areas comprising Sirsa and Fazilka Tahsils was taken into account at the time of allocating areas to Hindi and Punjabi Regions. And our representative also did not bring this fact to the notice of the States Reorganisation Commission. But this does not mean that this area should go to a Zone not liked by the people of the area. We have got facts and figures in support of our claim that this area is a Hindi-speaking area. It can be

[Shri Devi Lall]
ascertained from the last census report. I would, therefore, suggest that the Expert Committee should examine this case based on the facts and figures before demarcation. If it is proved that the area is not Punjabi-speaking then I would request that this area be not included in the Punjabi Region and be kept in the Hindi Region. If for certain political reasons it may not be possible for the Expert Committee to accept this proposal then these areas be declared bilingual. It is an admitted fact that Sirsa Tahsil have language affinities with Hissar and Fazilka with Ganga Nagar, and their language is Hindi.

Some of my friends have talked much about the States Reorganisation proposals, but I must say that they have talked with some mental reservations. They do not like to talk in clear terms. They try to mislead people. I, therefore, through you, Sir, appeal to them to lay their cards on the table. They should be explicit in their speeches. They must let us know about the true picture of the formation of the Regional Committees. We apprehend something wrong. They may not try to benefit themselves at the cost of others.

I once again want to lay stress on the issue that Sirsa and Fazilka be included in the Hindi Region. This will have a great effect on the betterment of the area.

Only yesterday a deputation consisting representatives from Sirsa and Fazilka waited upon the Governor and put before him their grievances in this respect. The deputation left for Delhi to wait upon the Hon. Home Minister and to apprise him of the whole situation regarding the language of these tahsils and their inclusion in the Punjabi Region. I want to point out that some of my hon. friends have tried to mislead this very deputation. They wanted to prejudice the minds of the deputationists. This is highly depreciable. They should tell us openely why Sirsa and Fazilka are going to be included in Punjabi-speaking Region.

I extend my gratitude to the able leadership of our country for giving us such proposals. These proposals satisfy the demand of Haryana Prant to a large extent but for the exception of tahsils Sirsa and Fazilka. These can easily be included in the Hindi-speaking Region by the Expert Committee, which is to demarcate the areas of different States and regions.

Shri Kanhaya Lal Butail (Palampur) (*Hindi*) : Sir, we demanded that Himachal should be included in the new State of Punjab in the original Report submitted by the States Reorganisation Commission, but now we find that this proposal has been dropped and Himachal has been kept a Centrally administered Union Territory. It was also proposed that adequate funds would be made available for the betterment of the backward areas. A large sum of money has been earmarked for the development of the areas of Himachal Pradesh, but no such provision has been made for the development and betterment of the backward areas of Kangra. Ours is also a backward area but we have been deprived of this benefit. It has all along been done in the case of Kangra. We were being treated step-motherly in the past as well. I would, therefore, request that adequate funds be made available for the benefit and development of the backward areas of this State.

Now I come to the language question. It had been admitted that Kangra is a Hindi-speaking area. The people in that area read and write Hindi. They keep their accounts in Hindi. The languages of this area differ from the

language of Jullundur Division, but still we are tagged with Jullundur Division. We differ from the people of Haryana in language, culture and tradition. We are near to the traditions and heritage of Chamba and Mandi, but I fail to understand why we are tagged on to Jullundur Division. We requested that Himachal be included in the new State because the people of Himachal are also willing to join us and they would feel satisfied, but this has also not been done. If Himachal be merged with Punjab the language problem of my area, i.e., Kangra would be solved because Himachal and Kangra can have a region. But as the proposals are before us there is no likelihood of the merger of Himachal with the new State of Punjab. Therefore, I would like to suggest that Kangra be formed a separate region. The hilly tracts surrounding Kangra be merged with this region. These hilly areas also want to have a separate region of their own to develop themselves economically and socially. This region when formed would be a backward region but with the aid from the Centre it can develop into a developed region. If the Centre can allocate 25 crores for the development of Jammu and 23 crores for Himachal the new region can also have adequate allocation of funds for their betterment. Kangra is not less than Himachal and Jammu.

Kangra has also been ignored in the matter of development. In the 2nd Five-Year Plan Kangra will get only 1 per cent of the total allocation of Punjab and it is also doubtful whether the amount will be spent on the development of this backward area or not. I pray to God that our Government will give due share for the development of the backward area of Kangra.

In the end, I again request that Kangra be not included in the Punjabi or Haryana Region and it be formed into a separate region for purposes of development.

Shri Gorakh Nath (Narot Jaimal Singh) (*Punjabi*) : Mr. Speaker, in view of the situation created after the presentation of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission it was thought that we, the Congressmen, would feel some responsibility and give the public a correct lead but I have been surprised to listen to certain speeches. We, the Congressmen, should counteract the wrong propaganda made by certain communalists. The leaders and the party which does not give a true and good leadership cannot survive. This Bill which is before the House had given a good solution and the Akalis are feeling merry but in the Jullundur Division the Hindus are being exploited. Those people whom we thought saner are, to our surprise, now exploiting the public. This thing has been considered even in the meetings of the Congress Committees and this situation has been discussed, as to how to counteract such elements. If we did not give the public a right lead we would not survive. Sir, after listening to the speech of our Chief Minister I had thought that the House would consider this matter calmly and coolly but I find that the level of the debate in this House has gone lower. I have been surprised to see that........

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. No such remarks.

Shri Gorakh Nath : Sir, I want to submit that we should consider this matter with cool and patient mind. If we would discuss it in a good atmosphere then we would be able to give public a right lead. We should do such things as may strengthen the unity of the country. Taking into account the situation

[Shri Gorakh Nath]
created by this reorganisation problem in Bombay and certain other States. I think that our leaders have given a best solution of this problem. Without making any departure from their principles—the principles of the Congress—they have done the maximum whatever they could do in this connection. Although we do not know the correct and real picture of this formula but it has been given out in the press and has been discussed in the Akali Conference. We can only guess from the newspapers and the Akali Conference as to what it would be. As this discussion regarding this plan has not been contradicted officially we should think that the formula is the same as has been discussed in the newspapers. Now the Punjab would be a bigger State with the merger of Pepsu but Himachal has been left out for a certain period in view of the popular demand of the people of that territory. Although in this Bill it is written that Himachal would ultimately form part of the Punjab but I must say that that territory would merge only after we would think in the right direction, that is, when our communal outlook would change. Then there is a language controversy. This problem has also been solved by giving powers to the Regional Committees. Education would be given in that language which the child would understand and speak in the primary standard. But I am of the opinion that a particular language should not be thrust upon the people against their wishes. If a child goes to school either for fear of punishment by the teacher or for allurement of getting a pice from his parents, he would not learn anything. He would learn only if an interest is created in him to study. Again there is a dispute of script. Some people say that script should be different and the other want another script. I must say that this battle of scripts is nothing but a narrow-mindedness. Since olden times the script is Dev Nagri and all the religious books have been written in this script. However, I am of the opinion that both the scripts should be learnt and the heaven would not fall if this is done. Ultimately everyone would have to learn both the languages in both the scripts one as a regional language and the other as a national language. So this matter should no more be exploited. But, Sir, the real thing is that there is no problem of either language or script. If there is any problem that is of mental outlook and has been created by certain selfish elements. I have heard people saying that the Akali friends now say that this is a first step towards the attainment of Punjabi Suba. In the Punjabi Suba they want their domination. These things cannot create a healthy atmosphere. But, Sir, I am much pleased that our Government is very strong and our leaders are very far-sighted. Our Government have taken a very bold step. Our Government could not be cowed down even when there was turmoil and trouble created in certain states and SEATO, NATO etc., were also threatening India by holding conferences. (*Bell and red light*) (*The hon. Member resumed his seat.*)

Sardar Khem Singh : On a point of order, Sir. I have to request you to allow me some time to speak on the Bill which is of great importance as it concerns the interests of the people living in these two States. Instead of giving more time to the Chief Minister whose views on this Bill we already anticipate, I would request you to give me some time to speak so that I may be able to discuss this Bill from the point of view of Harijans.

Mr. Speaker : This is no point of order.

Shri Mool Chand Jain : Sir, those members who have not been able to express their views so far may be permitted to send in their views briefly in writing.

Mr. Speaker : Of course, it is a good suggestion. I have fixed the time limit with the approval of the House and am conducting the proceedings of the House in accordance with that. Those hon. Members who do not get time to speak may send in a few lines containing their views which will be transmitted to the Government of India.

Shri Teg Ram : Sir, I would request you to extend today's sitting for one hour.

Mr. Speaker : I would ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Ambala City) (*Hindi*) : Sir, I have risen to support the Bill which is at present under discussion before the House. I have not been able to understand why so much ballyhoo is being raised on the question of language. It is very unfortunate that so much importance is being given to the language problem. Previously, 'zan' 'zar' and 'zamin' were known to be the root causes of all quarrels, but now 'zaban' is also being included in this category. Now in every matter the question of language is brought on the fore front without caring to know what is in the best interests of the State. We and communal leaders seldom realise that we are going far from the path of wisdom and are ready to fly at each other's throat on an ordinary question of language. The proposed formulae is the best via media which has been chalked out by our leaders after giving good deal of thought over all aspect of the question. This formula would satisfy Punjabi and Hindi-speaking people both. In this connection I would submit that it is proposed to divide the State into two regions on consideration of administrative convenience. The work in these regions can go on smoothly if there is amity and concord between the communities. I am sorry to say that the hon. Members who have spoken here today have dwelt with this question as Hindus and Sikhs and at the same time pose to have great love for their country. I am afraid these speeches when known to the public outside would simply create bitterness in their mind. It goes without saying that suspicion, fear and mistrust are the root cause of all quarrels. I am afraid that attempt will be made by some interested persons to stain the pages of this beautiful Bill which has been drafted after giving a careful thought over this question. I do not find any reason for quarrelling over matters petty such as the nomenclature of regional committees. After all it has not been styled as Hindi Committee or a Punjabi Committee but is named as Regional Committee. If there is any objection, I would propose that it be named as East Regional Committee and West Regional Committee. There is not much controversy at present over the question of Hindi and Punjabi languages nor there has been any in the past. Sir, census is made throughout the length and breadth of country primarily with the idea of getting an insight about the conditions of masses. In 1951 when census operation were carried on some interested persons in their attempt to establish their leadership infused poison in the minds of the people and gave much importance to the question of Hindi and Punjabi language. During those days two ministers toured the provinces. One minister was pursuading the people to write Punjabi language as their mother tongue in the census forms. Whereas two or three miles away the other minister was exhorting people to write down Hindi as their mother tongue. It is the result of such propagandas that we are today face to face with such problem. The head and heart of the people are quite clear and they have full confidence in their leaders. It is the communal minded persons who fan the fire of communalism and pollute the healthy minds by injecting poison with their tongues for their personal ends. People are after all influenced by such propaganda. I fully support this Bill and hope that the House will lend its support in good spirit.

Shri Teg Ram : Sir, I have not been given any time to speak on the Bill. I would request you to give me some time so that I may be able to express my views as I have to answer my electorate when I go back to my constituency.

Mr. Speaker : Please resume your seat.

At this stage Shri Teg Ram walked out of the House as a protest.

Sardar Khem Singh : On a point of order, Sir.........

Mr. Speaker : No point of order. Please resume your seat.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) (*Punjabi*) : Sir, some of the hon. Members today made a request that today's sitting may be extended for some time, but I am sorry to say that they sometime do not care to uphold dignity of the House. They utter thoughtlessly whatever comes in their mind and have little realisation of the fact that words once uttered spread far and wide and cannot be recalled. We try to forget the mistakes of our friends which they committed in the past but they again refresh our memories of those things by their rash and ill-considered utterances. I am very happy to hear the speech of my hon. Friend Shri Bhim Sen Sachar. He has kept the level of debate very high. But at the same time I must say that I felt distressed to hear the speech of my hon. Friend Shri Badlu Ram who made pungent remarks against an hon. Member which I never expected from him. It is, however, good that he withdrew his words and I, therefore, feel somewhat relieved. Everybody should weigh each word ten times before it is uttered. I would ask my hon. Friend Shri Abdul Ghani to cast off the effect of those caustic remarks. It will be better if those words are expunged from today's proceedings. Moreover, I am sorry to say that my hon. Friend Sardar Waryam Singh has delivered an undignified speech which was opposed to Congress ideals. If he had delivered a well-considered speech it would have carried much weight. But what he said was, let the Sikhs be not insulted ; let them maintain their self respect. Then, Sir, he has accused the Congress so much that my head hangs in shame and the enthusiasm with which I want to speak has been damped considerably. Well, I set aside these things as such things do happen sometimes and take courage to reply the debate. The Bill that we have been discussing for the last two days has done invaluable service to our State and nothing could be better than this. It has solved the complicated problem thereby satisfying all the sections of the people though it is difficult to please every body. There have been suggestions about including Himachal Pradesh in the new integrated State of Punjab. I, however, want to make it clear for the information of the House that Himachal has been excluded not only for administrative convenience but the sentiments and feelings of that hilly area has also been taken into consideration. In view of this, the criticism about the exclusion of Himachal, therefore, does not behove the hon. Members. This criticism on the other hand perpetuates the long outstanding rift. I was under the impression that the speeches delivered by the hon. Members would be suggestive and make some improvement in the Bill rather than making it more complicated by destructive criticism. Truly speaking Shri Sachar has replied very nicely to the critical speeches delivered by the hon. Members sitting on the Opposite Benches. All their false hopes have been dashed to the ground. He has pointed out that if the exclusion of an area from the region was useful how was it good to include that area. I feel that 2 to 3 speeches delivered in this House were such which suggested some improvements. As regards the other speeches the hon. Members have used ' buts ' and ifs ' and have suggested

no improvements. I wish that all the hon. Members had delivered speeches with a view to improve the situation and bring about amity, peace and concord. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar's speech has simply surprised me. Shri Badulu Ram, I am glad, has withdrawn what he had said about the hon. Member sitting on the Opposite Benches. Maulvi Sahib has delivered a contradictory speech. On the one hand he criticises why the Punjabi Suba has not been evolved and on the other he suggests the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir, Agra, Delhi, Alwar, Bharatpur and Meerut, Sub-Division in a state of his imagination. I have been really unable to judge anything from his speech. I have been trying to understand something concrete from his speech but have been able to understand nothing out of it. What I feel is that my hon. Friend is frustrated. He is bold, has made sacrifices for the country's freedom and now he is making adverse criticism because of his frustration. What he has said is the index of his sub-conscious mind. When all the hon. Members are in favour of the Bill and only one member is averse to it, it means that it is the outcome of his sub-conscious mind. Perhaps, he feels that none else has made more sacrifices than he himself. I, however, overlook all this because it all appears to be due to his frustration.

Sir, now I come to Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit's speech. Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina also tried to give support to what had Sardar Harkishan Singh said. Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina in his speech criticises me about the movements of my hands while making a speech. But today he was absolutely oblivious of the criticism made by him about me and he himself during his speech made queer movements with his hands. He criticised the hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches by calling them Lieutenant Generals as if he himself was Voroshilov. The speech made by Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit was not true translation of his ideas. It appeared as if he was quoting verses from the Holy Quaran. In his speech he has quoted old stories of 1926. He perhaps does not know that at that time our leaders were struggling to get rid of the clutches of the Britishers. Even then our leaders wanted to establish peace and bring about prosperity. Now if our leaders have made some improvement in their ideas I assure the Members opposite that this change is for the betterment and will take us to prosperity. The new set up as proposed in the Bill is not based on the administrative convenience only but the sentiments of the various sections of the people and economic development have also been taken into account. And this I feel they have not done bad but it is a step in the right direction. Mr. Speaker, I do not hate the word " communism ". But my hon. Friends there are acting as petty bourgeois. They themselves are not following the principles of communism. They are talking of 30 years old things but they perhaps do not know that our leaders have taken the turn keeping pace with the time. It is very strange that in these changed times communist members are talking of feudalism. When there is some change in the policy of Russia it does not mean that the Soviet leaders give up their ideologies and principles but it is always a change for the better because the underlying idea is that of benefit of the public. Similarly our leaders are also directing all their energies and policies for the betterment of the masses. Whatever has been done by our leaders decades back it was also intended for the general good of the people. Dar Commission was also appointed keeping in view of the benefit and general good of the people. In this connection I refer to the services rendered by the late Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Pandit Nehru and Pattabhi Sita Rammaya who always kept in view the amelioration and welfare of the people. I am surprised at the criticism advanced by the Communist members who referred to things thirty years old. They

[Chief Minister]
have criticised the Akali-Congress compromise remarking that this compromise will not carry the State of Punjab forward. I would like to ask them if not compromise, will rift between us do us good. Personally, I feel that the communist members are apprehensive that if there is compromise between the Congress and Akalis, the Akalis will also join Congress and Communists will be left alone. I would, however, make it clear to them that the parties do not lose their existence if certain members leave them ; parties stand on principles and ideologies. The principles, should however, be progressive and for the good of the people and not like those of petty bourgeois. This is for the Communist Friends themselves to see whether their party liquidates or survives. It will not meet an end because we on this side of the House have consolidated or strengthened our position. Mind you, my Friends, your organisation will come to end owing to your own weaknesses and shortcomings. Why do you slash right and left? Why don't you come forward with an open mind? Why do you grumble and misrepresent things? I would like once again to refer to my hon. Friend of the Communist Party, Comrade Achhar Singh Chhina. I know that he is not jealous of anyone. He is not jealous about me at all, I know it. But what has gone wrong with him today? I was simply astonished to listen him say, "Partap Singh has not delivered any impressive speech". I know that he did not express what he actually felt in his heart. He did so simply because he had made up his mind to oppose and criticise this Bill. After all I know him for so many years. I have got a full analysis of his mind. Then don't I know his habits? I know. Yet I would like to make one thing clear to him. My Friend of course, I am addressing him through you, Sir, arguments, I mean cogent and mighty arguments cannot be found so easily. You have to strain your brain. You have to discuss the problem with your colleagues, consult reference books and take into account so many other factors like psychology, world situation and the public opinion. It is only after you have done all these things that you can build and bring forward sound arguments. (*Laughter by Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina*). My hon. Friend is laughing. Perhaps he is laughing over his own mistakes.

Well, Sir, I come to the next point. I have also listened to the speech of my hon. Friend, Comrade Ram Chandra. But I must admit that I have not liked some of his arguments. He complained that why such and such language was being forced on unwilling people. I am simply astonished to listen such an argument from a sober man like him. When he himself did not have any grouse to learn Punjabi with a view to reading the works of Bhai Vir Singh, then why should he be perturbed over the younger generations learning the same? He has bitterly attacked the Sachar Formula. But one thing I can take pride to admit is this that it goes to the credit of this great land of Punjab that nothing has been done here against the wishes of anybody. The question of coersion, therefore, does not arise. What is after all, the Sachar Formula? Sir, you are determined to strengthen the unity of the country. You are determined to bridge the gulf which separated the various communities from one another. This Formula aims at bridging the same gulf. Let me make it clear to my hon. Friends, Sir, that we are not to think in terms of today only. We have also to think of fifty years hence. Comrade Ram Chandra should not have talked in terms of momentary gains. He should think of the ultimate results. How can we expect to achieve progress when we start entertaining doubts at the very outset? What is, therefore, the harm if a boy or a girl

learns another language from the 4th standard? Do you think it will retard their mental development? No, not at all. It will, on the other hand, cultivate in them a sense of unity and love for one another.

Shri D.D. Puri has also made certain observations. He has apprehended that the two regions will have divergent views. He is of the opinion that the Regional Committees will work against one another. To elaborate his point he has characterised these two regions as two horses which will run in opposite directions. To him it appeared as if a man was riding on these two horses. He has enquired as to what will be the plight of that rider. I wonder why has he seen only the man riding on the two horses going in opposite directions. Why has he not seen the man who will be seated on the plank of the cart with the reins of both these horses in his strong hands? He should, therefore, not worry about it. That man will be strong enough to direct the horses in one and the same direction and regulate their speed (*laughter*).

Shrimati Shanno Devi : What has the Chief Minister said about the horses?

Mr. Speaker : That was for horses and not for the mares. (*Renewed laughter*).

Chief Minister : While discussing the nomenclature of the Regional Standing Committees, some hon. Members have made some suggestions. It has been suggested that these be named Eastern Regional Committee and the Western Regional Committee. I have also received a suggestion from the Hon. Shri Rala Ram in writing. He has suggested that the Regional Committees should be called Regional Development Committees. I have got that suggestion with me. I cannot say whether it will be accepted or not. But I assure him that I will make it a point to place it before the Home Minister, Pandit G.B. Pant, for his consideration. (*Interruptions*). It was obligatory on the part of all the Members to maintain the high standard of debate which was established during the last two sittings. It was the moral responsibility of all of us not to have lowered it. But I am sorry to observe, Sir, that some of my hon. Friends have not availed of this opportunity to contribute their share towards this. Perhaps they have levelled criticism simply to be pleased to see headlines in the newspapers of what they have said here on the Floor of the House. But, any how, I would like to appeal to the public at large not to be swayed away by these momentary sentiments. The consensus of opinion should not be judged from the harsh words uttered by some hon. Members. They should judge us from what we have actually achieved. We have at our heart the larger interests of the country. We have to strengthen the unity of India. And, Sir, this is a step for the accomplishment of the same object. I would, therefore, appeal to them in all earnestness to forget those few hard and bitter remarks and appreciate what has actually been achieved.

Some people have entertained apprehensions just as Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjeet has done. He has said that he has got some doubts in his mind. He has stated that they have also made no less sacrifices for the cause of the country nor will they be second to anybody in making even the supreme sacrifice in case there is any danger to India's peace. Well, I welcome his

[Chief Minister]
sentiments. Nobody is going to doubt their bona fides. But, my Friend, should at least give us an opportunity to create an atmosphere to meet such an exigency. But I know he would not let us do that. How can we expect to achieve complete unity in time of danger when we do not take steps in normal times to promote that spirit of unity amongst the people? We have, therefore, to be well prepared for any such situation lest we should be doomed. I know that my Communist Friends will simply talk tall and would not let us prepare masses for such an emergency.

Well, I am reminded of another argument which my Communist Friends have advanced. That is in connection with the question of language. What is the relation between Communism and language? I have read the works of Carl Marx, Lenin, Trotsky and even a few books of Marshal Stalin but I have nowhere found any connection between these two things at all. The question of languages in Russia seems to be irrelevant here. Although it is claimed that it is a democratic country yet it is an open secret that there has all along been dictatorship and a rule of rod. Opposition parties are there in every country. They are to be found in every district and village. But it is improper to crush them. They are not to be shot at as is a custom in Russia. Here in India we have glorious traditions. We bring them round by way of love and affection. What happens in communist countries? If somebody takes a different stand in the evening he is beheaded before the dawn of the very next morning. We do not want to resort to any such physical torture. We are a peace loving nation. We believe in non-violence.

India is rising today. We are heading step after step towards unity and solidarity of the country. We are marching towards that destination which has been laid down for us by our beloved leader, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. And today if our Friends condemn and criticise us then they are simply misguiding the people. They cannot deceive them. Take for instance, the case of a ship which has lost its balance due to sea storm. What will you do? It will be safe for you to rush to the cabin and not come out; for in the latter case you risk your life. We have to be beware of those who misguide the masses. We have to be cautious of their activities which are calculated to bring about dis-unity. Similarly, take the case of a running train. If you jump out of it, you are bound to get injuries. But if you keep on sitting in it, you are safe and appreciate the surroundings. If at all, you jump out and get injuries then you should not blame the driver because it was not his but your own fault. I would therefore urge the hon.Members not to go after the newspapers. They should avoid sending articles to the press about the speeches that they made here on the floor of the House. It is possible that their attitude may go against the efforts now being made to bring Hindus and Sikhs closer to one another. We have to build a happy and prosperous Punjab and everybody should contribute his share in this task.

I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House that they should not be led away by certain press reports or by the public statements made by certain persons. They may attach some importance to the statement made by Master Tara Singh previously but should overlook his latter utterings. I have full faith that our State has a bright future and the blood of our ancestors permeates our bodies. We must hold high the honour of this holy land of Shri Ram Chandra, Lord Krishna, Guru Nanak and Bhagat Kabir, where we have old mandirs and gurdwaras by passing this bill unanimously. I hope there would

be no dissenting voice and by doing this we will express our determination to be united and show our willingness to work for unity which is the best defence of our country. We should unanimously support this bill, as we did in the first sitting of the Vidhan Sabha during the discussion on this bill though in the next two sittings there had been some slight difference in the opinions expressed by certain hon. Members. I hope that the hon. Members, who are all patriots would rise to the occasion and pass this bill unconditionally and unreservedly with unanimous voice and show to the world outside that we hold our country high and above all other interests and how unflinching faith we have in the leadership of our country. (*Loud applause*).

Mr. Speaker: The amendments, given notice of by Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar and Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina to the first motion are out of Order. I would, therefore, put the motion to the vote of the House.

Question is—

That the Draft States Reorganisation Bill referred by the President of India for an expression of views thereon be taken in to consideration.

The motion was carried.

PART I

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part I so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Since the time at our disposal is very short the hon. Member, Maulvi Abdul Ghani may move all the amendments given notice of by him to various clauses, together and discuss them together.

CLAUSE 13 (PART II)

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : (Nuh) : Sir, I beg to move—

After part (b), add—

"(c) the territories of Himachal, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir States, Agra and Meerut Sub-Divisions, Alwar and Bhartpur of Rajasthan States."

CLAUSE 16 (PART III)

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sir, I beg to move—

After sub-clause (1) (d) add—

"(e) five members of the each State Assembly duly elected by State Assemblies."

CLAUSE 17 (PART III)

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (1), line 2—between "behalf" and "and" insert "after every two months at least."

CLAUSE 21 (PART III)

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sir, I beg to move—

At the end of sub-clause (1) add—

"and the concerned State will give full weight to the suggestions made by the Zonal Council."

Mr. Speaker, my amendment means that the merged Punjab should comprise of the territories of the States of Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal, Delhi Jammu and Kashmir States, Agra and Meerut Sub-Divisions, Alwar and Bhartpur of Rajasthan States, instead of the territories of Punjab and PEPSU only. It is not my fault if the Chief Minister, Sardar Partap Singh Kairon has failed to understand it. How can I make him understand it. I have not concealed anything. Whole of West Pakistan had been made one unit, therefore, I suggest that this side of Punjab should be made a greater (Vishal)

[Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar]

Punjab. I am purposely saying so. If this is agreed upon, it would be economically very strong. At present, there is a Sadar-e-Riasat for Jammu and Kashmir, a Leiutenant Governor for Himachal Pradesh and a Commissioner for Delhi and if these states are merged together, a great saving will be effected. But, if the States are to be reorganised on linguistic basis, I will have no objection to the creation of Punjabi-speaking State as has been done in some other states. The State of Sanyukt Maharashtra has been constituted on linguistic basis and Telengana has been attached with the State of Maha Andhra on that very basis. Why this discriminatory treatment with Punjab ? As a matter of fact I am against provincialism and zonalism. I wish that the states should be so constituted that these are very strong from economic and administrative points of view. I mean so when I say this. I have not pleaded for the merger of Kashmir with Punjab because of overwhelming majority of Muslims in that State. I do not mean to say that whatever Shri Bhim Sen Sachar did, he did for the sake of few votes, nor I would like to quote the famous story of Akbar and Birbal regarding brinjal in a plate (Thali ka Bengan), in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: Now, please speak on the next amendment and do not take all the time while discussing only one amendment.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sir, this is a very important matter and has been treated very lightly. This House should thoroughly condemn communalism and provincialism. I would say, that if at all the states are to be constituted on linguistic basis then Punjabi-speaking State may be formed as has been done in many other cases.

Next thing is that they talk a lot about Zonal Council but I do not see any speciality in it. Its Chairman would be nominated by the Central Government and some members would be nominated by the Governor. Further it would comprise of the Chief Minister and two other Ministers of each state constituting a zone. This means that this House will have no representation in that Council. Therefore, I have proposed in my amendment that we should have some representation in it. It will be seen that this Bill takes us towards dictatorship.

Mr. Speaker : That has already been stated by the hon. Member. He should not indulge in repetition.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sardar Partap Singh had also said all the things earlier. However, I want to stress that the Zonal Councils will prove useless. These will be only advisory in nature. It is but natural for them to be only advisory because their members are to be nominated. They will have no say in any matter. That is why I want some representatives of the Assembly to be taken on these Councils otherwise we will be doing injustice to these Zonal Councils. When I said that Delhi, where lakhs of Punjabi brethern have settled, be merged with the Punjab, they at once began to search for some latent motive of Abdul Ghani for giving this proposal. Why is it so? Have I done less sacrifice for this dear country than any one else ? I have always, stood by my leader, my country's leader rather the world leader Jawahar Lal. I have only Punjab's progress in my mind, a Punjab which was quite large in the past.

Mr. Speaker : Please be quick.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Sir, it is a very important problem. That is why a number of changes have been made in the time for its consideration here.

There is no light so I cannot read my amendments. It has been laid down in this Bill that the Chairman of the Council will be a Central Government Minister and may summon the Council at his will. I have suggested that he should call meeting once at least in a period of two months. After all the Council must have some sort of importance; it should not be a toy only. Our ex-Chief Minister used to be called sometimes to Delhi and sometimes to Srinagar and so they used to enjoy themselves while they accomplished nothing. Such paractices will not benefit anyone.

Mr. Speaker : Now that the light has come please wind up.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : It has been provided in this Bill that these Zonal Councils will only be advisory in nature. I want that even if these have to be only advisory Councils, the respective State Governments should attach due importance to their decisions.

(*The lights again went of*)

Then some of my friends are very pleased of the formation of Regional Committees. Sardar Partap Singh began to quote old and long history. It was stated a number of times that these Committees are the best feature of the Bill which will have no meaning without these. However their usefulness has yet to be seen but I wonder how my friends like Shri Badlu Ram can succeed in silencing the voice of the opposition by calling them names. In the end, Sir, I would say that I stand for a bigger Punjab, I stand for a bigger Punjab, I stand for a bigger Punjab!!!

(*At this Stage the lights were on*)

Mr. Speaker : So long as you remained on your feet, the darkness prevailed (*laughter*).

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : No, Sir, he darkness came with the Chief Minister while light came with me (*laughter*).

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved—

In Clause 13 of (Part II)—

after part (b) add—

"(c) the territories of Himachal, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir States, Agra and Meerut Sub-Divisions, Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan States ".

In Clause 16 of (Part III)—

after sub-clause (1) (d) add—

"(e) five members of the each State Assembly duly elected by the State Assemblies".

In Clause 17 of (Part III)—

in sub-clause (1), line 2—

between "behalf" *and* "and" insert "after every two months at least".

In Clause 21 of (Part III)—

at the end of sub-clause (1) add—

" and the concerned States will give full weight to the suggestions made by the Zonal Council".

PART II

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

After part (b), add—

"(c) the territories of Himachal, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir States, Agra and Meerut Sub-Divisions, Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan States ".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part II so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART III

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

After sub-clause (1) (d), add—

"(e) five members of the each State Assembly duly elected by the State Assemblies."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), line 2—

between "behalf" *and* "and" *insert* "after every two months at least."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

At the end of sub-clause (1) add—

" and the concerned States will give full weight to the suggestions made by the Zonal Council."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part III so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART IV

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part IV so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART V

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part V so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART VI

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part VI so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART VII

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part VII so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART VIII

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part VIII so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART IX

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part IX so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART X

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part X so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

PART XI

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Part XI so far as it relates to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

SCHEDULES 1—6

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the First Schedule, Second Schedule, Third Schedule, Fourth Schedule, Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule so far as they relate to the State of Punjab be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Title of the Bill be agreed upon.

The motion was carried.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the House having considered the Draft States Reorganisation Bill agrees with the same so far as it relates to the State of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the House having considered the Draft States Reorganisation Bill agrees with the same so far as it relates to the State of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the House having considered the Draft States Reorganisation Bill agrees with the same so far as it relates to the State of Punjab.

The motion was carried. (*Cheers, Renewed Cheers*)

(*The Sabha then adjourned till* 9.30 *a. m. on Saturday*, 24*th March*, 1956.)

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Written views submitted by Members on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill.

CHANDIGARH
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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Saturday, 23rd March, 1956

The following Members were permitted by the Speaker to submit their views briefly in writing on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill, as they could not get time to speak on the floor of the House.

1. Shri Mool Chand Jain;
2. S. Khem Singh ;
3. Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur ;
4. Shri Hari Ram ;
5. Shri Teg Ram ;
6. Shri Khushi Ram ; and
7. S. Amar Singh.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

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The following Members were permitted by the Speaker to submit their views briefly in writing on the Draft States Reorganisation Bill, as they could not get time to speak on the floor of the House.

1. Shri Mool Chand Jain;
2. S. Khem Singh ;
3. Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur ;
4. Shri Hari Ram ;

Shri Mool Chand Jain (Sambhalka) : The Bill regarding the reorganisation of States is under discussion since yesterday. The Hon'ble members have placed different view points before the House ; which can be divided under three main heads :—

(a) Those members who have supported the bill in toto.

(b) Those members who have supported the bill but with mental reservation.

(c) Those members who have totally opposed the bill.

I am one of those who supprt this bill in toto. I think it is necessary to reply to the arguments of those who have opposed it not to remove the doubts of those who have given their conditional support.

One thing which can be said without any fear of contradiction is that the boundaries of many of our existing states were rather un-natural. The inhabitants of such States always complained that the country was divided in an irrational way during the British regime and they were forced to lead a divided life. So there was a universal demand that these artificial and un-natural boundaries must be done away with so that they may also prosper and progress. Keeping this demand in view, the States reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953, which published its report in September, 1955, after putting in much hard labour.

The other thing in connection with the reorganisation of states, which is essential is the fact that new states on the basis of language have to be organised keeping in view the unity, the defence and strength of the country. But at some places ignoring these essential factors, viz, unity, defence and strength, the sentiments of fear and communal hatred have been mixed with this problem and now the national demand of "One language one State" has degenerated into its worst form of provincialism.

Those people encouraged this separatist tendency to such a pitch that they tried to use this problem of reorganisation as a weapon with which they wanted to beat the Congress and the Congress Government.

The hon. Members, who have opposed the Bill in this House, will excuse me, if I say that they have opposed the Bill simply due to the fact that the Bill has solved the knotty Punjab problem in a peaceful way and the same sort of lawlessness has not prevailed over here as in Bombay and Orissa. Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit, the Communist Member has remarked that when the report of the Reorganisation Commission was discussed in the House, the Members of Hariana Prant, Akali, Zmamindara League and Gandhi-Janta Parties opposed it. Now what has been set forth in the Bill that all these people have begun to support it ? Herein lies the granduer of this Bill. So far as it deals with the Punjab, it has brought together the people of different areas.

Maulvi Sahib has contended that this Bill has totally scrapped off the report of the S. R. Commission. The recommendations in the report have been materially changed at 5/6 places, but to a great extent in consultation

with the people concerned and also with their consent. For example the case of Loharu sub-tehsil. Similarly Vedharbh has been included in Maharashtra, Talangana with Andhra and Himachal Pradesh has been kept separate, it is all due to the mutual consent of the parties concerned. If the new idea of Zonal Councils has been included in the bill, it is simply in the interest of the economic progress of country. The provision for setting up Regional Committees has been incorporated in the bill with the idea that where separate States cannot be established, the sentiments of people of different regions have been kept in view. All the changes from the S.R.C. report are commendable and I heartily congratulate the leaders of the country for this.

Those honourable members who have supported the present bill with some reservations, have expressed their doubts regarding the set up and powers of the regional committees for the Punjab. I would say that if the establishment of regional Committees had not been incorporated in the Bill how could the people of Hariana and the Akalis have been satisfied. How could those strained relations be improved which had unfortunately developed in the Punjab. The bill provides an opportunity that Punjabees should leave their different out looks and begin to live in peace and harmony. The Hariana people are not involved in the Hindu-Sikh dispute in Jullundur Division or the controversy regarding the Hindi/Punjabi languages. But Jan Sanghis want to creat disturbances in Hariana too. I may assure the House that we would not allow this communal fire to spread in Hariana.

I also appeal to the Hindu and Sikh Congressites of Jullundur Division that they should ponder over the whole issue and should be clear in their minds that no solution could have been better than the present bill. They should also understand that if this solution would not have been put forward, but would have been the alternative ? They should approach the public of Jullundur Division, not with their backs to the wall but should take the initiative of publicity in their own hands so that the Jan Sanghites of that region may not be able to mislead the public. Mr. Speaker, if the Congress Members of Jullundur Division are not guided by such like newspapers as Partap, but by the merits of this bill, they can open a new chapter in the History of the Punjab and all of us will be able to build a prosperous Punjab in the new and progressive India.

Much discussion has taken place in this House as regarding the names of these regional Committees. In my opinion they should be named as Hindi Regional Council and Punjabi Regional Council. In stead of Committees they should be termed as Councils. With these words I support this Bill as in my opinion, it will help in establishing a socialistic pattern of society in our country, because—

(a) the institution of Rajpurmukhs is being abolished.
(b) B & C forms of States are being put an end to.
(c) Zonal councils and Regional Committees are being established and it has solved the complicated problem of the Punjab, whereby the people of Hariana also feel satisfied.

After the publication of the S.R.C. Report, our country has been put to hard test. The eyes of the World were turned towards India. It was an acid test whether the country preaching Panch Shila could solve its own internal problems of reorganisation on democratic lines.

Thanks to our leadership, our country has come out successful in this test. Hence I support this bill.

Sardar Khem Sngh 'Tung' (Amritsar) : After presenting the S. R. C. Report, the Goverment of India has taken a great and good step for the uplift of the People of India in the shape of the States Reorganisation Bill, placed before the House today. It will lead to amelioration of the lot of the poor in general and Harijans in particular. The States Reorganisation Commission has toured throughout the length and breadth of the country and it is noteworthy to state that it has suggested the re-demarcation of the country on rational basis. Therefore, I offer my sincerest congratulations to the Government of India.

There is a provision about the setting up of Regional Committees, but the Bill is silent about their duties and functions. We have gone through the Bill over and over again but we do not find any mention of reservations etc. for the Harijans. It has, however, been mentioned that the President of India will be fully competent to formulate rules for the representation of the Harijans after the passage of the Bill. In February, 1956, Congress Session was held at Amritsar and on the 11th February, 1956 processions were taken out by the pro-Maha Punjab and the supporters of the Punjabi Suba raising slogans demanding Maha Punjab and Punjabi Suba, respectively.

The Indian Schedule Castes Parties Board, Punjab, took out a procession of many thousands under my Presidentship on that date and slogans for the creation of a Harijan State were raised.

Today, the Punjab is being divided into two parts on the basis of language, it is regretted to note that we have forgotten that at the time of leaving our country, the Britishers divided the country into two parts and sowed the seed of the ruin of the country. But, today also when we have popular Government at the helm of the affairs slogans are being raised for the establishment of communal States on the basis of the language and we are thus weakening our country. There is one State and one Government for all of us. Therefore, it is hard to believe that the Sikhs are being discriminated against. We may, however, be justified in saying that injustice is being done to Harijans, as they are poor and displaced persons.

It has been explicitly provided in the Bill that a Delimitation Commission will be set up, which will reserve seats for Harijans on population basis. There will be Associate Members in the Commission. I would like that, if there were five members, at least one of them should be a Harijan, so that they may be able to prepare a correct report of the Harijans and the Harijans should get their due representation. In the end, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to give due representation to Harijans in the Legislature and safeguard their rights in the services. I ardently wish that law and order should be maintained in India so that our country may prosper. I wish that the country be kept united. Let both the languages be recognised in the State. We are ready to accept both the languages with pleasure. But we are not prepared to accept Punjabi Suba on one side and Hindi Suba on the other, particularly when a show down between India and Pakistan is always imminent. It is time to ponder over it seriously, otherwise it will be too late to retrace our steps.

I would most strongly urge upon the Government that in case Punjab is to be divided into two parts, Harijans also demand a separtate Harijan state of their own, so that they may also enjoy the fruits of freedom which they won after a hard struggle.

Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur (Ramdas) : I congratulate those esteemed leaders of the country ; Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pandit Pant and Maulana Azad for having settled this thorny problem of the reorgainzation of the States amicably and for bringing forward this Bill. I would like to submit that the underlying policy of the Bill high lights the following salient points:—

(1) that the majority should win the good will of the minority ;

(2) that foundation of secularism be strengthened ;

(3) that the country sholud be developed economically;

(4) that the golden maxim of live and let live be adopted in national life ; and I rejoice at it all the more.

Because it is based on agreement arrived at through peaceful negotiations. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely glad to note that the Congress, the State Government and the Central Government have saved us from the repetition of the holo-cost of 1947 which was every moment expected on the failure of the negotiations.

Internal disentions and fissiparous tendencies have always weakened our nation but the present Bill envisages building up a strong India nation as it presents perhaps the best solution of readjustment of the border state.

I would like to submit the following suggestions for favourable consideration of the authorities concerned :—

(1) An enquiry Committee be set up to go into the cases of the staff to be rendered surplus due to integration of the existing states into one as also the cases of promotions and confirmation of officers in both the present states of the Punjab and the PEPSU.

(2) Uniformity of representation in the Parliament to different states be provided on the population basis and the disparity of the same in different states be removed.

(3) Our border state could not be formed purely on the basis of the language but do hope our able leadership would provide for the development of the regional languages, and thereby give the people of the regions a chance to develop educationally as is the case with the people in other countries of the world.

(4) A Demarcation Committee should be appointed to demarcate the areas after thorough enquries at the spot to avoid any injustice to any area.

(5) The delimitation Committee should be appointed at an early date and its report given the widest publicity to enable the people to give their suggestions. Meetings of the people of the areas should be called thereafter and final decisions be arrived at after giving them a hearing as has been the practice heretofore.

I support the Bill and am confident that we would imbibe the spirit with which this Bill has been formulated. I pray, that God give us strength to stand shoulder to shoulder with each other regardless of caste, creed age or sex, to build the India of our dreams.

Shri Hari Ram (Dharamsala) : The most marvellous good for the unity and integrity of India was done by our Late Lamented Leader S. Patel who succeeded in abolishing hundreds of small and big states of the country situated within the Indian territory. Secondly, the S. R. C. report is a great asset, towards this end. Thirdly, our Great Leader, beloved of all, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru sponsored a still better scheme by which he divided the country into five zones. The whole of the Nation is highly indebted to this Great Leader for this great deed done towards the solidarity of the country.

Kangra District, has been all along in hot waters. Some of the political parties such as that of Akalis, of Himachal Pradesh, and some of the Hariana Prant interested people have been doing their worst to cut off Kangra from the rest of the Punjab. The Kangra people would not submit to this cruel disintegration. Hundreds of telegrams and represntations were sent to the High Command, and thrice their deputations waited upon the different leaders against this move by some Himachal Minister in collusion with some Communists of Kangra. We are highly indebted to the High Command and our Chief Minister who heard us patiently and have agreed to keep Kangra District within the Punjab State.

It is a fact that Kangra District is purely a Hindi-speaking area and would like to remain the same but it should form a separate region purely on the basis of development. Kangra is a backward district as unanimously resolved by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The Greatest need of this, district is development on each score. Therefore, while supporting the Punjab State reorganisation bill, in every respect. I would pray on behalf of the people of Kangra that, if possible, Kangra, Una Tehsil, Mukerian Sub-Tehsil, Pathankot Tehsil, Kanda ghat District may be created a separate region so that it may be able to develop itself and come at par with the rest of the State.

The Kangra M.L.As. were greatly shocked to hear the speech of S. Waryam Singh, M.L.A., from whom such a speech could never be expected. I think he took a stand rather worse than those of the communalists section of the Political World (Akalis). He suggested that Kangra should opt to go to Himachal Pradesh. This was a very strange suggestion and was really disapproved by the whole of the House specially the Chief Minister who condemned his words on this score. I may on behalf of my Kangra M.L.As. and the people of Kangra inform him that Kangra has always stuck to Punjab and can never bear the idea of being disintegrated. Kangra finds itself in great agony over the mere idea of separation. Kangra would always prefer to have its small share whatever it be, out of the development schemes while staying with Punjab.

I along with my other M.L.As. of the Kangra District strongly approve and fully agree with the S. R. bill as put before the House.

Shri Teg Ram (Khuian Sarwar) : In this Bill, Punjab has been divided into Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking regions on the basis of Sachar-Formula, according to which at that time, Fazilka Tehsil was kept in the Punjabi-speaking area. Since then the demand of the people of Fazilka Tehsil has been that the wrong done by the Sachar Formula may be undone and this area be included in the Hindi-speaking zone, and that this demand should be accepted. Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, our ex-Chief Minister, told me that it was decided that before the implementation of this formula an expert committee, after making enquiries, will report about the parts of the State to be included in the Hindi and Punjabi-speaking areas respectively. But without constituting such an expert committee and without getting its report, Hindi-speaking Fazilka Tehsil was included in the Punjabi-speaking area.

Shri Jambheshwar Sewak Dal, Abohar presenting a memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on the 12th May, 1952, demanding the inclusion of this area in the Hindi-speaking zone as the language of the major portion of the population was Hindi, gives the number of students studying Hindi and Punjabi in High, Middle and Primary Schools in sub-tehsil Abohar, as 5,758 and 1,424 respectively. These figures have not been contradicted by the Government. It shows that the number of students studying Hindi is four times the number of students studying Punjabi language. The A.D.I. of Schools Abohar, D.I. of Schools, Ferozepur, and D.P.I., Punjab, have recommended the inclusion of this area in the Hindi-speaking zone in their reports submitted to the Government.

Eighty per cent population of to-day of Fazilka Tehsil comprises of those people of Hariana Prant and Rajasthan who settled in this Tehsil during the last 80—90 years. Even now the dialect, customs, way of living and relations of people of this area are akin to the Hindi-speaking people of Hariana and Rajasthan and have ancestoral homes there. Sixty or seventy years ago when instead of Hissar, Sirsa was the District Headquarters, Fazilka Tehsil formed its part.

I may submit that the wrong decision incorporated in the Sachar Formula, be rectified and the Hindi-speaking area of Fazilka Tehsil be included in Hindi-speaking zone and thus the sentiments of the inhabitants of this area be respected.

Shri Khushi Ram Gupta (Amb) : Three great men of India were entrusted with the work of reorganising the country. Nobody can question their integrity and honesty of purpose. After traversing the whole country and interviewing the leading people of every community and putting in much hard labour, they prepared the present report and presented to it to the Central Government. The Central Government declared that the report would be enforced with certain modifications due to exigencies of circumstances. Thereafter the High Command provided opportunities to the intelligentia of every community who could see them in deputations and represent their view-points at Delhi. They gave a patient hearing to the views of the communalists and considered the matter thoroughly. Likewise, the Members of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha belonging to District Kangra, Pathankot, Kullu and Una met the Chief Minister, Sardar Partap Singh Kairon. The main objection of the M.L.A.s from Una, Mukerian Sub-Tehsil, and Pathankot was that they should be allowed to remain with Kangra as they belonged to backward and hilly areas and needed assistance for development purposes. The M.L.A.s from Kulu wanted that they should not be merged with Himachal. I cannot help praising the large- heartedness and accommodating spirit of S. Partap Singh Kairon in this connection. He advised these

hon. Members that they should at once proceed to Delhi and place their views before the High Command and also offered to inform Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant on the telephone about the purpose of their visit, and accordingly he did so. Thus all of us left for Delhi on the 7th of February, and placed our views before Pt. Pant, verbally as well as in writing. Since the bill incorporates the views of the majority of all sections of the people, therefore, the reorganisation Bill finds favour with the majority of the people of the country. In view of the foregoing reasons, I whole-heartedly support the States Reorganisation Bill.

Sardar Amar Singh (Hoshiarpur) : I congratulate the Central Government and the High Command for the Draft States Reorganisation Bill, which is under discussion of the House. This Bill has been prepared, keeping in view the present conditions of the country and after hearing each party who wanted to place his views before the High Command. Whoever wanted to say anything in connection with the reorganisation of our State was invited and given a patient hearing. This Draft Bill has been prepared after serious deliberations and perfect law and order was maintained in the country. I have also to congratulate the hon. Chief Minister who has presented this Bill to the House very ably and has won the hearts of those hon. members, by words full of love, who had great apprehensions in their minds. I would stress that Una Tehsil of Hoshiarpur District, which is a hilly Tehsil, with areas of its police stations Anandpur and Nur Pur in the plains, should not be separated from Hoshiarpur District. I would request the hon. members from Kangra District that they should also not press for the separation of that area from the Punjab region. Hindus and Sikhs are brethren, and they have been living together for the last so many centuries and I am confident they would live in full accord in future as well. With these words, I support this report.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

DEBATES

24th March, 1956

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Saturday, 24th March, 1956

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 9. 30 a. m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप के पास discussion केलिए साढ़े तीन घंटे का समय है। उस में से आध घंटा गिलोटीन के लिए रखना होगा और कम से कम आध घंटा या इस से कुछ ज्यादा वज़ीर साहिब debate का जवाब देने में लगाएंगे । फिर क्वसचन आवर भी है । तो इस तरह मैम्बरान के पास डेढ़ घंटा का समय डिसकशन के लिए रह जाएगा । (आवाजें: जनाब क्वसचन आवर डिस्पैंस विदकर दिया जाए) । अगर सब की यही ख्वाहिश हो तो क्वसचन आवर डिस्पैंस विद कर दिया जाएगा लेकिन हमारे पास कल के सवालों की लिस्ट भी पड़ी हुई है और आज की भी । इस लिए यह दो लिस्टें और 28 तारीख की लिस्ट भी 28 तारीख को करनी होगी । (To-day we have 3½ hours, time at our disposal for the discussion. Out of that half an hour is to be set apart for guillotine and about half an hour or a little more will be required by the hon. Minister to reply to the debate. Then there is the Question Hour. In this way only an hour and a half will be left for the discussion of the Bill. (Voices: sir the Question Hour may be dispensed with) If this is the sense of the House then the Question Hour will be dispensed with. But we have got the list of questions of yesterday lying unreplied. To this the list of questions for to-day may be added. On the 28th March, 1956, we will have to dispose of the two lists alongwith the list of questions for that day.

QUESTION HOUR (Dispensed with)

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is dispensed with to-day.

THE PUNJAB PASSENGERS AND GOODS TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL 1956.

Minister For Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved —

> That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

> That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister For Finance : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill.

THE EAST PUNJAB GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister For Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the East Punjab General Sales Tax(Amendment) Bill.

Mr Speaker : Motion moved —

> That leave be granted to introduce the East Punlab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Questions is : —

> That leave be granted to introduce the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister For Finance : Sir, I introduce the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

ਕਿਉਂਜੋ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਵਧ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਛੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੰਨ ਸਕਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਨਜ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪਾਲੀਸੀ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਰੇਡਿਡ ਪਾਲੀਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਾਲੋ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਾ ਕਰਦਾ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਉਲਟ ਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਗਰੇਡਿਡ ਟੈਕਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਧਾਰਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਮਾਇਤ ਹਾਸਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਸੀ। ਫਿਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਇਨਕਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਰ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਦੇ ਬਣਨ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਟਰ ਐਡਵਾਂਟੇਜ ਰੇਟ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲੈਂਡ ਬੈਟਰਮੈਂਟ ਫ਼ੀਸ ਫਿਰ ਸਰ-ਚਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਇਨਕਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਖੋ ਵਖ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਭਾਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਲ ਬਾਡੀਜ਼ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਜਸਟੀਫਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ।

ਜੇ ਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਰੱਤੀ ਭਰ ਵੀ ਇਹਤਰਾਮ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਡੇਢ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ revenue ਦੇ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੁੜ ਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰਕਤ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਓ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਕਰੋ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪੰਜ ਦਸ ਟੈਕਸ agriculturists ਉਤੇ ਲਾਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ Agricultural Tax ਲਾ ਦਿਓ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਛੋਟਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਦੇਣ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ revenue ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਘਾਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਵੇਗਾ। ਇਕ tax ਲਾਉ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਐਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ taxes ਲਾਏ ਹਨ ਹਟਾ ਦਿਓ। ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ, ਲਵੋ। ਹੁਣ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ tax ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ। ਹੋਰ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ Passengers Tax ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ justify ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡਾ ਤਾਂ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨਗੇ, ਪਰ ਘੱਟ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। Argument ਕੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਤਾਂ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਬੋਝ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਮਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਲੋਕ ਹਵਾਈ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਖ਼ੱਚਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਡਿਆਂ ਉਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਆਇਆ ਕਰਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪੁੱਛੋ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੱਡੇ ਜਾਂ ਖੱਚਰ ਤੇ ਆਉਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਛੇ ਦਿਨ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਛੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖ਼ਰਚਾ ਗਿਣ ਲਵੋ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਬੱਸਾਂ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਗੱਡਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਖਚਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਮਾਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ

ਮੂਲ ਫਿਰ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

ਨੇ ? ਕੀ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਨੇ ? ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਹੋ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ socialistic pattern of society ਦਾ ਨਮੂਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵਾਕਈ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਤਾਰੀਫ਼ ਕਰੇਗੀ ! ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ socialism ਅੱਜ ਤੱਕ ਕਿਸੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ socialism ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ Entertainment Tax ਅਤੇ Motor Vehicles Tax ਦਾ ਵੀ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਬੋਝ ਪਏਗਾ । ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਭਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ; ਭਾਰ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ । Claim ਇਹ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ 1947-48 ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ; ਬੜੀ income ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ । ਤੁਸੀਂ 1947-48 ਦੇ Appropriation Bill ਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ Bill ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੇਖੋ । ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੈਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ 1947-48 ਵਿਚ Rs. 8/9/- per capita ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਪੈਣਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ 15 ਰੁਪਏ per capita ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । Taxes ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਲਗ ਭਗ ਦੁਗਣਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਕੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ per capita income ਵੀ ਦੁਗਣੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦੇਖੋ ਕਿ 1947-48 ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ revenue ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਚੰਗੀ socialistic society ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ! ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਗੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ society ਹੈ । ਮੰਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਕੁੱਝ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਪਰ ਆਮ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹੀ society ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਦੇ taxes ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਲਾ ਲਵੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ taxes 24 ਅਤੇ 25 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਕ ਪੁਜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਲਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ 13 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ taxes ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਹੀ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਲਾ ਲਵੋ ਕਿ land revenue tax, irrigation ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ taxes, Passenger Tax, ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੇ taxes ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੋਰ taxes upper class ਤੇ ਭਾਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਕਿ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ capital expenditure ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ Appropriation Bill ਜਿਹੜਾ ਅੱਜ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੈ, ਦੂਜੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਬਿਲ ਹੈ । ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ, ਇਸ ਦੂਜੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜੁਦਾ ਹੈ । ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ rehabilitation ਦਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਵਾਲਾ industrialisation ਦਾ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ capital expenditure ਵੱਲ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਘੱਟ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਦੂਜੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਚਾਰ ਪੰਜ ਗੁਣਾ ਵਧ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ capital expenditure ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਰਕਮ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਲ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਤਵੱਜੁਹ ਦਿਵਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ capital expenditure ਲਈ 34 ਕਰੋੜ 29 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁਲ 23 ਕਰੋੜ 79 ਲੱਖ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਤਕਰੀਬਨ 11 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹ

ਗਿਆ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦੇਖੋ industrialisation ਵੱਲ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ! ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੌਤੀਲੀ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਦੂਜੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ grant ਮਿਲੀ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਵਰਤੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈ। 11 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਿਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਬਗੈਰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਵੇਖੋ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਦੂਜੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸਾਲ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮਦ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ 27 ਕਰੋੜ 48 ਲਖ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ 27 ਕਰੋੜ 48 ਲੱਖ ਵੀ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ, ਨਵੀਂ ਸਕੀਮ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਭਾਖੜਾ ਸਕੀਮ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ $\frac{2}{3}$ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ $\frac{1}{3}$ Community Development ਤੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸੇ ਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੋਈ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗੀ । ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਕਾਰਖ਼ਾਨੇ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਕਿਤੇ steel plant ਲਗ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਕਿਤੇ ਇੰਜਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ machinery ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਖ਼ਾਨੇ ਲਗ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ industries ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ।

Administration ਦਾ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸੀ । Administration ਤੇ ਐਨੀ ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀਨੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸੀ । ਫ਼ਰਕ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇੰਨਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਘਟ ਸ਼ਾਬਾਸ਼ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਹੁਣ ਕੁਝ ਵਧ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । Corruption ਅਤੇ red-tapism ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ । ਪੁਲੀਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਸ਼ੋਭਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਕਿ ਇੰਨੇ ਅਨਗਿਣਤ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਭਰਤੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ, ਕਿ ਉਹ political workers ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੀ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਲੀਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । C. I. D. ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤੋੜ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ । ਇਸ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਐਨੀ ਅਨਗਿਣਤ C. I. D. ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਦੋ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੀ follow ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਚਾਹੇ ਮਾਰਸ਼ਲ ਟੀਟੋ ਆਵੇ ਚਾਹੇ ਮਾਰਸ਼ਲ ਬਲਗਾਨਨ ਆਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿਛੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਫਿਰਨਗੇ । ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਡਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਪਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਖ਼ਤਰਾ ਸੀ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਪੈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਦਸ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਕਲ੍ਹ ਮੈਂ ਖੜਖੜੀ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਉਥੇ ਐਨੇ ਪੁਲੀਸ ਵਾਲੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ । ਅੱਧੀ ਪੁਲਸ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੀ ਫਿਰਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਬਾਕੀ ਪੁਲੀਸ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਹੀਏ ਕਿ ਹਾਂ ਐਨੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਹੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿਓ । ਗਰੇਡ ਅਤੇ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਵਧਾ ਦਿਓ, ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਰੋ । ਪਰ ਪੁਲਸੀ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

ਉਥੇ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੀ ਲਾਠੀ ਚਾਰਜ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫ਼ੀਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਝਗੜਾ ਸੀ। ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ, ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੋ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਪਰ ਪੁਲੀਸ ਉਥੇ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਾਹੁੰਦੇ। ਫੇਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ Publicity Department ਲੈ ਲਵੋ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ ਖੜਖੜੀ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ department ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਥੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੇ ਜਲਸੇ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕਰੇ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦਾ ਜਲਸਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਜੀਪਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੁੱਜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਏਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਸਾਥੋਂ ਇਸ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ। Parties ਸਭ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ discrimination ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ। Corruption ਦਾ ਵੀ ਇਹੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਨ ਬਦਿਨ ਵਧਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਈ ਮਿਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਬਰਦਸਤ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ। Passports ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ...... ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Appropriation Bill पर जो discussion होती है उस में और general discussion on the Budget में बड़ा फ़र्क होता है। Appropriation Bill पर बहस करते वक्त administrative policy या जो ज़रूरी बातें उन grants में थीं, या वे मामले जिन पर आपने अभी बहस न की हो। उन पर बहस कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में इस से पहले भी फ़ैसला दे चुका हूँ। मगर मैं देखता हूँ कि आप Appropriation Bill और general discussion on the Budget को confuse कर रहे हैं। अगर आप लोक सभा के procedure को देखें और rules को पढ़ें तो उस में यह मौजूद है कि Appropriation Bill पर बहस के दौरान पर detailed discussion नहीं हो सकती है। (The discussion on the Appropriation Bill is different from the general discussion of the Budget. While discussing the Appropriation Bill matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants or matters which have not been raised when the demands were under consideration should be debated. I have already held to that effect before now, but I find that they are confusing the distinction between the scope of the two. If they refer to the procedure followed in the Lok Sabha and consult the Rules here they will find that a detailed discussion in respect of Demands for Grants cannot be held on the Appropriation Bill.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਬੋਲ ਕੇ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ corruption ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शायद इस ख्याल में हैं कि आप चूंकि general discussion of the Budget के मौके पर बोल नहीं सके इस लिए आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं । लेकिन इस stage पर आप ऐसे ख्यालात पेश नहीं कर सकते । [It appears that the hon. Member is under the impression that he can say all these things as he could not get an opportunity to speak at the time of general discussion of the Budget. But he cannot express his views in this manner at this stage.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੱਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ reduce ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖ਼ਰਚਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ, efficient working ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਸੀ । Administration ਵਿਚ salaries ਘੱਟ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸੀ । ਪਰ ਸਾਰੀ policy ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਿਆ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਇਸ policy ਨੂੰ review ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । Appropriation Bill ਦੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵਧਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਘੱਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ output ਨਹੀਂ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਨੀਅਤ ਕਰੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਪੜਚੋਲ ਕਰੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਹਿਕਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਖ਼ਰਚਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏ । ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਸਬੀਲ ਕੱਢੀ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਨਵੇਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਏ ਜਾਣੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਕਹਿਣ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਉਹ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਮੁਤੱਲਿਕ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ administration ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । Panel of economists ਨੇ ਇਕ blue print ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਉਚੇਚਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੁਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Plan ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ ਪਰ ਇਹ administration ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਚਲੇਗੀ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ । Second Five Year Plan ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ panel of economists ਨੇ ....

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry to interrupt you, I would quote here Rule 225, sub-rules 4 and 5 which are that—

4. "The debate on the Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants

[Mr. Speaker]

covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration :

(5) The Speaker may in order to avoid repetition of debate, require member desiring to take part in discussion on Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetition of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

I have quoted this rule for your guidance.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो points general discussion के दौरान में उठाये जा चुके हैं उन की repetition नहीं हो सकती। ऐसे points जो रह गए हैं और जो public importance के हैं वह केवल उठाये जा सकते हैं।

[There cannot be any repetition of those points which have already been raised during the course of general discussion. However, such points can be discussed at this stage which have not been raised before and are of public importance.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ capital expenditure ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ revenue expenditure ਹੋਵੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ disbursement ਵਿਚ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਉਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੇ ਉਹ public importance ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ Appropriation Bill ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਰਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਥੇ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਥੇ ਨਹਿਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੀ, ਬਿਜਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੀ। ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਨਹੀਂ, education ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ backward ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਸਕੂਲ ਵੀ ਖੋਹਲਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਕ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਪੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਬੇਈਆਂ ਪੁਲ ਤੋੜ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਫੇਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ।

discrimination ਐਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ M.L.A. ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ M.L.A ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਕ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ industrial development ਦਾ ਅਸੂਲ ਹੈ। ਉਹ development ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ co-operation ਬਿਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ਲੱਗੀ। ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਝੀਏ ਕਿ all round Co-operation ਦੇ ਬਗ਼ੈਰ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਸਿਟੇ ਕਢ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਫ਼ਹਿਮੀ ਹੈ। ਚੰਗੇ ਸਿਟੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਿਕਲਣਗੇ ਜੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ co-operation ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਛਡ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਉਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ। ਜੇ 'ਕਿਸੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਤੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੈਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਮੰਗੋ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿਦ ਛਡ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਬਿਹਤਰੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

Captain Rattan Amol Singh (Molana) : Mr. Speaker, while supporting the Appropriation Bill, I wish to make a few observations.

The Irrigation Department is a department which comes into direct contact with the poor agriculturists class. The officers of this department have vast powers relegated to themselves. They generally use those powers to the detriment of the poor cultivators. They mis-use powers, mis-interpret rules and harass the poor agriculturists in many other ways.

The officials of the Irrigation Department generally feel the necessity of earth for raising and repairing canal bank roads. Well, the Canal Act lays down that where earth is to be taken from the land of a zamindar, a certain procedure of land should be observed. The officials of this Department are required first to go to the civil authorities, i.e., the Collector etc. and ask for the assessment of compensation before they can dig out earth from the land of a zamindar.

But it has been observed that this procedure is not followed and no assessment of compensation is made at any time. I will explain the practice which is followed in Jagadhri where more than 25 miles of Western Jumna Canal passes through my constituency. When the actual digging is done, green fiields are destroyed by the high-handedness of the Sub-Divisional Officers. The people who resist are intimidated. If they demand compensation, they are told "This is the work of the 'Sarkar'

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(Government). Because the 'Sarkar' wants earth, we have taken it from your land." Sir I personally feel that this is even contrary to what is provided in the Constitution, because no earth can be taken without payment of compensation. Then, Sir, digging is done recklessly and standing crops are destroyed. For such reckless digging, an additional compensation has been provided for in the rules. The earth is to be taken only after the assessment of compensation. The Canal Rules are clear that digging should not be more than one foot in depth but generally it is far deeper than this. The poor zamindar tills his soil and sows a crop. When it is ripe, it is destroyed in a ruthless manner by the officials of the Irrigation Department. The burrow-pits are dug four feet deep. With burrow-pits of four feet depth, obviously nothing remains behind of agricultural land. Sir, apart from other considerations this alone hampers the process of removal of water-logging adjacent to canals. In fact, it increases water-logging considerably because they-I mean the officials of the Irrigation Department-dig burrow-pits four or five feet deep on lands adjacent to canal Banks. They ruin the land. Sir, I must protest that the zamindars are not even paid its price. I personally feel that this is entirely detrimental to the interests of zamindars and other citizens for whose welfare we assemble here and carry on deliberations.

Sir, some years back, the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, I learn, passed an order directing that if a zamindar went to and lodged a report with any Police Station within his jurisdiction against an official of the Irrigation Department about the digging of earth in the aforesaid manner, which is a theft in the eyes of law, then it should treat it as a cognizable offence and start criminal proceedings against such an officer.

But what happens in our area ? If a person goes to a Police Station and complains against any official of the Irrigation Department, it does not take any action against that official. The complainant finds the police officials there under the influence of the Irrigation Department officials He gets no redress, no remedy and no

compensation. The small holding, which he is entitled to inherit and till, is destroyed and no price or compensation is paid to him. If any person raises an objection, he is arrested and harassed on the spot.

If any ordinary citizen of the State committed such offences as those which are committed by the officials of the Irrigation Department e. g., stealing earth without payment of price—he would have been prosecuted in a court of law and eventually sentenced Let not the rank of an official stand in the way of a fair trial, his prosecution as of others and his actual conviction.

Sir, this is a matter of vital importance. Its importance can be seen from the fact that the Pakistan Police objected to our men taking earth from a certain disputed land for repairing some Bund and that led to an exchange of fire. The Pakistan Police continued firing for a number of days. The poor man here, in our case, is crushed under the yoke of the Irrigation Department I would request the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Revenue, through you, Mr. Speaker, to hold an enquiry into this matter to find out as to why and for how long this practice has been going on. If, as a result of such an enquiry, the guilt of the officials is proved, then criminal complaints should be lodged with the police stations and they (Irrigation Department Officials) be prosecuted in courts of law just like ordinary citizens. No favouritism be shown towards them simply on ground of their being officials.

The Sub Divisional Officers of the Irrigation Department have been maltreating and intimidating the poor people. The officials of the Irrigation Department have been digging out earth from the lands of zamindars in a high-handed manner and destroying completely the crops grown on such lands and still they (Zamindars) get no compensation, although they are entitled to it.

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Sir, I personally feel that a lot of fuss is made regarding the prices of agricultural commodities—prices going up and coming down. Outward sympathy, in no small measure, is displayed for the zamindar. But what do we find in practice ? His holdings are destroyed in a vindictive manner and no compensation is paid to him. The worst type of treatment is meted out to him. Nothing can be more vicious than this.

Sir, I would restrict my observations to my constituency which forms a major part of Jagadhri. Here, I might mention that the profession of most of the people living in my area is cane-growing. This profession of cane-growing has got a very intimate connection with the politics and economy of that area and is inter-woven with them. We have a sugar mill in that area. Under the Act, the cane-growers have to supply compulsorily the produce of their fields to the mill. They cannot crush the sugar-cane themselves. They cannot sell it. They cannot dispose it

[10 a. m.] of as they like. It must, therefore, of necessity go to the mill, as required by law.

I would like to state here for the information of the House that a Co-operative Society worked for some years in that area to safeguard the interests of the zamindars, i. e., cane-growers. The supply of sugar-cane to the mill is regulated through Co-operative Societies. The mill management must, therefore, meet its demands of sugar-cane through such Co-operative Societies and cannot accept any individual cultivator's produce direct at any time.

Sir, it is an incontrovertible fact that the interests of the zamindars can be best safeguarded by a Co-operative Society of such zamindars themselves. A Co-operative Society of zamindars, on which mill-men are also represented, cannot adequately protect the interests of the zamindars as it would create a conflict of interests. Sir, I was stating that one Co-operative Society worked quite satisfactorily for some years

in that area to protect the interests of the zamindars-cane-growers. Then the political influence of the mill-people worked and the Society was dislodged. The mill-people knowing that they could not possibly have an upper-hand in the matter of exploitation of cultivators exercised their political influence over the authorities concerned and prevailed upon them to bring into existence several societies in an area where only one society existed previously. I might state here that in other parts of India, only one such society exists in each cane-growing area. But to please the mill-man, seven such societies were sanctioned here. Elections to these Societies were held and the representatives of the Ilaqa sent. But the mill-people dare not contest such elections. They did not directly fight the elections. The authorities gave them a preferential treatment. They granted the undemocratic right of nomination to the mill-owners. Now they have five nominated delegates in each Co-operative Society. Previously, they had only two representatives in the Society. There are seven such societies. So, in all there are 35 nominees of the mill-owners Then they can nominate two directors in each Society. Calculated on this basis, there are such 14 nominated directors in all. Sir, I fail to understand why should there be any nominee or representative of the mill-owners in a society which is mainly constituted to protect the interests of the cane-growers, to protect them against exploitation of the mill-owner and to work for their welfare. Sir, some sort of vicious politics is going on there. These societies are expected to protect and safeguard the interests of the cane-growers. But actually they cannot do so Fancy, a wolf is made custodian of the lamb. Fancy, the mill-man trying to run these societies for the benefit of cultivators We can see through the game

Now take the case of the officers of the Co-operative Department The Cane Commissioner, who deals with the subject of sugar-cane and sugar, is also a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Two offices have been combined

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in one man. When this officer goes to Jagadhri on tour, he does not like to stay in the Government Rest House. He likes to stay in the Guest House of the mill-owners. Probably, he is better looked after there. No wonder, he feels more comfortable there. But when he stays there, he is not easily accessible to the zamindars. The zamindars have to wait outside for a considerable period of time before they can meet him. Probably, he does not see the cultivator because his clothes are dirty and torn ! Sir, why should an officer go and stay in the Guest House of one of the two parties who have got conflicting interests ? How can the other party expect that its grievances would be redressed ? How can it expect that he would try to safeguard its interests ? Can it expect that he would give an impartial verdict ? Sir, I personally feel that this is a clear indication of the fact that the officers of the Government are in league with the mill people and help them in every direction They generally take steps which are detrimental to the interests of the zamindars. They do not try to protect their interests. They do not work in an impartial manner. The zamindars are helpless and poor people. They are in need of guidance and protection from the Government and the local officers. But in this case they are given a strange type of guidance and protection ! They are intentionally fully exposed to an industrialist's exploitation. Their interests remain unprotected. They are left to be exploited by the industrialist for obvious reasons Sir, a mill man occupies a better status and comparatively wields more influence than those enjoyed by a poor cultivator. He does not tolerate the neutrality of any official of the Co-operative Department. He intensely dislikes an official who does not take sides with him and gets that official humiliated. Those officials who do not take sides with him against the cultivator are driven out or transferred or posted at some other place at his instance. Sir. this is a sad state of affairs You can well imagine what the feelings of the poor man might be when he sees

an exhibition of this type of partiality and corruption.

Sir, I am restricting all this talk to my constituency, which forms a major part of Jagadhri Sub-Division. The point that I have now touched is of state-wide importance. The in-take of mill that I have referred to just now is 40 lakh maunds of sugar-cane from the reserve area , i. e., the area of Jagadhri and certain other areas. It takes 20 lakh maunds of sugar-cane from across the Jamuna River, i. e., the Uttar Pradesh This is over and above the supply which is locally available.

Sir, so far as I know, a cess of 3 annas per maund on sugar-cane is levied in all the States of India except Punjab State In our State also, this cess is levied, but the rate of the cess is one anna per maund While fixing the price of sugar, the fact that the mill-people had to pay the cess at the rate of 3 annas per maund was taken into account. The Government of India kept in view this fact when it calculated and fixed the price of sugar. This is the practice all over India excepting Punjab. In Jagadhri Sub-Division, it is one anna.

Then, what is the position regarding the supply of sugar-cane to the mill ? A large quantity of the sugar-cane comes during the major part of the season from the Uttar Pradesh. Well, the local supply is to the extent of 40 lakh maunds. Nothing more than that is accepted. In the local areas, a major part of the crop is not taken until early summer A large part of the crop stands, withers away and perishes It is not taken by the mill and rules are, on the other hand, clamped on the cultivator which forbid his alternative disposal of his crop. The mill people only like to oblige all those people who help them in stabbing the poor zamindars in their back. They tell those people "All-right, we can take your sugar-cane. Come along any time. Don't wait". Thus a comparison is drawn between such favourites whose crop is taken, and the other people, who are, in

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general practice, their victims and whose crop is made to stand right till summer months of April and May, when it perishes. Sir, you can well imagine the feelings of the zamindar when he is made to watch his crop perish.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we find that new taxes are proposed to be levied during the next financial year We do realise that the Government needs more money. It has proposed to levy certain taxes in order to increase its financial resources. But, Sir, I fail to understand why has the rate of cess been lowered from annas 3 to 1. It was increased to annas 3 per maund some months back but now it has been reduced to anna 1. Why has the climate suddenly changed? Sir, I would not have minded this act of charity on the part of the Government, if it had gone to the community which deserved it. Here, charity has gone to the mill owner who is rich and well-to-do. Depriving thousands of people of their well earned money with a view to oblige one man is indeed a strange charity. I think to make a charity of that type is uncharitable in itself Such charity should not go to him. The amount recovered in the form of this cess in the Uttar Pradesh and other States in India goes to the cultivator in one form or another. That is the cultivator's money and it goes to him. It is given for the uplift and benefit of the cane-growers and to improve their conditions and surroundings. Most of the money realised in the form of cess in the Uttar Pradesh is given to the cultivators through Co-operative Societies. But, here the money which should be given to the cultivators goes to the mill men. The cultivators work hard and toil and should, therefore, get this benefit. The law provides that this money must go to the cultivators. Who is he (the mill man) to receive that charity? He is not entitled to receive it. Who is he to take away the cultivator's money? He has no right to take that money.

But the fact remains that this money goes to the mill-man who at every stage tries to disrupt the economic life of the poor cultivators. Mr. Speaker, you think a *Bania* is now going to disrupt rural economy in such a manner. History has, how-

ever, recorded an unfavourable verdict on the misdeeds of such people of *Bania* mentality.

The amount of cess is something like Rs. 8 lakhs. As a matter of right—and not as a matter of favour—the cultivators are entitled to receive this amount. But not a single pie is given to them. This amount goes to the people who ruin the cultivators. This amount of Rs 8 lakhs belongs to the cultivators. The mill-men are the people who are acting as usurpers of the rights of the cultivators. There is no doubt that the cultivator is a large-hearted man. He can stand untold hardships. He can face the natural calamities boldly. But there is a limit to everything. Let not the zamindar's temper be misjudged. If the Government continues doing so year after year, or makes it a routine affair, then he will take exception to this. I know of no basis for reducing the rate of cess. I would not have raised any objection if a uniform or well-balanced procedure of taxation was evolved. The Government could have realised more amount from this source. There should have been equal distribution of the burden of taxes on the people. But here charity goes to the rich people......

Mr. Speaker. The hon. Member should touch other points also.

Captain Rattan Amol Singh : Sir, this is a State-wide scandal. I thought I might enlighten you on this point.

Mr. Speaker : But the hon. Member should not indulge in repetition. He should try to deal with other subjects also.

Captain Rattan Amol Singh : I was not repeating but putting necessary emphasis on this point which is a scandal of considerable magnitude.

Then, Sir, I wish to say something about the Community Projects. The Community Projects Administration is doing good

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work. The people have now realised that they have not to depend on the State alone for everything. They have to depend on their own muscles and efforts also. They may have to co-operate with the Government agencies in many directions and what is of greater importance in such development is their spontaneous co-operation and goodwill. It has, however, become a settled matter that in the interest of such development, a Government must combine voluntary effort of the people with its own.

Again, Sir, I must refer to my constituency. I wish to touch the question of construction of roads. Certain roads have been constructed there. But they have not been constructed in the rural areas where they ought to have been constructed. Roads coiling round the towns, mills and farms have been constructed. Thus the rural areas are not fully catered by these roads. I would have thought differently even if roads leading to the residence of the mill-owners were constructed. But they should not be constructed with voluntary efforts of villagers. Such voluntary effort is wasted to humour a single person. Village people are made to work on roads in scorching heat and told that they, by contributing such effort, are doing some sort of *Desh Bhakti* but in the end this *Desh Bhakti* ends up with a road constructed for the convenience of a big man or a mill man and the zamindar wonders as to how and to what extent his effort can be called as one in building up a new India and his own Ilaqa.

Mr. Speaker. The mill or mill-magnate must be referred to at every stage: (Laughter).

Captain Rattan Amol Singh : Sir, I think that these roads would have been constructed in a better manner by the Public Works Department during the British Regime. They built them through the P. W. D. and did not go to the villagers and ask them to come out to do *desh bhakti* of the aforesaid type. Sir, if the Britishers wanted to oblige any person, they gave him medals, decorations, titles or *murabhas* (squares of land) but now the authorities oblige certain people by constructing roads

for them with the voluntary effort of zamindars. Thus, such useless roads come into existence as a result of mis-direction and misuse of the efforts of these simple and innocent zamindars.

Mr. Speaker. Is the hon. Member talking about *murabbas* (jams) which are eaten by the people (*Laughter*) ?

An Hon. Member : Sir, he is talking about sour *chutney*.

Captain Rattan Amol Singh. Sir, I admit that a lot of improvement has been made in many spheres. Educational facilities have been extended. Poultry farming has been encouraged. But I feel that the Community Projects Administration must also take note of the fact that stray dogs are a great nuisance to the people in the villages. Stray dogs move about in every village. The Community Projects Administration must give some attention to the elimination of this problem. At present, the persons who are the victims of stray dogs have to go to the distant towns for medical treatment. I want that the Community Projects Administration should make provision in dispensaries in the rural areas for the medical treatment of those persons who suffer from the rabies The specific treatment for the rabies be provided at cheap rates. This measure is of no small importance to the people living in those areas and, therefore, full attention be paid to it.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री बालू राम (बलाचौर) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज हम 94 करोड़ रुपये के करीब की रकम को इस Appropriation Bill के ज़रिये पास कर रहे हैं। इस की मुख्तलिफ मदों पर काफी विस्तार में बहस हो चुकी है और कई ऐसी मदें भी हैं जो पहले कई demands में cover हो चुकी हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में ज्यादा कहा नहीं गया और वह भी इस बिल में included हैं। उन के बारे में मैं कुछ points अपने वित्त मंत्री जी की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। एक बात तो यह है कि जो जो रकमें जिस जिस काम के लिए रखी गई हैं वह ठीक तरीके से सर्फ की जाएं। इस तरफ उन को खास ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। वह रकमें

[श्री बालू राम]

जिस जिस काम के लिए मखसूस की गई हैं वह ज़रूर खर्च होनी चाहिएं। यह न हो कि वह साल के आखीर तक खर्च न होने की वजह से lapse हो जाएं। पहले तो हम को बता दिया जाता है कि इतना रुपया चोओं के train करने के लिए खर्च होगा और इतना रुपया tube-wells लगाने के लिए रखा गया है। लेकिन किसी पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता और अगर खर्च किया जाता है तो वह किसी और जगह पर या किसी और काम के लिए खर्च कर दिया जाता है और बाद में यह explanation दे दी जाती है कि यह काम take up नहीं किया जा सका था और इस की कोई वजह भी नहीं दी जा सकती। मैं यह समझता हूं कि लोगों को दिखाने के लिए बजट में पहले यह चीज़ें provide कर दी जाती हैं लेकिन वह वास्तव में खर्च नहीं होनी होतीं। तो इस के लिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी खास तौर पर इस तरफ़ तवज्जुह देंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं वह है पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के बारे में, जिन के बारे में पहले ही ज़्यादा ज़ोर दे कर कहा गया है। इस लिए इस बारे में मैं ज़्यादा कुछ कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझता। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के साथ discriminatory treatment होता आया है जिस की वजह से वहां कई चीज़ों में कमियां रह गई हैं। उन्हें दूर करने के लिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए। स्पीकर साहिब, पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में जो देहात बहुत दूर दराज़ पर वाक्या हैं वहां के लोगों को कुछ पता नहीं होता कि दुनिया में क्या क्या तबदीलियां आ रही हैं, कैसे कैसे नये experiments खेती बाड़ी के काम में, अच्छे किस्म के बीजों के बारे में और पशु पालने के बारे में हो रहे हैं। उन को इन से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता। फिर उन्हें स्कूलों में लड़कों के पढ़ाने के नये ढंगों का कुछ पता ही नहीं हो सकता। उन्हें कुछ पता नहीं होता कि दुनिया में कैसे कैसे तरक्की के काम किये जा रहे हैं। तो इस लिए मैं ने अपने ज़िले के Publicity Officer को कहा था कि वह publicity van लेकर हमारे इलाके के लोगों को कुछ इन चीज़ों के बारे में तस्वीरें दिखा कर बतलाया करें लेकिन वह कहने लगे कि उस इलाके में सड़कें न होने की वजह से उन की publicity van वहां पहुंच ही नहीं सकती। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह के handicaps हमारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लोगों को होने की वजह से उन्हें बैरूनी दुनिया की खबरें पहुंच ही नहीं सकतीं। यहां तक कि अगर वहां पर कोई आदमी बीमार हो जाता है तो उसे यह उम्मीद नहीं हो सकती कि कोई अच्छा डाक्टर बाहर से पहुंच सके। एक दफ़ा, स्पीकर साहिब, मेरे घर में कुछ तक्लीफ़ हो गई थी, वहां हमारे इलाके की dispensary में कोई अच्छा डाक्टर न होने की वजह से मुझे रोपड़ से एक डाक्टर लाना पड़ा था जिस पर

मुझे एक सौ रुपये खर्च करने पड़े थे। ज़रा आप सोचें कि क्या हर गरीब आदमी डाक्टर को बुलाने के लिए सौ रुपये खर्च कर सकता है ? इस तरह उन बेचारों को डाक्टरी सहायता से भी महरूम रहना पड़ता है। जो लोग गावों में रहने वाले हैं वह कहां डाक्टर को बुलाने पर सौ रुपये खर्च कर सकते हैं ? अगर वहां आस पास की किसी dispensary में कोई डाक्टर होता है तो दवाई नहीं होती। डाक्टर कह देते हैं कि मरीज़ तो देख दूंगा लेकिन दवाई बाहर से मंगानी पड़ेगी। इस लिए मैं अर्ज़ करनो चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की सहूलतें देहात के लोगों को ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा दी जाएं। शहर के लोगों को ऐसी सहूलतें अव्वल तो पहले ही गवर्नमैंट ने मुहैया की हुई हैं अगर कहीं गवर्नमैंट की तरफ से मुहैया नहीं भी की गईं तो वहां के लोगों के लिए वहां कई private societies की तरफ से अस्पताल खुले हुए हैं और कई तालीमी अदारे खुले हुये हैं जिन से वह लोग फायदा उठा सकते हैं। उन्हें कई तरह की facilities मिली हुई हैं जो कि देहात के लोगों को नहीं मिलतीं। इस लिए अब यह सब सहूलतें पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में दी जानी चाहिएं ताकि वह भी बाकी इलाकों के लोगों के बराबर आ कर आगे चल सकें। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी वजारत से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह हरियाने के भाईयों ने अपना इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाने की वजह से पंजाब से अलग हो जाने की मांग की थी और उन की इस मांग को सुना गया है इसी तरह इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोग भी पंजाब से अलग हो जाने की मांग करने लग पड़ेंगे। इस लिए उन सब इलाकों को आगे लाने की कोशिश की जाए। यह हमारी गवर्नमैंट के लिए बड़ी credit की बात होगी।

स्पीकर साहिब, अब मैं कुछ irrigation के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। Irrigation Department ने हमारे इलाके के लोगों की जमीन नहरों के लिए ली थी लेकिन अब तक उन में से कई लोगों को उन ज़मीनों की compensation नहीं दी गई। यह ठीक है कि पहले कुछ कानूनी वजूहात से यह रुकी रही थीं लेकिन वह चीज़ अब नहीं रही। इस लिए उन्हें यह compensation जल्दी मिलनी चाहिए। कई लोगों को उन की उन ज़मीनों में जो फसलें खड़ी थीं उन फसलों की compensation भी अभी तक नहीं मिल सकी। कई लोगों की ज़मीनों से भट्टों के लिए मिट्टी ली गई थी उस की compensation भी आज तक उन्हें नहीं दी गई। गवर्नमैंट को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। अनपढ़ होने की वजह से बहुत से लोगों को यह भी पता नहीं होता कि compensation लेने के लिये किस दफ़तर में जाना है और कहां application देनी है। मैं कई ऐसे आदमियों को तो वज़ीर

[श्री बालू राम]

साहिब के पास ले भी आया था लेकिन उन्हों ने Executive Engineer के पास भेज दिया। Executive Engineer ने कहा कि मैं पता लगा कर बतलाऊंगा। एक महीना हो गया है; अभी तक पता नहीं लग सका। स्पीकर साहिब, आप देखें कि किस तरह एक M. L. A. इतनी देर इतने आदमियों को ले कर फिर सकता है। साधारण आदमी को तो रुपये लेने का procedure ही नहीं मालूम होता। इस के लिए मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी लोगों के claims हैं मिट्टी के या ज़मीन के उन को जल्दी से जल्दी compensation दी जानी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा जुलाई 1954 में जब बहुत ज़्यादा बारिश हुई थी उस की वजह से बिस्त दोआब कैनाल बह गई थी। वहां हमारे इलाके में जो नहर का syphon बना हुआ था, वह defective बना हुआ था जिस की वजह से वह नहर बह गई थी। नहर के बह जाने की वजह से लोगों की फसलें तबाह हो गई थीं। इस सिलसिले में जब एक deputation साबका सिंचाई मंत्री को मिला था तो उन्हों ने वायदा किया था कि जहां syphon defective होने की वजह से नहर बही होगी और उस की वजह से जो फ़सलें खराब हो गई होंगी वहां उन फसलों की compensation लोगों को दी जायेगी। यह चीज़ लिखा पढ़ी में भी आई हुई है। लेकिन, स्पीकर साहिब, बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कई बार याद कराने के बावजूद उन लोगों को आज तक compensation नहीं मिली और वह case अभी तक pending रखा हुआ है। वह लोग किस तरह से उस पानी से तबाह हो गए थे यह उन लोगों को पता है या इस महकमे के कर्मचारियों को पता है। वह syphon defective होने की वजह से टूट गया था। जब उसे देखने के लिए महकमे के अफसर वहां उस गांव में पहुँचे तो उन्हें यह पता भी नहीं लग सका था कि पानी कहां से निकल रहा है। एक घंटा भर उसे देखने पर भी उन्हें यह पता नहीं लग सका था कि पानी कहां से आ रहा है। वहां एक telephone का खम्बा गिरा पड़ा था पानी उस direction से आ रहा था। मैं ने जब उन्हें बताया कि पानी उस direction से आ रहा है तब उन्हें पता लग सका कि पानी कहां से आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जैनरल पालिसी पर बोलें, administrative cases पर न बोलें। [Please speak on the general policy and do not bring in administrative cases.]

श्री बालू राम : जनाब मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह लोग अब काम करते हैं तो उस समय लोगों की राय का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखते और पहली पुरानी policy पर चल रहे हैं ।

इस के इलावा मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ taxes के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । आज हमें socialistic pattern की तरफ चलना है और चल भी रहे हैं । तो जो luxury goods पर sales tax बढ़ाया गया है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । जो लोग luxurious life बसर करते हैं उन्हें थोड़ा बहुत गवर्नमैंट को contribute करना चाहिए । यह अच्छी बात है। मगर कुछ एक टैक्स हैं, मसलन Passengers Tax, जिन का सीधा असर पंजाब के गरीब आदमियों पर पड़ता है क्योंकि आम तौर पर यही लोग बसों पर सफर करते हैं । अमीर तो अपनी कारों पर सफर करते हैं । उन पर इस का कोई असर नहीं । इस लिए यह टैक्स कोई अच्छी बात नहीं और फिर कोई बड़ी रकम भी इस से हासिल नहीं होगी। इस लिए अगर इस टैक्स को गवर्नमैंट न लगाए तो अच्छा है ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਸਮਰਾਲਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਮੈਂ, House ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਕਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣਾ । ਸਿਰਫ਼ most important ਅਤੇ burning topics ਦਾ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ।

ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦੁਖਦਾਈ ਚੀਜ਼, ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਪਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ products ਮਜਬੂਰਨ ਵੇਚਣੀਆਂ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਬੜੇ ਸਸਤੇ ਭਾ ਵਿਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਚੰਦ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਹੀ ਉਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ 7 ਜਾਂ 8 ਰੁਪਏ ਮਣ—ਮੈਂ ਕਣਕ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ—ਵਧ ਕੇ ਵਿਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਇਕ ਬੜੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ, ਨੇ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ vigilant ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ, 10/-/- ਮਣ ਕਣਕ ਖ਼ਰੀਦਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੋ ਮਹਿਜ਼ ਇਕ show ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸੇ ਕਣਕ ਨੂੰ 6 ਜਾਂ 7 ਰੁਪਏ ਮਣ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਵੇਚਿਆ । ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ 17 ਜਾਂ 18 ਰੁਪਏ ਮਣ ਕਣਕ ਦਿੱਤੀ । Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ deny ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੀ । ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ pocket ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ exploitation ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਾਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੇਚ ਸਕਣ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਹਥ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਮਿਲੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੀ policy ਬਨਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ growers ਨੂੰ finance ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਆਪਣੀ produce ਨੂੰ market ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਾ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ against ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਜੋਗੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਣ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਨ—ਭਾਵੇਂ Agricultural Banks ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂ growers ਨੂੰ, finance ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂ godown ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਲ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਾ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਪੈਸੇ ਲੈ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਅਜ ਜੋ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ produce ਵੇਚਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਜਾਣ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ economics ਦਾ supply ਅਤੇ purchase ਦਾ ਅਸੂਲ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਅਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਚਾਓ ਹੋਵੇ । ਇਹ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ middle-men ਜਾਂ exploiters, ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿ ਲਓ, ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਕਣਕ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ 7 ਜਾਂ 8 ਰੁਪਏ ਫੀ ਮਣ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਅਜ ਕਣਕ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ? ਜ਼ਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ ਜੋ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਮਣ ਕਣਕ ਮਿੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ profit ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਅਜ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ, ਉਥੇ ਹਾਹਾਕਾਰ ਮਚਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਆਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ profit ਲਈ ਮਿਲਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੋਰ ਆਟਾ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਲਵੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ growers ਨੂੰ facilities ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ middle-men ਦੇ profits ਬੰਦ ਹੋਣ ਵਰਨਾ Marketing Committees ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਦੂਸਰੇ temporary measures ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ।

ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ officers ਪਾਸ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਨੀਆਂ facilities ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਤਨੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਤਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਆਮ ਆਦਮੀ D. C. ਜਾਂ S. P. ਪਾਸ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ । ਫਰਜ਼ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲ ਹੀ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ application ਦਿੱਤੀ । ਬਸ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਥੇ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਨੇ ordinary channels ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਤਸੀਲਦਾਰ ਜਾਂ sub-inspector ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਉਸੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਪਾਸ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ record ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦੇ । ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਦਰਖ਼ਾਸਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਾ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਨੂੰ ਰਫਾ ਕਰੋ । ਉਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਜਵਾਬ ਮਿਲੇ ਕਿ ਹਾਂ ਤੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਪਹੁੰਚੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਲਾਂ ਫ਼ਲਾਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਤਹਿਕੀਕਾਤ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਚਲੇ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੁਣੀ ਗਈ ।

ਤੀਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਖ਼ਾਸਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਦ ਤਕ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ follow ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ, clerk ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ

ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ, ਤਦ ਤਕ information ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਗਈ । ਜੋ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਫ਼ਾ ਕਰੋ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਦੇਣ ਤੇ respond ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, record ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਬਾਕਾਇਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤਹਿਕੀਕਾਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਦਸਿਆ ਜਾਏ, ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਰਫ਼ਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਅਜ ਉਹ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੀ stereotyped red-tapism ਦਫ਼ਤਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਪਹਿਲੀ mentality ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 10 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਦਾ ਫਰਕ ਹੈ, 90 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ।

ਫਿਰ ਅਜ ਤਾਈਂ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ mentality ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । Ministry ਵਿਚ change ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ expect ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ change ਆਉਣੀ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਪਿਛੇ floods ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ relief ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਏ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਮਦਦ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ groups ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਜਾਂ ਵੋਟਿੰਗ ਵੇਲੇ ਮਦਦ ਮਿਲੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੈਂ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ general policy ਹੀ discuss ਕਰਾਂਗਾ । Rule ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਸ 10 ਵਿਘੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ relief ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ । ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਹੋ ਕੇ Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਮਕਾਨ ਢਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰੁੜ੍ਹ ਗਈ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ relief ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਅਨਿਆਂ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਫਿਰ ਕਾਇਦੇ ਬਣੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਦੋ ਮਕਾਨ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਦਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ । ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਲਾਜ਼ਮਨ ਦੋ ਮਕਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਮਕਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਬਾਕੀ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੋਵੇ, 100 ਜਾਂ 50 ਵਿਘੇ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਪਾਸ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ।

ਉਸ ਲਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਾਸਾ ਹੈ fall back ਕਰਨ ਲਈ । ਫਿਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਰੀਲੀਫ਼ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਵੰਡਿਆ; ਇਹ ਇਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਦਮ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਸ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਹੜ੍ਹ ਪੀੜਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਪਰ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਰੁਪਿਆ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਪੁਰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਕਿ ਖਿਆਲ ਰਖਣਾ, ਫਲਾਣੇ ਫਲਾਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਰੀਲੀਫ਼ ਮਿਲੇ । ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਵੇਖ ਲਵੋ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਹੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਰੀਲੀਫ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਭਰੇ ਸੁਭਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਨਿਤ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਿਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਦੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ party in power ਦਾ attitude ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲਿਆ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਹਨ ।

ਅਗਲੀ ਗੱਲ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹੈ inequality of wealth. ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਬੰਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲਕ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਨਾ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ -ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ semi-government ਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ inequality ਚਲੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਅਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਮੀਰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਬਣਦੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਾਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਧਣ ਦੀ speed ਤੇਜ਼ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ socialistic pattern of society ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਕਦਮ ਚੁਕੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਢਿਲੇ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਤੇਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਚਿਰ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਲਗੇਗਾ । ਅਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਾਸ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨੇ invest ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਮਾਂ ਲਏ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਮਾਮੂਲੀ ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਨੇ 1947 ਵਿਚ ਥੋੜੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ । ਅਜ ਉਸ ਪਾਸ ਲਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਮੀਰ ਤਾਂ ਅਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਰੀਬ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ taxation policy ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਨਾਕਸ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਮੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਅਮੀਰ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਦੀ unearned income ਤੇ ਉਤਨਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ earned income ਤੇ ਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ request ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਆਮਦਨੀ assess ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ assessment ਵੇਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ earned ਅਤੇ unearned income ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ । ਫਿਰ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਫ਼ੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ, ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਸਿਨਮਾ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ unearned income ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ unearned income ਤੇ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਦੁਖੀ ਹਨ । ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਚਪੜਾਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਘਟ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ 100 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਘੱਟੋ ਘੱਟ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ 150 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ । ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਥੋਂ ਪੁਛਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬਾਲ ਬੱਚੇਦਾਰ ਹਨ, ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ ਵਧ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਤਨੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਹਨ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ । ਇਕ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਲਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਚਪੜਾਸੀ ਤਕ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਰਖਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਰਪਸ਼ਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਰੜਾ ਪਹਿਰਾ ਦੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਰੁਪਏ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚ ਨੀਚ ਦੇ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਸ਼ਲਿਸਟ ਨਜ਼ਾਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਢਾਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ।

ਇਕ ਹੋਰ vital ਚੀਜ਼ ਜਿਸ ਵਲ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ finances ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਡਾ ਹਿਸਾ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਨੰਗਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੂਬੇ ਤੇ debt ਬਣਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ debt ਤੇ ਸੂਦ ਵੀ ਦਿਨੋ ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਏਹੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਰਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਰੀਬ ਹੀ ਰਹੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਹੀ ਵਧਦਾ ਰਹੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਭਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੌਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਭਾਖੜੇ ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਸਹੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਫੇਰ ਜੋ ਭਾਖੜੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਮਹਿਕਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਪਖ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਕ Inquiry Commission announce ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਇਹ ਇਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਦਮ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਪਸ਼ਨ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਪਸ਼ਨ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਹੋਰ ਬੇਕਾਇਦਗੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੂਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੇ scope ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । Bhakra Dam ਦੀ construction ਨੂੰ ਇਸ Inquiry Commission ਦੇ scope ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ 90% ਕਰਪਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਕ ਸਰਟੀਫ਼ੀਕੇਟ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਕਰਪਸ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਏਥੇ ਸਭ ਈਮਾਨਦਾਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਖ਼ੋਰ ਹਨ, ਈਮਾਨਦਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਨੰਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੇ purview ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਢਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਅਤੇ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਨੰਗਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਬੇਕਾਇਦਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਵਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਫਿਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ dyarchy ਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ overlord ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਜੈਕਟ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਰ ਜੋ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ; ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਚਰ/ਪਾਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਾਹਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ। Construction ਤੇ ਜੋ ਖਰਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੋਰਡ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਕਲਿਕ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ expenses ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ditto ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਰਚਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਦੇਈਏ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ enquiry ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦਾ element ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ non-official ਹੋਵੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਤੇ ਰਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਕਾਬਲੀਅਤ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਰਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬੋਰਡ ਨਾਲ associate ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੋ clique ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਖਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। Central enquiry ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਾਲਤ ਇਹ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਅਠਾਰਾਂ ਅਠਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਹ ਵੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਹੋਰ ਐਕਸ਼ਨ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ। Irrigation Department ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੇਕਾਇਦਗੀਆਂ ਕਲਿਕ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ S. E. ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ revert ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਤ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਦੀ 18 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਬੋਰਡ ਦਾ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੇ-ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਾ ਲੈ ਸਕਿਆ ਅਤੇ promotions, increments ਅਤੇ upgrading communal considerations ਅਤੇ political considerations ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਬੋਰਡ ਤੇ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਚਰ ਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ hold ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਜੋ P. C S. cadre ਦੇ efficient ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ revert ਕਰਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ promotion ਨਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਹ charge ਉਸ ਤੇ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ communal ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਕਈ B. D. Os. ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਦੂਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ communal ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ enquiries ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਚੁਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਐਨਕੁਆਇਰੀ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੇ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ communal ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪੁੱਛਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ B. D. Os. ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਤੰਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਲਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਧੀਕੀ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਸਰਵਿਸਾਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਬਾਓ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਉਚਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।

ਮਾਸਟਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ (ਆਦਮਪੁਰ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਕਤ ਨਾ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਚੰਦ ਇਕ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਾਰਫ਼ਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਵਲ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦਾ ਢੰਗ ਉਚਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦੀ ਮਦ ਤੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਪੈਸਾ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਕੂਲ ਹਰ ਥਾਂ ਖੋਹਲ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ education ਲਈ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬੜੀ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ। ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਵੀ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਅਤੇ ਯਤਨਾ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਹਨ। ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਹਲੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਚਿਤ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਸਮਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਬਦਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ Education ਦੀ Code ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਂਦੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੀ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪਖ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ। ਫਿਰ Education Code ਦੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਰੂਪ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜੋ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਕੂਲ backward ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਖੋਹਲੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਖੋਹਲੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹ permanent grant ਦੀ ਲਿਸਟ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਲੀ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੁਰਾਣੀ Code ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜੋ ਸਕੂਲ 1933 ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਹੀ permanent grant ਦੀ ਲਿਸਟ ਤੇ ਆ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਵੇਂ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਸਕੂਲ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਥਾਂ ਲਗਦੀ ਹੈ, ਨੂੰ permanent grant ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ।

[ਮਾਸਟਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Permanent grant list ਤੇ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਵਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਦਸਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡਾ ਇਕ ਸਕੂਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਉਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ 35 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਕਲ੍ਹ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप details में न पड़ें। यह बातें बाद में कर लेना। (The hon. Member need not go into the details. He can talk about them later on).

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਂ ਜਨਾਬ ਇਹ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ 54 ਰੁਪਏ grant ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਉਲਝਣਾਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। Managing Committee ਨੂੰ approve ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਅਜ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਬਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ permanent ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਨਹੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ Managing Committee ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਬੜੇ ਰੋੜੇ ਅਟਕਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਮੇਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਕੂਲ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ Managing Committee ਦਾ ਇਕ member ਪਿਛਲੇ 10 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ੈਲਦਾਰ ਸੀ ਉਸਦਾ ਬਾਪ ਤਹਿਸੀਲਦਾਰ ਸੀ...........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर details में जा रहे हैं। [He is again discussing details.]

ਮਾਸਟਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜਨਾਬ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ Managing Committees ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਦੇਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਕਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਵਈਆ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਲਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗੱਲ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਵੀਂ ਕਲਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ M. A ਕਲਾਸ ਤਕ ਫੀਸ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ੇ ਭੀ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ Primary Education ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖੋ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੇ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ District Board ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਲੜਕਾ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਖਾਉਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਮੇਰਾ ਬਾਪ ਸੇਪੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ

ਕਮੀਣ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਕ ਉਸਦੀ ਫੀਸ ਮੁਆਫ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ । ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ 15 ਜਾਂ 20 ਰੁਪਏ ਫ਼ੀਸ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ 30 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਪਰ ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ ਆਨਾ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਆਨੇ ਫੀਸ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫ਼ਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਾਪ ਸੇਪੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਮੀਣ ਹੈ । ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਇਕ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਫਹਿਰਿਸਤ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਤਨੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਕਮੀਣ ਜ਼ਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਥੇ ਕੁਲ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਕਮੀਣ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਪ ਸੇਪੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੁਲਕ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਵੀ ਕਮੀਣ ਜ਼ਾਤ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ Jullundur Municipal Committee ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਬਿਨਾ ਤੇ ਹਤੱਕ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਦਾ Resolution ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ practice ਚਲੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਖਾਨਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਹਤੱਕ ਆਮੇਜ਼ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਗ਼ਜ਼ਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਮੀਣ ਜ਼ਾਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਦਰਜ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ basic ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਲ ਵੀ ਆਪ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੋਈ 60, 65 ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ basic trained teachers ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ ਵੀ ਬਾਕੀ teachers ਨਾਲੋਂ 20 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਧ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ training ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਸਾਮਾਨ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ J. V., O. T. teachers ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹੀ basic trained teacher ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ teachers ਭੇਜੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ facilities ਵੀ ਦੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ teachers ਦਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ industries ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਬੜੇ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਏ ਹਨ। ਕਾਰਖ਼ਾਨੇ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ cottage industries ਲਈ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਸੇ ਵੀ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਰਖੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਭਾਈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਦਸਤਕਾਰ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਕੋਈ ਕਾਰਖ਼ਾਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਏ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ co-operative societies ਬਣਾ ਕੇ cottage industries ਚਲਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ-ਕਿ ਲੋਕ ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾ ਸਕਣ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ industry ਸੀ ਉਹ

[ਮਾਸਟਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਦਸਤਕਾਰ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਪੈਸਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਭਦਾ। ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕੋਲ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਭੁਖੇ ਮਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ co-operative societies ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਕਿ ਉਹ ਕੁੱਝ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ industries ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾਉਣ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਆਖੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਵਿਚ leather ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ industry ਹੈ। ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਸ਼ਮਾਲੀ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਚਮੜੇ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਬੜਾ ਵਡਾ centre ਹੈ। ਜਿਤਨੇ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ 1949 ਵਿਚ ਦਰਖ਼ਾਸਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਇਕ industrial colony ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਲਾਟ ਸਾਨੂੰ allot ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਲਾਟ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਦਾ $\frac{1}{10}$ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਖ਼ਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਕਰਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗਲ 1949 ਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਜ 1956 ਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਛੇ ਸਤ ਸਾਲ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਅਜ ਤਕ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਲਾਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵੀ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਗਏ ਸਨ। Meeting ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ, ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਇਕ leather market ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪਰ ਕਹਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਹੋਇਆ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ list ਮੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਵੇਖਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ... ...

Mr. Speaker: Please resume your seat now. You have started general discussion on the Budget.

ਮਾਸਟਰ ਗੁਰਬੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ: ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ 90 ਜਾਂ 100 ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਸੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ.................

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कई दफ़ा कह चुका हूं कि आप Appropriation Bill पर suggestions दे सकते हैं, detailed discussion नहीं हो सकती। आप individual demands को पहले पास कर चुके हैं और अब आप के सामने Appropriation Bill है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि यह बिल पास होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए और अगर नहीं होना चाहिए तो क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए। आप कोई fundamental चीजें बताएं और इस के खर्च के बारे में suggestions दें कि कैसे होना चाहिए। इस की implementation कैसे होनी चाहिए। इस बारे में अपनी opinion दें। मगर आप ने तो फिर बजट की discussion start कर दी है, जो कि पहले आप कर चुके हैं।

[I have told the hon. Members several times that detailed discussion cannot be held on the Appropriation Bill and they can give only suggestions. They have already voted the individual Demands and now only the Appropriation Bill is before them They can say whether the Bill should be passed or not. If not, why not. They should mention some fundamental things and make concrete suggestions regarding the manner in which this money should be expended. They can give their opinion as to how to expend the money provided in this Bill. I find that the hon. Member has started discussion on the Budget which has already been done.]

ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਲਾਲ ਉਸਮਾਨ: (ਬਿਆਸ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ Appropriation Bill ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਲਈ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ। ਪਿਛਲੀ ਵਫ਼ਾ ਬਜਟ ਦੀ disscusion ਵੇਲੇ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਵਾ ਸਕਿਆ, ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ ਦਿਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਰਸਾਤੀ ਚੋਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਰਕਮ ਵੀ ਰੱਖੀ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਰਾਏ ਵੀ ਮੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

[11 A. M.] ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਪਰਲੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੁਡਿਆਰਾ ਨਾਲਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਹਲਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਥਾਨਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਹੋਰ 100 ਮੀਲ ਲੰਮਾ ਬਰਸਾਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ ਹੈ, ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਪੁਟ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਦਰਾਬਾਦ ਤੇ ਕੋਟਲੀ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਸੂਰ ਨਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਨਾਲਾ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਾਰੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਟਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਰੇਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਟਣ ਲਈ ਛੇਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਗੋਂ ਬਰਸਾਤ ਆ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਨਾਲੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਰਾਹ, ਜੋ ਅਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ, ਬਣਾ ਲੈਣਗੇ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਘਬਰਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਸੇਵਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਵੱਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ 17 ਮੀਲ ਲੰਮਾ ਨਾਲਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਕੱਢਣ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਹੋਈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲਿਆਂ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਲਾਲ ਉਸਮਾਨ]

ਨੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ ਹੈ, ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਤਬਾਹ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਗੋਂ ਬਰਸਾਤ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਲੋਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਬਰਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਦਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਸੈਂਕੜੇ ਮੀਲ ਲੰਮੇ ਬਰਸਾਤੀ ਨਾਲੇ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਨਾਸਬ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਆਏ ਸਾਲ ਉਹ ਫੇਰ ਤਬਾਹੀ ਤੇ ਬਰਬਾਦੀ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਨਾਲਾ ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਰੇਟਨਕੇ, ਮਾਂਗਾ, ਡੇਰੀਵਾਲਾ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਪੱਕੀ ਸੜਕ ਤੋਂ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਖਲਚੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੰਘਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੇ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਤਬਾਹ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਨਾਲਾ ਰਈਆ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ, ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਦਰਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਰਕਮ ਰੱਖੀ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਅਮਲੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਦਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਪਿਛੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ 5 ਰੁਪਏ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏ। ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਪਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ Income Tax ਕਮਾਈ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਅਸੂਲ ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਗੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਾਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਆਮਦਨ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਲ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਡ ਨਹੀਂ ਭਰਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਦੇਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਚੀਫ਼ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਨਕਲਾਬੀ ਸੁਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਾਹਾਂ ਚੁਕਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਏ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਏ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਦੀ ਮੋਟਰ, ਬਸ ਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਖੱਦਰ ਦੇ ਲੀੜਿਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਉਸ ਵੱਲ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਗ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪੈਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਦਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਡਿਆਂ ਵਡਿਆਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਵਡਿਆਂ ਵਡਿਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਹਨ, ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾਣ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਲੀੜੇ ਪਹਿਨਣ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਕਸ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ

ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ । ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਆਇਆ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋ ਗਈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਹਸਾਸ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਹੁਣ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਵਧ ਫੁਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਤਰਕੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਉਲਾਹਮੇ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਲਾਹਮਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਹ ਕੀਤੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਠਾਉਣ ਲਈ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸੈਂਕੜਿਆਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੱਬੇ ਹੋਏ ਨੇ, ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਜਤਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਲਈ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਬਚਾ ਸਕੇ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗੀ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ ਤੇ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਛੱਡ ਦੇਈਏ । ਅਸੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ 1947 ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਲਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ, ਫ਼ਿਰਕੇਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਵਲ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖ ਹੋਇਆ । ਮੈਂ ਫ਼ਿਰਕੇਦਾਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਆਗੂਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਲੋਕ ਮਾੜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਗਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਲੜਾਈਆਂ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਉਪਰੋਂ ਹੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਥਲਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦੇ । ਜੇਕਰ ਉਪਰ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਾਫ਼ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਲੜਾਈ ਪਏਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਫੁੱਟ ਪਵੇਗੀ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਡੇ ਲੀਡਰ ਪੰਡਤ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਝਗੜੇ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਬਾਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਜਿੱਠਣੇ ਹਨ, ਐਟਮ ਬੰਬ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰਨੇ, ਉਹ ਪੂਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਬਾਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਜਿੱਠੇ ਹਨ । ਕੁੱਝ ਲੋਕ ਇਥੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਖੇਵੇਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਬਾਤਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਝਗੜੇ ਪੰਡਤ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਦੀ leadership ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਬਾਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਜਿੱਠੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ । ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਲੜਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ । ਅਸਾਂ ਜਲੂਸ ਵੀ ਕਢੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੀਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਭੰਗ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ । ਲੋਕ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਫ਼ਲਾਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਲਾਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਮਿਲੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾ ਮਿਲੇ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਭੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ । ਲੜਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ । ਲੜਾਈ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਧੰਨਵਾਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਲੜਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ । ਅਖ਼ੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਲ Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ : (ਰਮਦਾਸ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Appropriation Bill ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਹੈ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਹਾਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ State ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ Education, Industry, Electricity, Agriculture ਅਤੇ Road Transport ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਦੁਗਨਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਰਾ 3¾ ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਓਥੇ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਰਕਮ 9½ ਕਰੋੜ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ Projects ਭਾਖੜਾ-ਨੰਗਲ ਜਿਹੇ ਬਣ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ discuss ਕਰਨਾ ਇਕ fashion ਹੀ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ details ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ। ਕੇਵਲ ਇਤਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ Projects ਉਪਰ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹਿਰੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਖ਼ੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਵੀ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਸੂਬਾ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ State ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਦੁਗਨਾ ਤਿਗਨਾ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਹਨ ਓਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਵੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਗ਼ੈਰ ਕੋਈ State ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ State ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ Education ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, means of communication ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ facilities ਵੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ employment ਵੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ Industry ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਵੇ। ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਸਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਟੈਕਸ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਕੁਝ ਐਸੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ socialistic pattern of society ਦੇ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਲਈ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੈਠਦੇ। Passengers' Tax ਅਗਰ private transport companies ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ profit ਕਮਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਠੀਕ ਗੱਲ ਸੀ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬੱਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਰ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਅਤੇ middle ਕਲਾਸ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਹੀ travel ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ justification ਨਹੀਂ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਉਹ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਹੀ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਉਪਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। Bare necessity ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਗਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਸਾਡਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਅਸੂਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਨੂੰ ਥੱਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰ ਚੁਕਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਇਸ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਲਾਫ਼ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਅਸੂਲ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਲਾਫ਼ ਹੈ। ਏਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ Agricultural Income

Tax ਵੀ ਇਸ ਅਸੂਲ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸਾ ਹੋਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਛਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ। Public Relations Department ਦੇ ਦੋ ਰਸਾਲੇ ਜਾਗਰਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ Advance ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਤਾਂ ਹੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ article ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਆਮ ਰਸਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਮਜ਼ਮੂਨ ਨੂੰ ਛਪਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਓਹ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਰਸਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਛਪਵਾ ਸੱਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਬਚਤ ਹੋ ਸੱਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਰਕਮ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਵਿਚ contingency ਦੇ ਮਾਤਹਿਤ ਰੱਖੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਕਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਨਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਉਪਰ ਵੀ discussion ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਗ਼ਬਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਸ ਰਕਮ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਵਾਂ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਚਾ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਘਾਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਿਆਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸੱਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਕ ਤਰਫ਼ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ classless society ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ cheap houses ਦੀ scheme ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਤਰਫ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਕੋਠੀਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ—ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਰਕਮ ਇਕ ਇਕ ਕੋਠੀ ਤੇ ਲਗ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸਾ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਘਾਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ State ਵਿਚ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ profit ਸਰਕਾਰ State ਈ ਬਿਹਤਰੀ ਉਪਰ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਕਿ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵੱਲ ਇਕ ਕਦਮ ਹੈ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। Agricultural Income Tax ਦੀ ਬਾਬਤ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਛੋਟਿਆਂ ਕਿਰਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਦੀ ਛੋਟ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਛਾ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ facility ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ? ਪਖੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਦੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਤਾਰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਨ ਉਪਰ ਕਪੜਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਜ ਦਾ ਖਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਪੈਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ, ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਰਾਤ ਦਿਨ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਬਲਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਸਗੋਂ Agricultural Income Tax ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਾਰੀ ਬੇ-ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਉਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸੁਣੇ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Second Five Year Plan ਦੇ ਮਾਤਹਿਤ ਅਸਾਂ ਸੂਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ

[ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ]

ਦੀ Industry ਨੂੰ develop ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਬੜੀ important industry ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ discourage ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਬਿਚਾਰਾ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ਐਨੇ heavy taxes ਲਗਾਉਣੇ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ Ministry ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਧਰ ਦਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਤਰਫ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ State ਵਿਚ socialistic pattern of society ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਤਰਫ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਐਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ floor of the House ਉਪਰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ Agricultural Income Tax ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ facilities ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ income ਵੀ ਵਧਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਧੀ ਹੋਈ income ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ।

ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ? ਸ਼ਿਮਲੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪਹਿਲ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਬੈਠੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ supply ਘਟਾਉਣੀ ਹੀ ਪਵੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਛਮਾਹੀ ਰਕਬਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਥੇ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਕਢੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ । ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਢੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੋਇਆ ਕੀ ? ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ 5 cusecs ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਹੁਣ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਆਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ; ਹਰਸੇ ਛੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਮੋਗੇ ਮੋਰਚੇ ਦਾ ਹਾਲ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਬੜਾ ਪਾਰਟ play ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮੋਘਿਆਂ ਦੀ remodelling ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤੀ । ਉਥੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤ ਚੋਰੀ ਮੋਘੇ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਚੁਕ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉੱਚੇ ਪੁਲ ਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਕਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਰ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਝੁਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਬਿਆਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਵਧਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ । ਹੁਣ ਆਬਿਆਨਾ ਵੀ ਦੁਗਣਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਮੋਘਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੇਧਾਂ ਬਦਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਾਣੀ ਘਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਪਣਿਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਖੋਹ ਕੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ?

ਜੇ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਜਟ ਤੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਪਾਓ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਰ ਵਾਰੀ Agriculture ਦੀ ਮਦ ਵਿਚ ਛੇ, ਸਤ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਘਟ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ

ਅਨਾਜ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜਿਸ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਅਨਾਜ ਮੰਗਵਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜਿਸ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਨਾਜ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਆਮ 20 ਰੁਪਏ ਮਣ ਤੀਕਰ ਵੀ ਕਣਕ ਨਾ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਅਨਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਫਿਰ ਕਿਰਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਮੁਲ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਵਸੂਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਅਨਾਜ ਦੀ ਡਿਗਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਠੀਕ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪ ਦਸ ਰੁਪਏ ਮਣ ਕਣਕ ਖਰੀਦਣੀ ਪਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੰਡ ਉਤੇ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਭਾਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਂਦਿਆਂ ਦੇਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗ ਸਕਦੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਇਆ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਬੇਇਨਸਾਫ਼ੀ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਬੇਇਨਸਾਫ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਇਹ ਉਸ ਅਸੂਲ ਦੇ ਬਰਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ ਰਖਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। Passenger Tax ਅਤੇ Agricultural Income Tax ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਬੜੀ ਮਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਯਕੀਨਨ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ drains ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਗੋਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹੁਣ ਪੂਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਅਗਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਮਦ ਲਈ ਪੈਸਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹੂੰ ਕਿ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ 43 ਲੱਖ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ 91 ਲੱਖ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹੂੰ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ 2 ਲੱਖ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਰਕਮ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ 31 ਲੱਖ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹੂੰ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਾਰੀ 26 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਵਖਰਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ, ਵਲ ਵੀ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਦ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀ 85 ਜਾਂ 90 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਜਨਤਾ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਬੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ 26 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਨਾਲ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹੂੰ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਕੀਮ ਸਰਮਾਇਆਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਸਰਮਾਇਆਦਾਰ ਬਣਾਨ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦੋਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ, ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ unjustified ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਤੁਸੀਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ industries ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਪਾਓ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ। ਇੰਜ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲਨ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਅਨਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਖਾਣ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਦਾਣਾ ਵੀ ਨਾ

(ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ)

ਬਚੇ। ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਪਾਓ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਹਾਲ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਹਿਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੱਖੀਆਂ ਪਾਲਨ ਦੀ industry ਚੱਲੇਗੀ ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਦ ਨਿਕਲੇਗਾ ਉਹ ਫਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਔਰ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਕ ਮੁਨਾਫਾ ਲਿਆਵੇਗਾ ਤੇ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਬਣਾਏਗਾ ? ਜੇ poultry farm ਬਣਨ ਤਾਂ ਅੰਡੇ ਫੇਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜੇ। ਚਰਖਾ ਕਤਣ ਤਾਂ ਸੂਤ ਫਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ। ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਲੀ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲੇ ਫੇਰ ਭੁਖੇ ਦੇ ਭੁਖੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਏਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ? ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ revise ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਇਨਸਾਫ ਹੋਵੇ ਔਰ sugar cane, ginning, indigenous drugs, oil extraction industries ਵਗੈਰਾ ਲਗਾਓ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੁਝ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਜੇ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਯਾਨੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ 3600 ਰੁਪਏ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਮੇਰਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਉਥੇ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਤ ਦਿਨ ਇਕ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ 3600 ਰੁਪੈ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜਿਥੇ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਹਸਤੀਆਂ, ਸਰਮਾਏਦਾਰ, ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇਦਾਰ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਸਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਕ ਫੁਟੀ ਕੌਡੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ। ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੇਖੋ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਕੋਠੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਹਨ। ਉੱਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਿਰ ਲੁਕਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਭੱਜੀ ਕੁੱਲੀ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਵਲ ਆਵੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਤਨਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਫਰਕ ਦਿਸਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। Industries ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਥੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਸਰਮਾਇਆਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਾਲੀ ਮਦਦ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਅਵੱਲ ਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਲਈ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ difficulties ਦਾ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ securities ਮੰਗੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਉਹ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ limit ਨਿਕਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਨਸੀਬ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਥੋੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। (ਘੰਟੀ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਾਈਨੈਂਸ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਲ ਦਿਵਾਉਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ revise ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿਚ ਢਾਲਣਗੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਆ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੋਲਣ ਲਈ ਵਕਤ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

श्री माम चन्द (गोहाना) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे सब से बड़ी खुशी इस बात की है कि आज जो मेरे जैसे कम बोलने वाले आदमी हैं, उन की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान गया। अगर हकूमत के जो पुर्जे हैं उन में भी इसी तरह का ख्याल आ जाए कि जो मेरे जैसे पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन का ख्याल रखे

तो फिर तो हमें बहुत खुशी हो। मेरे जैसे जो मैम्बर हैं वह समझते थे कि हमसे इनसाफ होगा लेकिन सरदार जी ने मेरा स्वपन ऐसे पूरा कर दिया है जैसा कि गान्धी जी किया करते थे।

मैं आप के सामने हरियाने की बात कर रहा हूं। जब टैक्सों की बारी आती है। जब माल गुज़ारी का सवाल आता है तो उन से बराबर की वसूली की जाती है लेकिन जब पैसे खर्च करने का मौका आता है तो हरियाने का किसी को ख्याल ही नहीं रहता। जब सरविसिज़ में बटवारे की बारी आती है या मदरसों, हस्पतालों को खोलना होता है हमारे इलाके को कुछ नहीं मिलता। (विघ्न) सपीकर साहिब, मैं आप का ज़्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। जितना वक्त मुझे दिया गया है उस से भी कम लूंगा क्योंकि मैं बीमार भी हूँ। लेकिन बीमारी बोलने की भी बहुत है। और मेरा नाम भी उनमें है जो यहां पर कम बोलने वाले हैं। सो मैं हरियाने की बात कर रहा था।

दूसरा मसला हरिजनों का है। हरिजनों का मसला महात्मा गान्धी जी ने बहुत उठाया। लेकिन तब से लेकर आज तक सिर्फ कागज़ का ही बना हुआ है। कागज़ों पर तो इसकी बहुत भरमार है। काफ़ी कुछ लिखा पढ़ा जाता है कि हमने हरिजनों के लिये यह कर दिया वह कर दिया। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं सच कहता हूं कि मैं अपने हलके में और अपने जिले रोहतक में खूब घूमा हूं लेकिन मुझे अभी तक उन की हालत में कोई सुधार हुआ नहीं दीख पड़ा। उन की वही हालत है जो आज से दस बरस पहले थी। बल्कि कहीं २ तो आगे से भी खराब है। क्यों? आदमीको सब से पहले रोटी की ज़रूरत होती है; कपड़े की दूसरे नम्बर पर। मेरे जितने भी हरिजन भाई हैं उन की रोटी का मसला बिल्कुल ऐसा हो रहा है कि उनके घर पर जा कर देखो या उन से बात करो तो सचमुच आंखों में आंसू आ जाते हैं। पहले से बिल्कुल कोई फर्क नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि हमने समझा था कि आज़ादी आ जाने के बाद हमारी हालत आगे से अच्छी होगी, लेकिन यहां तो आगे से भी बुरी दशा हो गई। इस की क्या वजह है? यह कि हरिजनों की और ज़मीदारों की आपस में लड़ाई करवा दी। अब उन बेचारों को गावों में रहने के लिए, काम करने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं मिलती। कोई कर्ज़ नहीं देता। आगे उनके पास पच्चास पच्चास मन अनाज लामनी का हो जाता था अब जमींदार लोग उन्हें पास नहीं फटकने देते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त सब से बड़ा मसला हरिजनों का है। लेकिन यहां उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जब वज़ीर नहीं बनते तो वह हरिजनों के आगे पीछे फिरते हैं। लेकिन जब वज़ीर बन जाते हैं तो फिर उन की कोई बात नहीं पूछता। मैं आप को एक अपनी बात सुनाता हूं। मैं एक वज़ीर के पास गया। एक और आदमी भी वहां बैठा था। उसने उसकी बात सुन ली मगर मेरी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं किया। मैं सच कहता हूं कि इस तरह से बेड़ा बिल्कुल डूब जाएगा। मैं कोई बुरी बात नहीं कह रहा। मैं किसी की मुखालिफत नहीं कर रहा। बल्कि मैं आप को सही बात दिखा कर आप की मदद कर रहा हुँ। ताकि आप को वक्त पर पता लग जाए और आप ऐसे काम करने शुरू कर दें। जिस से आप का

[श्री माम चन्द]
नुकसान न हो। धरती का भी बड़ा झगड़ा है। आप को चाहिये कि जहां कहीं भी आप के पास फालतू धरती हो आप उन को दें।

उनका तो मतलब रोटी से है। उन्हें रोटी देकर लोग काम करा लेते हैं। मैं आप को एक बात सुनाता हूं कि एक दफा मैं और पंडित श्री राम शर्मा एक सड़क पर जा रहे थे वहां हमें कई लड़कियां 16, 16 या 17, 17 साल की उमर की मिलीं। उनकी शकल बड़ी बिगड़ी हुई थी और काली सी हो रहीं थीं, उनके कपड़े बड़े फटे हुए और मैले थे और पसीने और मिट्टी से उनकी हालत बड़ी खराब हुई थी। मैं ने उनसे पूछा क्या तुम ब्राह्मण की लड़कियां हो? उन्हों ने जवाब में कहा नहीं? फिर मैं ने पूछा क्या तुम सिख हो? उन्होंने कहा नहीं। फिर मैं ने पूछा तुम जाट की लड़कियां हो, उन्होंने जबाब दिया नहीं, फिर मैं ने पूछा तो क्या शरणार्थी लड़कियां हो, कौन हो तुम ! उन्होंने बताया हम हरिजन लड़कियांहैं तुम कौन हो? मैं ने कहा मैं जागसी का मामचन्द हरिजन हूं। इस पर वह कहने लगीं कि तुम तो कहते थे कि कांग्रस का राज्य आएगा हमारी हालत अच्छी हो जाएगी लेकिन हमारी हालत तो अब पहले से भी बुरी है। ठेकेदार जो हैं वह हमारी मजदूरी रोक लेते हैं और देते नहीं। इस लिए स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आपके द्वारा अपने वज़ीर साहिबान से कहना चाहता हुं कि देहातों में हरिजनों की हालत बहुत खराब है और पहले से ज़रा भी सुधरी नहीं। इसलिए उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। उन्हें कम अज़ कम रोटी कपड़ा तो मिले। मैं सारे ज़िले में फिरता रहता हूँ और देखता हूँ कि अगर किसी case में पुलिस वाले किसी को बुलाते हैं तो सबसे पहले हरिजनों को बुला लेते हैं और उन गरीबों को तंग करते हैं। हमारे ज़िला रोहतक में शराब बन्दी हुई है। 17 तारीख का वाकिया है कि मैं और पंडित श्री राम शर्मा मेरे हल्का में थाना बरौदा में जा रहे थे तो वहां एक आदमी शराब पिये हुऐ था और कभी इधर कभी उधर गिरता फिरता था और बहुत सारे लोग वहां जमा हो रहे थे। मैं ने पूछा कि क्या बात है। लोगों ने बताया कि इस ने शराब पी हुई है। इस पर पंडित जी बोले कि इस ने शराब कहां से पी ली है ज़िला रोहतक में तो शराब बन्दी लागू है। उन आदमियों ने जवाब दिया कि यहां तो शराब पीने के लिए थानेदार और हवालदार खुद रोज़ आते हैं और यहां से पीकर जाते हैं। स्पीकर साहिब, यह हालत है वहां। पुलिस वाले खुद उन लोगों के साथ शामल हो जाते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमैंट कहती तो बहुत है कि हम ने हरिजनों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है लेकिन उनके लिए कुछ हो नहीं पाया है। महात्मा गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि करो ज्यादा और बोलो कम। इस लिए मैं अपनी सरकार का ध्यान महात्मा जी की इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसे गरीब हरिजनों के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ (ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰ ਸਹਾਏ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰਾ ਅਜ ਕੁਝ ਬੋਲਣ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਕ ਸਾਥੀ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਇੱਥੇ ਕਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਜ਼ਰੀਨਾਂ

ਲਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੋਲਣਾ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ posts reserve ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਰਫ਼ੋਂ ਬੰਜਰ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਵੀ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ allot ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰ ਹੋਣ । ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ business ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ industry ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਲੱਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ business ਵਿਚ ਪਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇਣਗੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੀ ਪਈਆਂ ਰਹਿਣਗੀਆਂ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ allotment ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਪਹਿਲੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕੁਝ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ allot ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ facts ਮੈਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਅਗੇ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਸਰਸਾ ਦੇ ਰਾਣੀਆਂ (Rania) ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਚਾਰ ਸੌ ਏਕੜ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ allot ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਲੇਕਿਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਨੇ ਉਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਝਾੜ ਕੱਟ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਟਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮਨਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੇ-ਦਖ਼ਲ ਹੋਏ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ allot ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਣ । ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ allot ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਜ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਆਬਾਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਪਵੇ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ Appropriation Bill under discussion ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਉਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਬੋਲਣ ਲਈ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਮੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸੋਚਣ ਤੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਫ਼ੀਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਣ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ । ਉਥੇ ਇਕ General Assistant ਲੱਗਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ wholly and solely ਫ਼ੀਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ district ਦਾ incharge ਹੈ ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह बातें करने का वक्त नहीं रहा । अब तो आप Appropriation Bill पर बहस करें । (Now is not the proper time to talk of these things. He should speak on the Appropriation Bill which is under discussion now.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ : ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਪਣੀ duty ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ discharge ਕਰਨ । ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੁਕਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਤਹਿਸੀਲਦਾਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਦਰਖ਼ਾਸਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਟ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ]
ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਛੜਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਤਹਿਸੀਲਦਾਰ ਨੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਗੋ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਗੋ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਛੜਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ family ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਦਿਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो Budgetary demands भी पास हो चुकी हैं। इस लिए अब इन चीजों के बताने का वक्त नहीं रहा है । (Now the Budgetary Demands have been passed. Therefore it is not the proper time to mention these things.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਏ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਰ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂਗਾ । ਦਰਿਆ ਸਤਲੁਜ ਮੇਰੇ ਹਲਕੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ 36 ਮੀਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹੜ੍ਹ ਉਥੇ ਆਏ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤੰਗੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਹਲਕੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਜਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ । ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਦਰਿਆ ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਤਿੰਨ ਮੀਲ ਦੇ ਫਾਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਉਥੇ ਬੜੀ ਤਬਾਹੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਅੱਗੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਪਰ (spur) ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਦਰਿਆ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਾ ਵਧ ਸਕੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ spur ਬਨਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਮਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਆ ਅਦਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं उन को बोलने का time दे रहा हूं जिन्हें गवर्नर के ऐड्रैस पर या Budget की जैनरल डिसकशन में बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला जैसे श्रीमती प्रकाश कौर, जथेदार मोहन सिंह वगैरह ।

(I am giving time for making speeches to those hon. Members like Shrimati Parkash Kaur or Jathedar Mohan Singh etc who could not get it during the general discussion of the Budget or the discussion on the Governor's Address.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ : (ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ ।

ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ political sufferers ਲਈ ਜੋ 8 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਮਸ਼ਕੂਰ ਹਾਂ। ਮਗਰ ਇਸ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇ ਵੰਡਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸਿਰਫ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਮਿਲੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਪਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸਗੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਜੋ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ, ਹਕਦਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ Bill ਨੂੰ implement ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਖਿਆਲ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ ਤਾਰੇ, ਉਹ ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਜੋ ਨਾਵਾਕਫੀਅਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੇ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ।

ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੱਚੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਪਕੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਕਢੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਤਕ ਸੜਕ ਕਢਣੀ ਪਈ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਔਖਿਆਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਕੱਚੀ ਸੜਕ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੱਚੀ ਹੀ ਪਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਐਸੇ ਐਸੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਸੜਕ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੀ production ਨੂੰ ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਮੇਰੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਾਘਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ, ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ ਆਦਿ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸੜਕ ਦਾ link ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਰੇਲ link ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੋਗਾ, ਜੈਤੋ, ਕੋਟ ਕਪੂਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਦੂਰ ਹਨ।ਇਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਿਟ ਕੇ ਮਰ ਗਏ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸੜਕ ਦੇਵੋ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਹਰ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜ ਸਕੀਏ ਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੜਕ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਵੀ offer ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ 50 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਵੀ ਆਪ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਜਮਾ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸੜਕ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਪਰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਹ ਸੜਕ ਕਦੋਂ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਬਾਜਵਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ funds allocate ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਕੋਈ ਸੜਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ।

ਫਿਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਰ ਛੋਟੂ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਮਾਰਕਿਟ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਮਾਲ ਵੇਚਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਦੋ ਪੈਸੇ ਮਣ ਕਟ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਫੰਡਜ਼ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਮਾਰਕਿਟ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਖਰਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਅਬੋਹਰ, ਮਲੋਟ ਮੰਡੀ, ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ, ਮੋਗਾ ਆਦਿਕ ਵਿਚ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ। ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਫੰਡ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਹਤਰੀ ਲਈ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਮੋਗੇ ਦੀ ਮਿਉਨਿਸਿਪਲ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਰਚ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ welfare ਲਈ ਅਤੇ interest ਲਈ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ; ਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਪਰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਇਕ ਦੋ ਸਵਾਲ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛੇ ਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਪਰਵਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Notified Areas ਬਾਰੇ ਤਾਂ Act ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਿਤ ਲਈ ਉਸੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਮੋਗੇ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤੇ municipal area ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਪਾਸਿਆਂ ਵਲ ਖਰਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਫੰਡਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਵਾਈਜ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।

Mr. Speaker : No question of markets, you cannot discuss this demand now.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਨੋਟੀਫਾਈਡ areas ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਫਿਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਚਾਲੀ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ artificial insemination centres ਖਹਲਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਥਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਤੇੜੇ live stock ਘੱਟ ਹੈ। ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ area ਬਹੁਤ ਵਡਾ ਹੈ। ਮੌਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੀਹ ਵੀਹ, ਤੀਹ ਤੀਹ ਮੀਲ ਦਾ area ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਐਡੇ ਵਡੇ area ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਫਿਰ ਸਕੂਲ ਵੀ ਮਿਉਨਿਸਪਲ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਨੋਟੀਫਾਈਡ areas ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ।

ਫਿਰ ਹੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਭਠੇ ਤੁੜ੍ਹ ਗਏ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਠਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਈ temporary brick kilns ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ। ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਬਹੁਤ area ਤਬਾਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਨੇ ਭਠੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਨ। ਆਸ ਹੈ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਵਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ।

श्री खुशी राम गुप्ता (अम्ब) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारी सरकार ने हर पहलू में काफी तरक्की के काम किये हैं और महकमा तालीम ने भी काफी तरक्की की है और बहुत सारे स्कूल पंजाब के अंदर खोले हैं। मगर मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरी तहसील ऊना के अंदर तालीम के लिहाज़ से बहुत कम तरक्की हुई है। मैं ऊना का आपके सामने सारे पंजाब के साथ मुकाबला करके बतलाता हूं कि स्कूल और कालिज खोलने के बारे में मेरी तहसील ऊना के साथ कितनी बेइनसाफी हुई है और हो रही है। हमारी सरकार ने सूबे में 1950—51 से लेकर यानी इन पांच छः सालों में 337 लड़कों के हाई स्कूल खोले हैं और इसी छः साल के अरसे में 56 girls high schools और 19 और कालिज खोले हैं। मगर तहसील ऊना को इन 337 हाई स्कूलों में से एक भी नहीं मिला है, 56 girls high schools में से एक भी girls high school वहां नहीं खुला और न ही इन 19 कालिजों में से कोई एक भी वहां के लिए मिला है। यह तहसील ज़िला होशियारपुर की सब तहसीलों से सब से बड़ी है। कोई 100 मील के अंदर फैली हुई है और इस की आबादी तकरीबन तीन लाख दस हज़ार है। बहुत backward area है और सवां नदी ने इस तहसील का बड़ा भारी नुकसान किया है। यह जो बेइनसाफी हमारे साथ हो रही है यह तो मैं ने सूबे के साथ मुकाबला करके बताई है। अब आप ज़िला की दूसरी तहसीलों से मुकाबला करके देखें; मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तहसील ऊना को ज़िला की बाकी तीन तहसीलों के मुकाबले में भी बहुत पीछे रखा गया है। तालीम में ही नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेज़ी राज्य से ही हर मामले में इसे backward रखा गया है। मगर time थोड़ा होने की वजह से मैं तालीम के सिलसिला में ही बताता हूं। ज़िला की बाकी तीन तहसीलों के अंदर एक एक Government High School मौजूद है। तहसील गढ़शंकर, होशियारपुर और दसूहा हरेक में एक २ Government High School

है । ऊना तहसील में कोई नहीं है । तहसील होशियारपुर और तहसील दसूहा के अंदर एक एक Government कालिज भी कायम हैं । लेकिन तहसील ऊना के अंदर जहां कि 35, 40 के करीब public high schools चल रहे हैं एक भी कालिज नहीं है । मैं सरकार की तवज्जुह अपनी तहसील की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उसकी उन्नति की ओर भी ध्यान दे । तहसील ऊना बड़ी backward है और पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहां चोओं, नालों, खड्डों ने तबाही मचा रखी है। सवां नदी हर साल हजारों एकड़ जमीन बहा कर ले जाती है। लोग इतने गरीब हैं कि अपने लड़के दूर दराज के कालिजों में नहीं भेज सकते हैं। उनके लिए तो फीस का देना ही मुश्किल है। हुशियारपुर के रास्ते में सवां नदी की भारी रुकावट है । कर्ज लेकर बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं तो और खर्च कैसे कर सकते हैं । दूसरी पंच साला योजना में सरकार ने एक जनता कालिज Jullundur Division के अन्दर खोलना है । मैं सरकार से इस हाउस के द्वारा पुर जोर अपील करूंगा कि वह जनता कालिज हमारी तहसील ऊना के अन्दर खोला जावे। वहां सारी तहसील में कोई भी कालिज नहीं है । इसके इलावा एक और बहुत बुरी बात हो रही है कि हमारी तहसील में District Board की तरफ से स्कूलों की तखफीफ का कुल्हाड़ा बड़ी तेजी से चल रहा है। जो स्कूल थे भी उनको भी बन्द कर रहे हैं। District Board हमारे साथ बहुत बेइनसाफी कर रहा है। मेरे हल्का अम्ब में अम्बोटा के मुकाम पर एक District Board Vernacular School चिरकाल से चल रहा था मगर उसको वहां से उठा कर यानी हमारी तहसील से उठा कर दूसरी तहसील में ले गये हैं और खरड़ अच्छरोवाल में उसे खोल दिया गया है। अभी कल की बात है कि एक deputation भुलान से आया हुआ था । भुलान में एक District Board का हाई स्कूल था उसको भी वहां से उठा रहे हैं। पिछले जिमनी इन्तखाब में लाला जगत नारायण वहां भुलान में गये थे और वहां पहले जो मिडल स्कूल था उसे high school बना आये थे । मगर अब वहां से उसे भी उठा ही रहे हैं । कितनी हैरानी की बात है कि नए स्कूल तो हमारी तहसील में नहीं खोले जा रहे लेकिन जो पहले थे उनको भी उठा रहे हैं । वहां से बहुत से लोग deputation की शक्ल में आए थे और मैं भी सरकार से कहूंगा कि वहां से इस स्कूल को नहीं उठाना चाहिए और दूसरे इलाके में नहीं ले जाया जाना चाहिए। यह ऊना तहसील से बड़ी भारी बेइनसाफी है । अभी एक और इतलाह मिली है कि भरवाईं, तहसील ऊना में एक District Board High School जो चल रहा है उसे भी उठा कर अब दूसरी किसी तहसील में ले जा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार गत छः सालों में 186 हस्पताल और dispensaries सरकार ने खोलीं मगर ऊना को एक न मिली । इस तहसील से सरकार सौतेली मां का व्यवहार कर रही है। (Bell) स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि यहां इस हाउस में भी हमारे साथ backward area वालों का सा ही सलूक होता है। हम backward area वालों को speech के लिए टाइम ही नहीं मिलता। मुझे बहुत थोड़ा वक्त दिया गया है। इस थोड़े समय में मैं अपने पूरे विचार नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Please resume your seat now.

(At this stage Shri Babu Dayal rose to speak.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बजट की general discussion में हिस्सा ले चुके हैं। (The hon. Member has already taken part in the general discussion of the Budget.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : On a point of Order, Sir, मैं गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूं कि आप middle benchers को भी time दे दीजिए। हमें भी time दें और बाकी benches को भी दें। क्या हमारे लिए कोई कायदा नहीं है ?

Mr. Speaker . Order, order.

श्री बाबू दयाल : जनाब मुझे S. R. Bill की discussion पर भी time नहीं दिया गया; मैं protest करता हूं और वाक आउट करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Order please,

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਡਾ Assembly Hall ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਮਲੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਵੇਖਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਥੇ ਸਾਮਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ furniture, carpets, druggets ਵਗੈਰਾ २ ਉਹ ਇਥੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ । ਉਹ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਥੇ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੱਜਣ ਨੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾ lobbies ਵਿਚ carpets ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ । Carpets ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ druggets ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Carpets गायब नहीं हैं, Government House में हैं और druggets बिछे हुए हैं। (The carpets have not disappeared but they are in the Government House. Druggets have been spread instead.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਪਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਡੇ lobbies ਦੇ ਵਿਚ furnishing ਦੀ ਇਹ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਕੋਈ drugget ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਚਲਨ ਫਿਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਨੀ disturbance ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਬਾਹਰ ਤੋਂ ਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਬੜੀ ਸ਼ਰਮਿੰਦਗੀ ਉਠਾਉਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। Government House ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਥੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਕੰਮੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ furnishing ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਉਥੇ ਲੋੜ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਥੇ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਧਿਆਨ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, District Administration ਬਾਰੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ firm view ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਬਜ਼ਾਤੇ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਇਕ Administrative unit ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ split ਕਰ

ਰਹੇ ਹੋ । ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ split ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੋਗੇ ਉਤਨਾ ਹੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ District Magistrate ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਜਾਉਗੇ ? Administration ਨੂੰ ਤੁਸੀਂ decentralise ਤਾਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਵੇਖਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ how far it can act without fear or favour । ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ administration ਨੂੰ deteriorate ਕਰ ਦਿਉਗੇ । Sub Divisional Officers ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ sub division ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ; ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੇਕ ਨਾਲ mix ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ favour ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ administration ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ decentralise ਕਰੋ ਪਰ ਇਸ factor ਵਲ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਰਖੋ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਤੇ administration ਨੂੰ lower ਨਾ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ।

ਜਿਹੜਾ experiment ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ carefully ਅਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਨੁਕਸ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿੱਤ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜੀ ਖੁਦ lawyer ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ courts ਹਨ ਜਾਂ Sub-Divisional Courts ਹਨ ਉਹ ਏਨੀਆਂ independent ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਣੀਆਂ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿ District Courts ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਇਕ ਦੋ ਹੀ judicial ਅਫਸਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਾਇਰਾ ਵਸੀਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਲ ਜੋਲ ਰਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ mix ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਾਇਰਾ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਖਲਤ ਮਲਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਦਾਇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਉਚਿਆਂ ਉਠ ਕੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਕਰਨੇ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹੋ ਹਾਲ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ bars ਅਤੇ sub divisional bars ਦਾ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਇਤਨੀਆਂ independent ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿ district bars ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਅਦਾਲਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਥੇ independence of bars ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ factor ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰੱਖੋ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ sub divisions ਬਣਾਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਕਰ ਲਵੋ । ਇਹ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਐਲਾਨ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਕਿ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ 9 ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਸਨ ਹੁਣ ਪੰਜ ਹੋਰ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ । ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਹੋਰ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਾਂਗੇ । ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ sub-jails ਹਨ, ਨਾ ਕੋਈ buildings ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਉਥੇ ਕੋਈ courts ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਵਾਹ ਵਾਹ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹੋ । ਪਰ ਇਹ ਵਾਹ ਵਾਹ ਉਹ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੀ implications ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬੜੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ administration ਨੂੰ deteriorate ਨਾ ਕਰੋ ।

श्री मूल चन्द जैन (सम्भालका): स्पीकर साहिब, मैं सिर्फ़ तीन चार बातों की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो रुपया हम मंजूर कर रहे हैं— ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है इस लिए मैं दो २, तीन २ मिनट ही दूंगा । आप सिर्फ suggestions ही दें । (I have very short time at my disposal. I would give only two or three minutes to each Member. Please give suggestions only.)

श्री मूल चन्द जैन : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस बारे में जितनी suggestions हों वह Finance Minister को दी जानी चाहियें। मेरी पहली suggestion यह है कि जो हम 94 करोड़ रुपये का बजट मंजूर कर रहे हैं यह रकम खर्च करने में काफी एहतयात से काम लिया जाये। दो किस्म की एहतयात हो सकती हैं-एक यह कि इस रुपये को corruption से बचाया जाये, दूसरे यह कि इसे फजूल खर्चों से बचाया जाये। हमारे Capital Project में फजूल खर्चों के बारे में आज की ट्रिब्यून अखबार में एक penetrating article छपा है। इस की तरफ मैं Finance Minister की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस capital पर पहले भी बहुत सा रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और आयंदा भी होगा। जिस तरीके से यह रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है—जैसा कि विदेशी अफसरों का रखा जाना और उन को आयंदा भी रखने की कोशिश करना, ऐसा अब नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें चाहिए कि इस capital के खर्च में काफी कमी की जाये। दूसरे महकमों के सिलसिले में मैं कहूंगा कि अपने लक्ष्य के मुताबिक backward अलाकों पर रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो। मेरा तजरुबा है कि मुख्तलिफ मदों पर रुपया मंजूर हो जाता है लेकिन उस का खर्च करना Heads of the Departments पर मुनहस्सर है। वह रुपया अकसर वहां खर्च हो जाता है जहां के Heads of the Departments रहने वाले हों। उन अलाकों की तरफ तवज्जह हो जाती है। मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री जगदीश चन्द्र ने Education की मद पर बोलते हुए Finance Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह इस बात की तरफ दिलाई थी कि multi-purpose schools की बिल्डिंगें गवर्नमैंट ने बनानी थीं और वह ग्यारह के ग्यारह स्कूल Jullundur Division में बनाए जाएंगे। यह कितनी मज़हका खेज़ बात है। यहां कहा जाता है कि हरियाना वालों को mania हो गया है कि वह बार बार शोर मचाते हैं—और पंजाब सरकार से काफी मदद मिलने के बावजूद हालत यह है कि दो तीन वर्ष में हरियाना की जुदागाना मांग भी शुरू हो गई है। कमाल इस बात पर हो गया कि 1956—57 के बजट में multi-purpose schools की एक बिल्डिंग भी हरियाना में नहीं बनेगी। Haryana mania कहने से हरयाना के लोग खामोश नहीं रह सकते। यह हमारी गवर्नमैंट का उद्देश्य है और जनता का लक्ष्य है कि हम ने socialist pattern of society कायम करना है। यह pattern तभी कायम हो सकेगा अगर गवर्नमैंट backward अलाकों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे। इस के साथ साथ, साहिबे सदर, मैं जिस बात की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारी विचार धारा को तबदील किया जाये। विचार धारा तबदील नहीं हो सकती जब तक जिन संस्थाओं में हमारे बच्चे और नौजवान पढ़ते हैं उन की विचार धारा नहीं बदलती। जब तक वह उन विचार धाराओं को बच्चों के सामने नहीं रखतीं उन का नज़रिया तबदील नहीं हो सकता, मिसाल के तौर पर स्कूल और कालिज यह संस्थाएं हैं। मैं Finance Minister साहिब का ध्यान Constitution के preamble की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के नेताओं ने, हमारी Constituent Assembly ने देश के लोगों के सामने प्रण किया है कि देश में

economic, social और political justice की स्थापना की जाएगी यही socialist pattern of Society है। क्या Finance Minister साहिब बतायेंगे कि हमारे स्कूल या कालिज के बच्चों को यह preamble पढ़ाया जाता है? देश के नेताओं ने फैसला किया है कि हम इस किस्म का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं — स्पीकर साहिब, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हाई स्कूल के courses और कालिजों के courses में ऐसी किताबें रखी जायें जिन से हमारा social objective पूरा हो सके। अगर अच्छी अच्छी किताबें स्कूल और कालेजों में पढ़ाई जाएं जिन्हें हर तालबइल्म पढ़े तो हमारी विचार धारा बदल सकती है। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि Finance Minister साहिब इन suggestions की तरफ अपना खास ध्यान देंगे।

श्री चांद राम अहलावत (झज्जर) : Socialist pattern of society या welfare state का शब्द हर व्यक्ति की जबान पर एक तकिया कलाम सा हो गया है। लेकिन किसी बात के कहने में और करने में दर असल बहुत भारी फर्क है। इस बजट की हर demand पर इस हाऊस में बहस हुई है और आज हम ने तमाम खर्च की मंज़ूरी देनी है। इस बारे में मैं खास तौर पर administrative machinery की तरफ हाऊस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस हाऊस में हर साल मैम्बर साहिबान की तरफ से तकरीरें होती हैं कि गरीब आदमी की तरफ गवर्नमैंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जहां तक इस पालिसी को administer करने का ताल्लुक है, administrative machinery इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। अफसरान कहते हैं, "So long as it is left to me to administer law, I do not care who makes law."

मैं Assurances Committee का मैम्बर भी हूं और इस नाते से भी जानता हूँ कि जो assurances मिनिस्टर साहिबान ने दीं उन को implement करने के लिए भी हमारी administrative machinery एक तरह से असमर्थ रही है। यह जो बजट है इस में पिछले बजटों के मुकाबले में काफी रुपया गरीब आदमियों के लिए रखा गया है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ ज़्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। जितनी हमारी जरूरियात हैं उन के मुताबिक इस में बेहतरी मालूम होती है। Industry Education, Irrigation और दूसरे मामलों में काफी सुधार नज़र आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया रखा गया है वह इस नज़रिए से खर्च किया जाए जिस से गरीब और unprotected आदमी की तरक्की और बेहतरी हो। मैं खासा लिखा पढ़ा हूं और इस बात का राग अलापना नहीं चाहता कि इस मुल्क में हरिजनों और दूसरों में फर्क ज़्यादा देर तक नहीं रहना चाहिये यहां दो classes होंगी एक गरीब और एक अमीर; exploiter and exploited class चाहे factory

[श्री चांद राम अहलावत]

interest हो चाहे capital interest, किसी न किसी शक्ल में, चाहे administrative machinery में आ कर चाहे असैम्बली ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप suggestions दें (Please give suggestions.)

श्री चांद राम अहलावत : Services पर खर्च होता है और सैंकड़ों हरिजन ऐसे हैं.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो तकरीर में पड़ गये हैं यह बातें आप ने कई दफा अपनी तकरीरों में कही हैं। आप concrete suggestions दें। (The hon. Member is making a long speech. He has already said all these things many a time in his speeches. Now please give concrete suggestions.)

श्री चांद राम अहलावत : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे Chief Minister साहिब देखें कि जिन लड़कों को पिछले दो तीन सालों से वज़ीफे नहीं मिले उन को अब वज़ीफे दिये जाएं। Industry के बारे में मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता सिवाए इस के कि हमारे पंजाब में एक Survey Commission बना हुआ है जो यह जांच कर रहा है कि देहाती लोगों को रोज़गार देने के लिए कौन कौन सी industry कायम की जा सकती है। इस के अलावा मैं अपनी स्टेट में पुलिस के रवैया में तबदीली देखना चाहता हूं। मुझे अपने ज़िले के बारे में काफी तजरुबा है। वहां गरीब आदमियों के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट तोड़ मोड़ कर जिस तरह अफसरों को suit करता है की जाती हैं।

इन बातों के अलावा मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि गवर्नमैण्ट ने हरिजनों को lease पर ज़मीनें देने का एलान किया है। लेकिन चूंकि हरिजनों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि उन के पास पेट भरने के लिये अन्न भी नहीं है, वे बेचारे भूखे रहते हैं; बटाई नहीं दे सकते। इस लिये मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी गवर्नमैण्ट से मांग करता हूं कि हरिजन बहुत गरीब हैं, उन को ज़मीनों के मालिक बना दिया जाए और ज़मीनों का मुआवज़ा इन से 30, 40 वर्षों में लिया जाए। उन को ज़मीनों के मालिक बना कर उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ (ਰੋਪੜ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਐਨੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਵਕਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਕੋਈ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਾਂਗਾ । ਫੇਰ ਵੀ

ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤਕ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਰੋਪੜ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਗਰਲਜ਼ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ building ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਨਿਕੰਮੀ ਹੈ । ਕਿਸੇ private ਹਾਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ building ਬਣਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਕੋਈ building ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਐਸ ਸਾਲ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਫੇਰ ਕੋਈ provision ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ building ਦਾ ਫੌਰੀ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੁਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੁਰਿੰਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ District Board ਦਾ ਹਾਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਸ ਸਕੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ, ਨਾ District Board ਵਲੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਵਲੋਂ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਸਕੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਟ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਤੀਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਓਥੇ ਬੇਟ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਬੰਧ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ Deputy Commissioner ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਮੌਕਾ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਬੰਧ ਲਈ funds ਦੀ allocation ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ seat ਉਪਰ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਹਾਂ ।

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri (Adampur) : On a point of information. Sir. May I know, if under the Rules, time could be extended to accommodate more Members to speak on the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 which is before the House at the moment ? It will, of course, be with the approval of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Well, this House has been extending time on many occasions to accommodate more Members to speak. The difficulty is not confined to the discussion of the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 only. I am afraid, if exception is given now, there may be many more requests, even for minor matters, in future. It is a very difficult problem. I am sorry, I am unable to agree to this suggestion.

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं उन मैम्बर साहिबान से मुआफी मांगूंगा जिन्हों ने इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया है क्योंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है और मैं सारे प्वांइट्स को टच नहीं कर सकूंगा । लेकिन मैं इस बात का जरूर यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो सुझाव उन्हों ने दिये हैं उन को एगज़ामिन किया जाए गा । कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन के मुतअल्लिक मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त जवाब देना बहुत जरूरी है । टैक्सों के मुतअल्लिक पहले अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं और चाहता था कि अब कुछ न कहूँ । आप के सामने बिल भी आ रहे हैं आप की एपरूवल के लिये ।

[वित मन्त्री]
उस वक्त आप लोग ज्यादा फरमा सकते हैं। एक बात मैं अर्ज करूं। मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई है कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर साहिब की बात सुन कर। वह इस वक्त तो बैठे नहीं हैं। उन्हों ने एतराज़ उठाया है कि ऐग्रीकलचर इनकम टैक्स समाजवाद के ढांचे की समाज में फिट नहीं बैठता। उन को शायद भूल गया है, मैं ने अपनी पहली स्पीच में भी अर्ज़ किया था कि ऐग्रोकलचर इनकम टैक्स के मुतअल्लिक टैक्सेशन इनक्वाइरी कमेटी ने पहले ही जांच पड़ताल कर के सिफारिशात की हुई हैं। उसी बेसिज़ पर हम यह टैक्स लगा रहे हैं और यह समाजवाद के ढांचे के समाज में फिट करता है। 24 लाख लैंड ओनर्ज़ में से केवल 30 हज़ार पर ही यह टैक्स लगेगा। इस लिये उन के यह बात कहने से कि यह सोशलिस्टिक पैटरन के मुताबिक नहीं है मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई है। उन के कुछ और प्वाईंट्स का भी मैं जवाब देना चाहता था लेकिन वह इस वक्त बैठे नहीं हैं। जब कभी फिर वक्त मिला तो अर्ज़ कर दूंगा। श्री रतन अमोल सिंह जी ने एक ज़रूरी सवाल उठाया है।मैं समझता हूं कि उस के मुतअल्लिक गवर्नमैंट की पोज़ीशन वाज़ेह कर दूं अगर्चे वह यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। उनके दूसरे प्वाईंटस का जवाब मैं फिर दूंगा। उन्होंने सैस की लैवी के बारे में फरमाया है। दरहकीकत जिस ढंग से उन्हों ने फरमाया है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ ज्यादा कहना मुनासिब नहीं समझता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की यह पहली तकरीर थी इस लिये आप उसका कोई नोटिस न लें। (It was his maiden speech. The hon. Minister need not take notice of it.)

वित्त मन्त्री : मेरा मतलब यह है कि मैं सोच रहा था कि जिस ढंग से उन्हों ने इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया है उस में कहीं परसनल ऐलीमेंट तो काम नहीं करता। खैर यह बात उनकी अपनी है मुझे इससे कोई गर्ज़ नहीं है। उन्होंने यह फरमाया है कि जब यह टैक्स दूसरे सूबों में तीन आना है तो हमारे सूबे में क्यों एक आना है? उन का सवाल बजा है और मैं अपनी पोज़ीशन वाज़ेह करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी गवर्नमैंट ने भी यही फैसला किया था कि हम भी गन्ने पर सैस को बढ़ा कर तीन आने कर दें। लेकिन उस के बाद जब 21. 2. 1956 को शूगर केन कंट्रोल बोर्ड की मीटिंग हुई तो उन्हों ने फैसला किया कि सैस को बढ़ा कर तीन आने न किया जाये बल्कि एक आना ही रहने दिया जाये। अगर इस बोर्ड में केवल औफिशीयल मैशीनरी ही होती या इस में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ही होते तो शायद कुछ कहने की गुंजाइश होती। लेकिन उस बोर्ड में तो नान औफिशीयल भी, लैजिसलेटरज़ भी, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ के प्रतिनिधि भी और दूसरे लोग भी रीप्रीज़ैंट करते हैं। उन का इस चीज़ से गहरा सम्बन्ध है और उन्हों ने ही यह फैसला किया है। उन्हों ने यह बात वाज़ेह तौर पर कही थी कि यह सैस बढ़ाना ऐग्रीकलचरिस्टस के लिये नुकसान देह है। इसी लिये उन के फैसले की तकमील करने के लिये ही इसे नहीं बढ़ाया गया। आप

जानते हैं कि हम ने तीन शूगर फैक्ट्रीज़ को जारी करने का प्रोविज़न रखा हुआ है। उन में से एक जारी कर चुके हैं और भी जारी करने का इरादा रखते हैं। और अगर सैस बढ़ जाएगा तो जो शूगर मिल्ज़ हम कोआपरेटिव बेसिज़ पर जारी करना चाहते हैं उन को नुकसान पहुंचेगा। यह जो कुछ किया गया है उस बोर्ड के फैसले के मुताबिक किया गया है। इस लिये यह कहना कि ऐसा करने में गवर्नमैंट का कोई मोटिव था, मुनासिब नहीं है। दूसरी ज़रूरी बात यह है कि सरदार अजमेर सिंह जी ने भाकड़ा कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड के मुतअल्लिक एतराज़ात उठाये हैं। उन्हों ने फरमाया है कि भाकड़ा डैम की कास्ट 60 फी सदी है। दरहकीकत यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। वह कास्ट 33 फी सदी है। उन्हों ने यह भी फरमाया है कि भाकड़ा कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड में हमारा कोई नुमाइंदा नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी उन की वाकफीयत दुरुस्त नहीं है। उन्हों ने यह भी कहा है कि यह कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया ही क्यों गया है इस की क्या ज़रूरत थी? इस की ज़रूरत बिल्कुल वाज़ेह है। भाकड़े डैम से अकेला पंजाब ही नहीं इफैक्ट होता बल्कि इस से पैप्सू भी इफैक्ट होता है। मर्जर तो पहली अक्तूबर को होगा लेकिन पैप्सू तो उस से पहले ही इफैक्ट होता है और राजस्थान भी इफैक्ट होता है। उन के प्रतिनिधि लेने ज़रूरी हैं। अगर यह कहा जाए कि अकेला पंजाब ही इस काम को संभाल सकता है तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। इस बोर्ड की मैम्बरशिप की constitution मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं।

गवर्नर साहिब हमारे इस बोर्ड के Chairman हैं। ज़ाहिर है कि उसके Chairman आप के सूबे के ही गवर्नर हैं। उसके अलावा हमारे Finance Secretary, भाखड़ा डैम के General Manager उसके मैम्बर हैं। इस तरह पंजाब के तीन मैम्बर उस बोर्ड पर हैं। दूसरे जो मैम्बर हैं वह हैं Centre की Irrigation and Power Ministry के Secretary, Finance Ministry के Joint Secretary, हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीफ सैक्रेटरी, पैप्सू के Chief Engineer और राजस्थान के Chief Engineer. जब गवर्नमैंट आफ इण्डिया से हमें aid मिलती है तो उनके representatives हमारे इस बोर्ड पर क्यों न हों? हम खुद समझते हैं कि उनका होना लाज़मी है। तो इसमें कौन सी बेइन्साफी की बात हो गई, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं लगा। इसलिए अगर यह कहा जाए कि इस पर हमारी State का control नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन के पास वाकफीयत की कमी थी जिस वजह से उन्हों ने ऐसा कहा होगा।

इस के अलावा उन्होंने एक और बात कही। चूंकि वह असूल की बात है इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर कुछ कहना ज़रूरी है। उन्होंने फरमाया कि जो unearned income है taxation के मामला में हम ने उस को ignore किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने दुरुस्त तौर पर नहीं सोचा। Unearned income जो है उस पर taxes Central Government लगाती है। जिस तरह मैं ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में जिक्र किया था unearned income पर centre टैक्स

[वित्त मन्त्री]

लगाती है जैसे Death Duty, Super Tax वगैरह वगैरह। शायद वह यह एतराज़ उठाते वक्त भूल गए कि हमारी जो taxation की policy है वह उसी basis पर है। इस बारे में बहुत कुछ तो कहा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि टाइम बहुत कम है। लेकिन इतना ज़रूर अर्ज़ करूंगा कि उन्होंने ठीक line पर सोचकर यह एतराज़ नहीं उठाया।

और भी बहुत से points हैं। उन की बाबत मैं details में नहीं जाता। लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि उन सब को मैं examine करवाऊँगा। चूंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है इसलिए मेरे पास मौका नहीं कि मैं हर individual point के ऊपर कुछ कहूँ। बहरहाल मैं आप से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि जिस तरह यह बिल आप के सामने आया है उसे पास कर दें।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

(Clause 2)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

(Clause 3)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

(Schedule)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

(Clause I)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause I stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

(Title)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

(At th stage, Professor Mota Singh rose to make a speech.)

Mr. Speaker :The hon. Member cannot make a speech at this stage.

Professor Mota Singh : After the item relating to the Title has been put to the vote of the House, a Member has a right to express his view. ...

Mr. Speaker : No, the guillotine has already been applied.

Mr. Speaker. Question is—

That the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th March, 1956.

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&
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ERRATA

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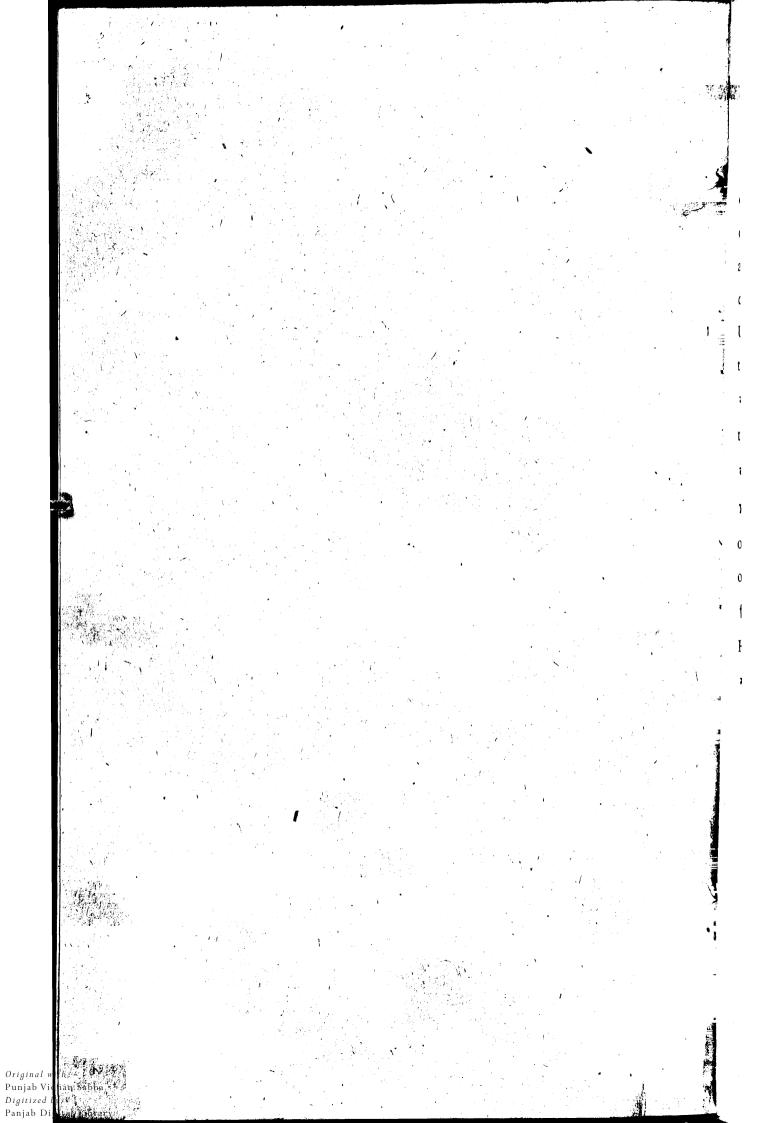
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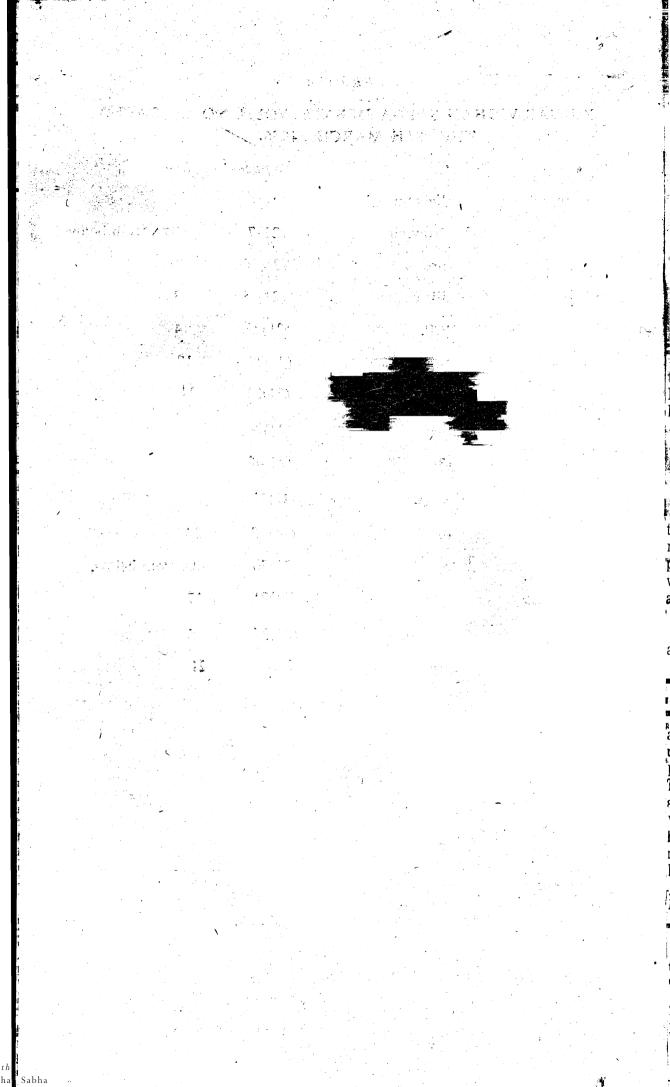
PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Wednesday, 28th March, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital, at 2 p.m. of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONFIRMATION OF OFFICIALS IN THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

*6513. **Sardar Khem Singh** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some officials in the Civil Secretariat having more than 20 years of service at their credit have not so far been confirmed, if so, the reasons therefor ?

***Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa** : No.

NATIONAL ATLAS OF INDIA

*6522. **Shri Ram Kishan** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to State whether the Government has recently received any communication from the Union Government with regard to the preparation of National Atlas of India; if so, the contents thereof together with the steps, if any, taken by the Government to supply the data asked for therein ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The contents are shown in the attached list.

(c) The information available with certain officers was collected and forwarded to the Government of India. Most of the Officers represented that the collection of data and its consolidation in the proper form would require time and additional technical staff. Therefore, the Government of India was requested that either the additional technical staff for the purpose might be provided or the work might be got done by the Survey Department of India. They have replied that the matter is being examined by them. A further reference on this subject is being awaited from the Government of India.

NATIONAL ATLAS

Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India,

BASE MAPS

The existing maps are to be supplied as far as possible. If necessary, the existing maps are to be reduced or enlarged to scales, specified below, either photographically or by pantograph.

Note:—The Chief Minister being away, all the questions standing in his name were replied by the Minister for Public Works and Education.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

1. Administrative Map of the State showing districts, and smaller administrative units, important towns, roads, rivers, and railways.

Scale.— { 1″=12 miles.
1″=8 miles.

2. District Maps showing all the villages, towns (as given in District Census Hand Books, 1951), and existing roads, rivers and railways.

Scale.— 1″=4 miles:

3. Taluk or Tehsil or Thana Maps, showing village boundaries, important trade centres (melas, daily or weekly markets), and other features.

Scale.— { 1″=2 miles.
1″=1 mile.

4. Village Maps.

Scale.— { 2″=1 mile
4″=1 mile.

5. Town Maps.

Scale.— 6″=1 mile.

(Tracings to be supplied if printed copies are not available).

PREPARATION OF MAPS.

To be prepared drawing boundaries of seven types of land use and soil types on village maps at the scale 2″=1 mile. If 2-inch maps appear to be too small, 4-inch maps (4″=1 mile) are to be used as base maps

Existing tanks, wells, springs, rivers, canals, roads, paths, archeological sites, temples (as dedicated to different Gods and Goddesses), mosques, churches are also to be located.

Hills, mountains, peaks, plateaus, plains are also to be shown with their local names.

Different types of uncultivable waste and lands put to different non-agricultural uses are also to be demarcated.

Seven categories of land-use which are to be shown on village maps:—

1. Cultivated land including current fallows (to be further classified and shown by shading as irrigated and unirrigated land).
2. Cultivable waste.
3. Uncultivable waste.
4. Land put to non-agricultural use.
5. Inhabited part or parts of the village.
6. Forests and woodlands.
7. Pastures.

Uncultivable waste land.—

Different types of waste land to be shown by different shadings:—

1. Stony with very little soil covering. 2. Steep slopes.
3. Sandy and Sand dunes. 4. Saline. 5. Subject to heavy gully erosion. 6. Abandoned quarries and mines.
7. Marshy areas. 8. Other kinds of uncultivable land (to be specified).

Land put to non-agricultural use:—

Different types of uses are to be shown by different shadings:—

1. Mines and quarries; brickfields.
2. Graveyards, burning-ghats, playing fields, etc.
3. Fisheries. 4. Roads, waterways, railways.
5. Other non-agricultural use (to be specified).

Patential agricultural land also to be shown on maps, if possible. Lands *to be reclaimed:*—

1. By irrigation. 2. By checking Soil Erosion.
3. By preventing advance of sands (in deserts, semi-deserts and coastal areas).
4. By manuring.
5. By clearing jungles.
6. By draining excess water.

Soils.—Distribution of soils to be shown on village maps:—

(a) Depths—wherever known are to be shown on maps.

(b) Colour.—Red, Yellow, Brown, Grey, Black—to be shown on maps

(c) Tongue test —Acidic (sour), alkaline (soapy)—to be shown on maps.

(d) Finger test.—sandy, clayee, loamy (party sandy and partly clayee)—to be shown on maps.

(e) Types of soil erosion —gully erosion, sheet erosion—to be shown on maps.

Results of physical and chemical analysis of soils, if any, are to be supplied. The names of localities from where such soils were collected should also be noted.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

Roads.—(To be shown on village maps).

1. State Highways. Portions of highways and roads served by regular bus services are to be shown by thick red lines.

2. Inter-district roads. All-weather motorable (continuous lines) Fair-weather motorable portions are also to be marked (dotted lines).

3. Village roads.

PREPARATION OF MAPS.

Rivers.—(To be shown on village maps after differentiating the following types):—

1. Perennial-water throughout the year (blue line).

2 Temporary-water for certain months (black continuous line).

3. Ephemeral-water during and immediately after rains (black broken line).

Navigable portions by steamers or by country boats are to be marked by drawing thicker blue lines.

Spring.—(To be precisely located on village maps).

1. Hot or cold (to be differentiated by different symbols).

2. Perennial (blue colour) or temporary (black colour).

Wells:—(To be located and shown by different symbols for different types of wells):— —

1. Surface wells.
2 Tube-wells.
3. Artesian wells.

} to be further classified according to use— Irrigation drinking water or for both.

Tanks:—(To be located and shown by different symbols for different types):—

1. Perennial (blue shadings).

2. Temporary (black shadings).

To be further classified according to use for irrigation, fisheries, supply of drinking water.

Hill ranges, mountains, peaks, plateaus, plains.—Are to be shown on large-scale maps, and their local names are to be given.

Trend lines of ranges are to be indicated by drawing continuous lines.

Collection of data.—Area, population and number of houses, etc.

All village-statistics collected at the time of 1951 Census and published in District Census Hand Books are to be supplied. Manuscript copies of statistics for districts of which Census Hand Books have not been published as yet are also to be furnished.

Village-wise Statistics.—To be collected and supplied.

Agriculture:—(The following statistics are to be collected in acres):—

Land-use.—

1. Net cropped area.
2. Double cropped area.
3. Current fallows (1—3 years).
4. Old fallows (more than 3 years old).
5. Cultivable waste other than old fallows.
6. Uncultivable waste.
7. Homesteads,
8. Land put to non-agricultural use, other than homesteads.
9. Forests and woodlands, 10. Pastures.

Crop-land:—Under:—

1. Rice 2. Wheat 3. Barley 4. Bajra or Cumbu 5. Jowar or Cholam 6. Maize 7. Ragi or Marua 8. All kinds of cereals 9. Gram 10. All pulses other than gram 11. Linseed 12. Sesamum 13. Rape and Mustard 14. Groundnut 15. Castor seed 16. Other Oilseeds 17. Cocoanut 18. Condiments and spices (local names to be mentioned) 19. Sugarcane 20. Cotton 21. Jute 22. Tea 23. Coffee 24. Tobacco 25. Rubber 26. Fruits 27. Vegetables including root crops 28. Fodder crops.

Irrigation.—

1. Irrigated land under cultivation,
2. Unirrigated land under cultivation.
3. Irrigated land by (a) Canals, (b) Wells, (3) tanks (d) Other sources (name the source).

Pastures.—

1. Permanent pastures.
2. Un-controlled grazing land.
3. Grazing land in State forests.

Forests.—Copies of maps prepared by Forest Department are to be supplied:—

Acreage and location on maps are to be given for.—

1. Reserved forest. 2. Open forest, 3. Important timber growing

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

area (name and location of each dominating timber tree e.g. Sal, Teak, etc.), 4. Bamboo area, 5. Sabhai grass areas, 6. Cane growing areas, 7. Other forest produces (name the produce), 8. Areas frequented by wild animals (names of wild animals are to be mentioned).

Agricultural Holdings.—To be shown in acre and numbers of holdings. Total acreage and numbers of holdings:—

1. Below 5 acres, 2. Between 5—10 acres, 3. Between 10—15 acres, 4. Between 15—20 acres, 5. Between 20—25 acres, 6. Between 25—50 acres, 7. Above 50 acres.

Agricultural Implements.—In numbers:—

1. Ploughs, 2. Carts, 3. Sugarcane crusher, 4. Oil engines, 5. Electric pumps, 6. Tractor.

Livestock.—In numbers:—

1. Bovine population.—total number.

Total numbers of (a) Cattle (b) Buffaloes.

(c) Milch cows and buffaloes:
(d) Breeding bulls.
(e) Work cattle and work buffaloes.
(f) Other cattle and other buffaloes.

2. Sheep—total number. 3. Goats—total number. 4. Fowls and Ducks—total number.

Fisheries.—Location of important fishers on map is to be given:—

Catch from different rivers, tanks, other fresh water and from coastal waters—by value and volume.

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Power resources and industries. ..

1. Power Stations and transmission lines to be located on maps Hydel (by dot), Thermal (by cross).

2. For each station statistics to be given regarding Total installed capacity. Units generated.

Village industries.—Production in terms of weight and value for each type of village industry in each village is to be given.

Small industries.—Small industries using power are to be located on maps and classified according to value of production.

Factory industries:—Locations of factory industries and their classification according to the value and weight of goods manufactured.

Rocks and Minerals.—Locations of important rock quarries and all mineral deposits exploited or not, are to be shown on maps.

Production figures and values of annual produce of each year type of minerals are to be given.

TRANSPORT

Roads and waterways.—Volumes of goods and number of passengers passing annually through digerent sections of roads and navigable rivers are to be given.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

House types.

Village.—Materials used in constructing the typical houses in each village, e.g.,—

(a) Dried mud for walls and roofs.

(b) Tiles for roof.

(c) Bricks and cement.

(d) Thatching materials.

Building pattern of typical houses.

Towns.—(a) Number of brick-built houses,

(b) Number of one-storeyed brick-built houses.

(c) Number of two-storeyed brick-built houses.

(d) Building pattern of typical houses.

Vital Statistics:—Number of deaths and birth in each village and towns, Mortality figures due to the following causes are to be shown for each village and town:—

1. Plague, 2. Small-pox. 3. Cholera. 4. Malaria. 5. Typhoid. 6. Other fevers. 7. Dysentery and diarrhoea. 8. Respiratory diseases 9. Tuberculosis, 10. Maternal deaths.

Mortality figures due to the following causes are to be shown for each village and town :—

1. Suicide: 2. Drowing. 3. Wounds and accidents. 4. Killed by wild beasts. 5. Snake-bite. 6. Rabies.

Medical Facilities.—Numbers and location of dispensaries, hospitals and number of registered doctors in different towns and villages.

Education.— Number of literates in each village and town, number and location of different types of educational institutions:—

Basic, primary, secondary, arts and science college, technical colleges, universities in the State.

Number of pupils or students in each institution in the State.

Number of teachers in each institution of the State.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

Language.—Number of persons having as their mother tongue one of the following languages in each village or town:—

1. Hindi, 2. Assamese, 3. Bengali, 4. Gujarati, 5. Urdu, 6. Kannada, 7. Kashmiri, 8. Malayalam, 9. Marathi, 10. Oriya, 11. Punjabi, 12. Tamil, 13. Telegu, 14. English, or any other language (name it).

Socio-religious Groupings:—

1. Hindus and Muslims.—Give the number of Hindus and Muslims in each village or town.

2, Scheduled caste peoples:—Give the number of Scheduled Caste people in each village or town.

3. Tribal peoples.—Name the tribe and give the number of tribal people against the name of village or town where they live.

Entertainment Centres.—

1. Locations of Cinemas, Theatres (average number of tickets sold per year) and other entertainment centres.

2. Hotels, etc., in the State.

Dress and Diet.—Note the type of dress worn by men and women in each village and town. Only the type worn by the majority is to be noted.

Preference for cereal diet (rice, wheat, bazra, etc.), is to be noted for each village or town.

Adherence to different Political Parties.—Numbers voted for members representing different political parties at the time of last general election and numbers voted for municipal elections are to be given. For this purpose, maps showing boundaries of constituencies at the time of last general elections are to be shown on maps.

Criminology.—Numbers of persons convicted for different crimes—Robbery, murder, etc.

(Numbers in different centres are to be given).

Village Community Projects.—

1. Names of villages involved.

2. New institutions established.

3. Other activities if mappable.

Rehabilitation.—

1. Mass migration of displaced persons—number and places where they have settled.
2. Number and location of Colonies.
3. Number and location of Camps.
4. Number of agriculturists settled (areas to be specified).
5: Number of non-agriculturists settled (areas to be specified):

श्री राम किशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय फरमाएंगे कि यह matter अब कहां stand करता है और इस बारे में कुछ हुआ भी है या नहीं ?

मंत्री : हम ने Government of India को कहा था कि time extend करें और इस काम के लिए additional technical staff दें या फिर यह data Survey Department of India से collect करवा लें । अभी तक इस बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं आया है कि वह time extend करते है या नहीं और staff दे रहे हैं या नहीं ।

श्री राम किशन : इस बात के पेशेनज़र कि Government of India, जैसा कि एक सवाल के जवाब में लोक सभा में भी कहा गया था, इसे जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहती है तो क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि बाकी States तो कर रही हैं और आप अभी बैठे हुए हैं ?

मंत्री : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हम भी Government of India की तरह ही बड़ी anxiously इस को consider कर रहे हैं। अभी वहां से जवाब नहीं आया है । आने पर बता देंगे ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या आप फरमाएंगे कि जहां तक हमारे अपने Province का ताल्लुक है इस Department ने कुछ action लिया है ?

मंत्री : यह तो Government of India के कहने पर ही कुछ करेगा । जहां तक हमारी Government का ताल्लुक है अभी ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया है ।

WRESTLING MATCHES ARRANGED BY DISTRICT AUTHORITIES IN FEROZEPORE

***6080. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the names of places where wrestling matches, other sports and shows were arranged by the District authorities in District Ferozepore during the month of January, 1956;

(b) the amount of gate money fixed for each of these shows;

(c) the total amount collected by way of gate money and by way of subscriptions, respectively, at each place;

(d) the total amount paid to the wrestlers and other players at each place and the net income which accrued to the Government;

(e) the nature of work on which this income is proposed to be utilised by the Government at each place?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) The wrestling matches were arranged by the District authorities at Fazilka, Muktsar, Gidderbaha, Abohar, Moga and Ferozepore. An International Hockey match was also held at Ferozepore.

(b) The gate money per head was fixed at Re. 1 Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 for each match.

(c) The accounts have not yet been received from various officers at different places.

(d) A total amount of Rs. 6,615-14-0 was paid to the wrestlers for all the matches at the end of the last match at Ferozepore. The expenditure on prizes and railway fare etc., in respect of the Hockey players amounted to Rs. 402-10-0. As stated in (c) above the accounts of income have not yet been received from various officers and as such the figures of net income cannot be worked out.

(e) Fifty per cent of the net income will be allocated to the District Red Cross Society. Out of the balance, 10 per cent will be remitted to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The remaining amount will be deposited in the District Relief Fund and it will be distributed amongst various beneficent organizations of the district in consultation with the District Relief Fund Committee.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो खेलों का इन्तज़ाम Deputy Commissioner ने ज़िला में करवाया क्या उस ने यह इन्तज़ाम सरकार की हिदायत के मुताबिक किया था या अपनी मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक किया ?

मंत्री : सरकार की मर्ज़ी से ही हुए हैं ।

श्री तेग राम : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इन के करवाने से क्या उद्देश्य था ?

मंत्री : सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि जो चंदे वगैरह इकट्ठे किए जाते थे उनको बजाए सारा साल के एक हफता साल में मुकर्रर कर लिया जाए और उस हफते में इन को इसी तरह की चीज़ें arrange कर के इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए । District Relief Fund, Prime Minister's Relief Fund, Chief Minister's Relief Fund वगैरह २ इन सब को एक वक्त में ही इकट्ठा किया जाए यह सरकार ने ऐसा करने के लिए स्कीम बनाई हुई है ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या यह हफता ज़िला फिरोज़पुर के लिए ही था या और दूसरे ज़िलों में भी था ?

मंत्री : सब के लिए था ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या Red Cross Society का भी इस तरह की खेल कूद और wrestling matches से ताल्लुक है ?

मंत्री : यह जो सारा fund इकट्ठा किया जाता है उसका 50 फीसदी Red Cross Society को दे दिया जाता है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या Government ने अपने अफसरान के लिए कोई हिदायत की हुई है कि वह अपने सरकारी काम के इलावा चंदा भी इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश किया करें ?

मंत्री : साल में एक हफता जो हम ने रखा है उस में अफसरान हिस्सा ले सकते हैं लेकिन वह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि सिर्फ वही ले सकते हैं । बाकी organisations भी इकट्ठा कर सकती हैं । लेकिन एक हफता के लिए अफसरान को भी allow किया है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या Government ने अपने अफसरान को यह भी हिदायत की हुई है कि जब लोगों को registration वगैरह का काम होता है या कोई और दूसरा सरकारी काम कराने आएं तो अफसरान उनको कहें कि पहले आप चंदा दे दो फिर काम हो जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता है । (This question does not arise.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : वज़ीर साहिब ने बताया है कि सरकारी अफसरों को हिदायत की हुई है कि वह इस तरह के wrestling matches वगैरह कर के चंदा इकट्ठा किया करें । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस हिदायत में यह भी शामिल है कि जब लोग सरकारी काम कराने आएं तो उनको कहा जाए कि जब चंदा दोगे तो काम होगा?

Mr. Speaker: No. Not allowed. This does not arise.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यह fact है कि अफसर coerce कर के लोगों से चंदा इकट्ठा करते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि यह एक scandal है ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वज़ीर साहिब को ऐसी शिकायतें मौसूल हुई हैं कि कुछ अफसरों ने जबरदस्ती चंदा वसूल किया है ?

Minister : No.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जनाब रोहतक के एक तहसीलदार के खिलाफ अभी भी करनाल के Deputy Commissioner की अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है कि किस तरह उस ने चंदा वसूल करने के लिए ज़बरदस्ती की है और यह कहते हैं कि 'No' ।

Mr. Speaker : How does it arise? This question concerns only the District of Ferozepore.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी अफसर ने ऐसा किया हो और उसके खिलाफ इस किस्म की शिकायत आई हो तो............

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed. This is a hypothetical question.

QUESTIONNAIRE FROM LANGUAGE COMMISSION

*6520. **Shri Ram Kishan:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any communication or the questionnaire from the Language Commission appointed by the Government of India, if so, the contents thereof together with the reply sent thereto?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: *First part.*—Yes. A questionnaire has been received from the official Language Commission.

Second part.—A copy of the questionnaire and a copy of the State Government's replies thereto are laid on the Table:—

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A—GENERAL

(1)(a) For what official purposes of the Union/your State, and to what extent is Hindi in use in addition to the English language?

(b) In your opinion, what steps would be necessary to facilitate the progressive use of the Hindi lauguage and to put restrictions on the use of the English language, (i) for all or any official purposes of the Union, (ii) for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union, and (iii) all or any official purposes of the State.

(2)(a) In your State what is the extent in practice at present of the use of regional languages Hindi and English for official purposes of the State, at different levels, for instance, village taluka/tehsil, district and State.

(b) And also for purposes other than official?

(3) Will the progressive replacement of English by Hindi for the official purposes of the Union affect the (a) industrial, (b) cultural and (c) scientific advancement of India and, if so, in what way?

Will it affect in any way, the relations of India with other countries, and, in general, in the field; of external affairs? If it will, in what way If adversely, then what steps should be taken.

SECTION B—ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC SERVICES

(4)(a) To what extent would be replacement of English by Hindi as the medium of the Union Public Service Examinations place persons belonging to the non-Hindi-Speaking areas at a disadvantage as compared to those in the Hindi Speaking areas?

(b) In what manner should the just claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi-Speaking areas be safeguarded in regard to the public services with the progressive replacement of English by Hindi?

(5) Is it necessary, desirable or possible to have as media for public service examinations all the languages in use in the Union?

(6) When examinations are held through more languages than one, what steps would be necessary to ensure, (a) uniform standards of examination, and (b) an adequate knowledge of Hindi? What other suggestions do you make in this regard?

(7) What should be the eventual pattern with regard to the language or languages of tests and examinations for public services in the Union/State?

(8) The Constitution (Article 346) refers to "the official language of the Union and the language for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another". Within a State with non-Hindi-Speaking areas, would it, in your opinion, be desirable to encourage the use of Hindi for official purposes in addition to the non-Hindi language?

(9) In your opinion, what steps would be necessary to ensure that adequate standards of proficiency in Hindi are attained in the public services by 1965 and to ensure that these standards are maintained?

(10) (a) What are the different categories of the Official purposes of the Union?"

(b) Should the stages for the introduction of Hindi in the various categories be the same or different?

(c) Would it be advisable to allow the continued use of English on an optional basis during the transitional period ?

SECTION C—COURT LANGUAGES : LEGISLATION

(11) What are the difficulties in the introduction of Hindi as the language of the Supreme Court and of Hindi and/or regional language or languages in the High Courts? How soon, and by what means and by what stages, can they be overcome?

(12) What should be the relation of such stages to the stages of introduction of Hindi as the language for other official purposes?

(13) (a) When English ceases to be the language of the Supreme Court, should the language of the High Court be the regional language or languages or Hindi?

(b) If the languages of the High Courts are regional languages, what steps are necessary with regard to the proceedings in the Supreme Court?

(14) Should the language of the Parliament and State Legislatures be the regional language or languages and/or Hindi?

SECTION D—EDUCATION

(15) What is the extent of the teaching and the standard of examination in Hindi in (1) primary schools, (2) secondary schools, (3) universities, (4) technical institutions, and (5) purely Hindi-teaching institutions in your State?

(16) What is the relative position of Hindi, English and regional languages, in the various stages of education and in various educational institutions?

(17) Are there any schools in your State in which the medium of instruction is only English and in which Hindi and regional languages are not taught?

(18) Have any programmes been undertaken in your State for the furtherance of Hindi and/or regional languages in the educational field, and what difficulties are being or are likely to be experienced in implementing them?

(19) Are you in favour of requiring or encouraging every student whose mother tongue is not Hindi to learn Hindi? If so, at what stages?

(20) In your State what training schemes exist or are planned for the training of teachers in Hindi?

(21) What is the medium of instructions at the University level? What should be the medium eventually? What are the difficulties in regard to text books, availability of teachers and examiners, maintenance of proper standards and inter-University migration of students and teachers? What should be the stages of introduction of the medium as decided upon?

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If Hindi is not the medium of education what place should it occupy in the University studies?

Please give full reasons for your views.

(22) (a) What is the progress of work of preparation of technical terminology and Hindi vocabulary in general in the Union and in the States? What further steps should be taken for the speeding up of the work? Is any standing organisation or machinery required for this purpose?

(b) What steps should be taken for co-ordinating the work in regard to technical and scientific vocabulary in Hindi and regional languages? Are you in favour of establishing a permanent Central body for the Union for this purpose?

(23) What, if any, should be the co-relation between the language of the administration, including the language of courts and also the language for examinations for public services, and the medium of instruction at the University stage?

(24) (a) To what extent has Hindi now spread in the non-Hindi speaking areas ?

(b) What steps have the Union/State Government taken in this regard?

(25) What is the extent of work already done by voluntary bodies, and what programmes have been outlined for further work? What is the assistance required by them (a) from the Centre and (b) the State ?

(26) What steps would you suggest for making it easier for non-Hindi-speaking people to learn Hindi?

(27) What steps have hitherto been taken, and may be taken hereafter, by the Centre and the State Governments for the propagation and enrichment of the Hindi language in the manner indicated in Article 351 of the Constitution?

Are you in favour of establishing a permanent Central Body, statutory or otherwise, for purposes of Article 351?

Article 351: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

SECTION E—MISCELLANEOUS

(28) Is it necessary to provide for the use of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of numerals? If so, how far and for what purpose?

(29) Would you suggest that every student whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu should be encouraged or required to learn any of the modern Indian languages (other than these two) mentioned in the Eighth Schelule to the Constitution?

(30) What steps would you suggest for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit?

(31) What is the progress in regard to Hindi shorthand, typewriters, teleprinters and Morse Code and what suggestions have you to make in regard to these?

(32) Have you any suggestions to make with regard to Devanagri script reform and, in particular, with regard to the provision for letters or symbols for sounds peculiar to non-Hindi languages?

(33) What suggestions have you to make regarding the time schedule according to which and the manner in which Hindi may gradually replace English as the Official language of the Union and as a language for communication between the Union and State Governments and between one State Government and another" ? Please indicate specifically and with reasons; if the proposed "replacement" programme should be different for different official purposes, e.g., purposes of Union administration, purposes of the Supreme and High Courts; purposes of Legislature.

(34) Have you any other suggestions to make with regard to the terms of reference of the Commission?

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Shri B. G. Kher, Chairman.

2. Dr. Birinchi Kumar Barua, Head of the Assamese Department, Gauhati University, Gauhati, Assam.

3. Dr. S. K. Chatterji, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, Calcutta.

4. Shri Magenbanai Desai, Gujrat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad, Bombay.

5. Shri D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Bombay.

6. Professor P. N. Pushp, Amar Singh College, Srinagar, Kashmir.

7. Shri M. K. Raja, Editor, "Dinabandhu", Ernakulam—Travancore-Cochin.

8. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Member, Rajya Sabha, Madras, Madras.

9. Shri G. P. Nene, Rashtrabhasha Bhavan, Poona-Bombay.

10. Dr. P. K. Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack—Orissa.

11. Sardar Teja Singh, Ex-Chief Justice, PEPSU, Patiala—PEPSU.

12. Shri M. Satyanarayana, Member, Rajya Sabha, Madras—Madras.

13. Dr. Babu Ram Saksena, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Allahabad—Uttar Pradesh.

14. Dr. Abid Hussain, Jamia Millia, Delhi—Delhi.

15. Prof. Ram Dhari Sinha 'Dinkar' M.P., Patna, Bihar.

16. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Vice-Chancellor, Saugor University, Saugor, Madhya Pradesh.

17. Shri Balkrishna Sharma, M.P., Delhi—Delhi.

18. Shri Mauli Chander Sharma, Delhi—Delhi.

19. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Head of the Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras—Uttar Pradesh.

20. Shri Jai Narain Vyas, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

21. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Delhi—Madras.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

REPLIES BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION

SECTION A

General

(1)(a) Hindi is being used optionally at present by several members of the Legislature in their speeches and in the published proceedings with regard to these speeches in Hindi.

(b)(i) It is for the Union Government to give an opinion on this point.

(ii) Under Article 346 of the Constitution of India, the language for communication between a State and the Union has to be the official language of the Union and this will continue to be English till Parliament decides otherwise. However, the President can authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union. Therefore, it is not for the State Government to take any action so far as communication with the Union Government is concerned:

So far as communication between this State and another State is concerned, Hindi can be used by mutual agreement. This matter will be considered after four years by which time Government servants in this State are expected to have learnt Hindi sufficiently well.

(iii) This Government has recently considered the entire problem of introduction of Hindi and Punjabi in Courts and offices in the State and has taken certain tentative decisions by which the change-over will take place after a period of four years. The steps to be taken to accomplish this will consist of:—

(1) education of existing staff;
(2) education of the stenographers in Hindi and Punjabi shorthands;
(3) translation of the Punjab Acts, rules and forms in use in the courts and offices;.
(4) procurement of Hindi and Punjabi typewriters;
(5) printing of various books and forms in Hindi/Punjabi and procurement of printing machinery for this purpose ;
(6) progressive introduction of Hindi/Punjabi in the educational institutions ;
(7) progressive introduction of Hindi/Punjabi for Punjab Public Service examinations ;
(8) introduction of Hindi/Punjabi in the proceedings of the High Court and subordinate courts in accordance with the provisions of Article 348 ;
(9) introduction of Hindi/Punjabi in the State Legislature.

A Language Department has been set up in the State to accomplish the task mentioned in items 1 to 5 above in a period of four years. A large teaching staff will be recruited to teach the Government servants and the stenographers ; prizes will be offered for High Proficiency in Hindi/Punjabi and for Shorthand and Typewriting. A translation section will be set up for translating all the Acts and Rules etc. So far as item 6 is concerned, the Education Department has already introduced compulsory teaching of Hindi/Punjabi in all schools. Action on items 7 to 9 will be taken after some time in consultation with the bodies concerned.

2(a) At present, in the Government Secretariat English only is used, in the District Offices also English is mainly used, but in the Courts both English and Urdu are used, at the Tehsil level Urdu is mainly used and at the village level only Urdu is in use.

In the Legislature, English is used for printing of questions and their replies but Hindi and Punjabi are being used optionally by the members for making speeches and in the printed proceedings these speeches are reported in these languages.

(b) English is in use amongst educated classes. Urdu is quite commonly in use. Hindi in a greater measure and Punjabi are gradually taking the place of Urdu but the speed is, at present, not fast.

3. Since English is a world language and Hindi at present is not known outside, its advancement in all these directions must be retarded, in particular, as there are no technical and scientific terms in Hindi equivalent to such terms in English.

The second portion of this question more appropriately concerns the Government of India.

SECTION B

ADMINISTRATION-PUBLIC SERVICES

4(a) There can be no doubt that the replacement of English by Hindi as the medium of the Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission will place persons belonging to the non Hindi speaking areas at a disadvantage *vis a vis* those in the Hindi speaking areas, who are bound, generally, to have much better vocabulary and power and manner of expression than the former. The extent of disadvantage, cannot, however be indicated.

(b) To safegaurd the just claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas—

(i) One of the regional languages mentioned in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution other than Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory and competitive subject in the examination, so that the advantage gained by the candidates from Hindi speaking areas owing to Hindi being the medium of examination may be off set by the disadvantage resulting from their having to appear in one of these regional languages as a compulsory and competitive subject, and

(ii) as in the case of the combined competitive examination, the change should not take place before 1965, so that all the Universities and schools in the country and all the would be candidates who are now in the lower school classes, may be able to prepare themselves for the change.

5. While it would be possible to have as media for public services examinations all the languages in use in the Union, this is not desirable because apart from the fact that this should involve considerable additional expense, it would be difficult to have uniform standards of examinations so necessary for a competitive examination, when the examiners for the same paper will be different.

6. In view of the reply to Question No. 5 above, no reply to this question is called for.

7. Under Article 343 of the Constitution, a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution has been prescribed for changing over from English to Hindi as the official language of the Union and the eventual pattern with regard to the language of tests and examinations for public services, therefore, should be the replacement of English by Hindi as the medium for tests and examinations for public services.

8. The Punjab Government has tentatively decided that there are three separate areas in Punjab, the Hindi speaking area, the Punjabi speaking area and the bilingual areas. At the district level and below, the language to be used in offices will be the regional language, i.e. Hindi in the Hindi region and Punjabi in the Punjabi region. Both Hindi and Punjabi will be the regional languages in bilingual areas. The language to be used for official correspondence between one district and another in the Secretariat and for correspondence between it and the districts will be decided after consulting other bilingual States e.g., Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh etc. All Government servants will be required to learn both Hindi and Punjabi and offices in the non Hindi speaking areas will also have to use Hindi in correspondence with districts in Hindi speaking areas and possibly the Secretariat.

9. As far as existing employees are concerned there are only two ways to ensure adequate standards of proficiency. In the first place Government must provide means to educate them both on a compulsory basis during office hours and on optional basis outside office hours Secondly it should be made compulsory for them to pass certain specific examinations in Hindi and they should be encouraged to attain higher standard by inducement of rewards. In respect of future recruitments it is obvious that a certain standard of Hindi should be demanded from the candidates and these standards could go on rising depending on the time which the candidates have had in schools and colleges to learn Hindi.

10(a) (b) and (c) It is for the Union Government to reply to this question.

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SECTION C.

COURT LANGUAGES: LEGISLATION.

(11) (i) The dikculties in the introduction of Hindi and|or regional language in the High Court are as follows:—

(a) unfamiliarity of the present generation of Judges and lawyers with Hindi|regional language;

(b) absence of authentic translation of legal terminology and law books;

(c) absence of legal literature, e.g., books taught in Law Colleges and Case Law in Hindi|regional language;

(d) dependence on legal precedents which are in European languages, mostly English;

(e) absence of teaching in Hindi|Regional language in the Arts and Law Colleges;

(f) the records of the Police, Revenue and other departments being in languages other than Hindi|regional language.

(ii) The steps to overcome these difficulties can be:—

(a) education of the Judges and lawyers in Hindi/regional language ;

(b) preparation of authentic legal terminology followed by translation of all Central and State Acts into Hindi/regional language;

(c) progressive introduction of Hindi/regional language as media of instruction in Arts and Law Colleges;

(d) introduction of Hindi/regional language in all offices:

(iii) This State Government has fixed four years as the period of preparation during which all Government servants will have to learn Hindi Punjabi and all laws have to be translated. The introduction of Hindi, regional language in the courts will have to follow this period of preparation In the lower courts this change-over could take place at the close of this period. The change-over in the High Court will have to be more gradual:

(12) As mentioned-above, the start should be made after the period of preparation during which Government servants have learnt Hindi/regional language and the laws have been translated: After this period of preparation the records of Government offices will be maintained in Hindi/regional language and its introduction by stages in the subordinate courts and the High Court will become easier:

(13) (a) Hindi:

(b) Does not arise:

(14) The language of the State Legislature should be the regional language and Hindi, that is Punjabi and Hindi:

SECTION D

EDUCATION

(15) (1) **Primary Schools**:—The Punjab has been regarded as a bilingual State. It has further been demarcated into a Hindi Speaking area, a

Punjabi-Speaking area and bilingual areas: In all tnese areas, every student starts his or her education through the medium of Hindi or Punjabi, as the case may be, but has to study the other language as a compulsory subject from the last class of the primary stage.

(2) **Secondary Schools**:—Throughout the secondary stage, and in the case of girls up to class 8th, all students are required to study both the languages of the State, i.e., Hindi and Punjabi. One of these is his or her first language and the second is the second language. The standard of examination for the first language is higher than the standard of examination for the second language.

(3) **University**:—Provision exists in the Punjab University Examinations right from the Intermediate to the M.A. or even Post-Graduate stage for the study of Hindi. In the Intermediate and the B.A. Classes. Hindi can be taken up as an elective subject as well as an optional subject. In the Intermediate classes, however, students who take up Sanskrit as one of their elective subjects are not allowed to take up Hindi as another elective subject. They can, however, take it up as an optional subject. With effect from the Intermediate examination to be held in 1956 and the B.A. examination to be held in 1958, answers to all non-language Arts Papers can be given through the medium of Hindi if the candidates so desire. They are also free to use either English, Punjabi, or Urdu for the purpose.

(4) Technical Education:—English is the medium of instruction in almost all higher technical institutions. In some of the Emergency Technical Institutes started by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, as also in some of the Industrial Schools opened by the State Government, Hindi and Punjabi are being freely employed for instructional purposes side by side with English.

(5) Purely Hindi Teaching Institutions.—In such institutions, which are mostly private and some under the supervision of the University, the medium of instruction is only Hindi. These institutions prepare students for, (i) Hindi Rattan, (2) Hindi Bhushan and (3) Hindi Prabhakar examinations of the Punjab University. These examinations have been very popular and thousands of boys and girls are sitting for these examinations every year.

(16) Hindi or Punjabi is the medium of instruction in our schools as explained in answer to question (15). At the same time, every student starting his education in Hindi has to study Punjabi compulsorily from the last class of the primary stage, and similarly, every student starting his education in Punjabi has to study Hindi as a compulsory subject at the same stage. So every student in this State is expected to have learnt both Hindi and Punjabi by the time he or she leaves school after passing the middle or the Matriculation examination. English, which was previously, a compulsory subject in classes 6th, 7th and 8th, is now only an optional subject. With effect from the Matriculation examination to be held in 1957, English will also cease to be a compulsory subject for our students in the high classes. As a result of these decision, Hindi now occupies the same position in our schools as the regional language, i.e., Punjabi. In colleges, however, English continues to occupy the premier position and has been the medium of instruction in all non-language subjects:

(17) The few public schools maintained by the Central Government and certain other English schools like Convents, etc., in our State are still imparting education through the medium of English. Hindi is, however, taught in all these schools side by side with other subjects. The model Schools started by the State Government, though teaching English from the very infant class, have been instructed to employ Hindi or Punjabi as the medium of instruction for all other subjects:

(18) The State Government has been directly as well as indirectly helping private literary societies engaged in the propagation of Hindi and Punjabi. It has recommended a grant of Rs. 10,000 to be given to the Punjab Hindi Sahitya Sammelan by the Central Government and has recently given a grant to the Punjabi Sahit Akadami.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

(19) Every Indian student should be **encouraged** to learn Hindi from the last class of the primary stage as has been done in our State. Ultimately, all students **should be required** to take up Hindi as one of their compulsory subjects at the secondary stage.

(20) The State has set up a number of Training Units for Junior Teachers. Arrangements for the training of Senior Teachers, who can offer the teaching of Hindi as one of their elective subjects, exists in the Government Training College, Jullundur and in other institutions that offer the B.T. Course. Since last year a separate Training Unit for Oriental Teachers has been opened at the Senior Basic Training College, Chandigarh.

(21) The medium of instruction at the University level, at present, is English. Eventually, it should be Hindi. With the gradual introduction of Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu for answering questions in non-language subjects in colleges, the publishers have already taken to the production of text-books in Hindi and Punjabi. When Hindi is made the medium of instruction, we do not expect to have any serious difficulty with regard to text books or the availability of teachers. There may be for some time a slight lowering of standards if proper care is not taken in the matter, but eventually, the standards should rise. The use of Hindi at University level in all the States will facilitate Inter-University migration of students and teachers. The decision to have only Hindi as the medium of instruction in colleges should be introduced by stages, but it is desirable that the process should be completed by 1960 so that Hindi should have replaced English in the University at least five years before it does in the Government administration.

(22) (a) and (b) The Union Government has set up an organisation for the translation of technical terms. The translation of such terms into Hindi should not be duplicated by setting up independent bodies in the State. The State Governments can, however, translate the State Acts into Hindi and the regional languages and the Central Acts into the regional language only. The legal and technical terms used in these translations should, no doubt, be based on the translation of similar terms by the Centre.

A permanent Central Body for this purpose appears to be necessary. The work of the organisation set up by the Union Government (in the Education Ministry) appears to be somewhat slow as only ten provisional glossaries and six final glossaries have been published so far, while the work of preparing a legal terminology has yet to be started. It should be expedited as till these translations are available the work of translation cannot be carried out in the States.

23. They should preferably be the same, since for most Government Services high academic qualifications are required.

(24) (a) Hindi has made a great headway in the Punjab. It is a compulsory subject for all school-going children. Those who do not study it from the infant class have to study it from the last class of the Primary stage up to the Matriculation stage.

(b) The required information has been given in the reply to Question 15.

(25) The voluntary bodies working for the propagation of Hindi fall under two categories:—

First of all, there are educational bodies or trusts that have opened institutions. Secondly, there are literary societies working for the spread of Hindi. The first type of bodies are being adequately helped by the State. Recently, the attention of the Government has been directed to voluntary literary associations as well: The main literary society working for the spread of Hindi in the State is the State Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The Central Government has already been approached for a grant to the Sammelan.

(26) The Centre should help the States to bring out bi-lingual readers so that persons knowing the various regional languages may be able to learn Hindi without much difficulty. The mode of preparing such readers has already been explained to the Hinli Shiksha Samiti by the State representative.

(27) The steps taken hithertofore by the Centre and the State Governments for the propagation and enrichment of Hindi, though laudable, are not wholly satisfactory. Much more should be done in future. The thing can be properly supervised and directed if a permanent Central Body is appointed for the purpose.

SECTION E

MISCELLANEOUS

(28) Devanagri form of numeral should be taught to the extent that their use is necessary in the study of Hindi and Sanskrit literature.

(29) Yes: In this State every student will have to learn both Hindi and Punjabi as the State is bi-lingual.

(30) There has been a general neglect of Sanskrit of late. It is desirable that to make our liberal education rest on sound foundations and to provide a perennial source of strength to our regional languages, the study of Sanskrit should be encouraged. It should be considered by a competent body if the study of classics should not be made compulsory for all Arts Graduates There is a widespread feeling that our educational system has gradually acquired a good deal of hollowness and has lost contact with the soul and spirit of Indian culture.

(31) A few years back there were only two Hindi typewriters in the State. At present there are about 30 Hindi typewriters being used in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Punjab Legislative Council, Office of the Director of Public Relations, Punjab and the Education Department. These machines are reported to be working satisfactorily.

Hindi shorthand, based on three different systems, Pitman, Saloan Duployan and Rishi systems, is as yet in a formative stage. In the absence of authoritative guidance in this respect the progress is rather slow. Every shorthand writer has to evolve his own outlines of phrases, grammalogues, short-cuts; lightning cuts, etc.

The system of Punjabi shorthand is still less perfect. As a matter of fact, our Reporters follow the Hindi pattern of shorthand for even speeches in Punjabi. After accuracy in Punjabi shorthand is attained, it will replace the Hindi system.

If a Committee of experts is appointed with a view to bringing out standard literature on the subject that will go a long way to improve the system of Hindi and Punjabi shorthands.

As regards Hindi typewriting, the progress is encouraging as persons with a speed of 40 words per minute or even more are available. Better speed is possible if half letters in Hindi are eliminated as far as possible but that is a wider issue.

The progress in Punjabi typewriting is very satisfactory as a speed of 50 words or more per minute has been attained by experts in this line: This is due to the fact that half letters in Punjabi are very few.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

One of the tasks of the recently set up Language Department is to organize the training of the stenographers and the procurement of the Hindi and Punjabi typewriters. It is expected to complete this task in four years.

(32) A conference called at Lucknow by U.P Government and attended by representatives of most of the States and the Government of India has already decided this question. The State Government will implement these decisions. However, consideration of some of the suggestions sent by Punjab and Andhra was postponed.

(33) Replies have been given already in reply to question 1-b of section A.

(34) The work of translation of the Central Acts, Rules and Forms, as well as of technical and scientific terms should be expedited by the Union Government and the publications should be made available to the State Governments. The technical and legal terms are common to the Central and State Acts and, therefore, unless this work is expedited by the Union Government, the work of translation of the State Acts, Rules, etc., by the States may be hampered. Further, the States are not thoroughly aware of what is being done at the Centre. Detailed information regarding this in this form of a Brochure, should be made available.

श्री राम किशन : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो Language Commission मुकर्रर हुआ है क्या उसकी सिफारिशात के बाद हिन्दी पंजाबी languages सारे State में लागू होंगी या पहले ही लागू कर दी जाएंगी ?

मंत्री : इस के लिए अलहदा नोटिस दें फिर बता देंगे ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : इस महीने की 17 या 18 तारीख को जो Language Commission आया था उसके सामने कौन कौन से अफसर पेश हुए और उसके सामने कौन सी बातें रखी गईं ?

Mr. Speaker: Please give a separate notice for it. This does not arise out of the main question.

श्री राम किशन : इस सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है कि हमारे bilingual districts भी हैं । इस सिलसिले में Language Commission को लिखा है कि Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh जो bilingual States हैं उन के साथ correspondence करने के बाद तय किया जायेगा । क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में क्या correspondence की गई है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਜਿਹੜੀ communication Language Commission ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਈ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਦਸ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਹਰਾਣਾ ਮੈਂ ਮੁਨਾਸਿਬ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਲੰਮਾ document ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਦਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇਣ ਉਸਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਇਗਾ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो लम्बा जवाब दिया है उस को ज़बानी तौर पर कमिशन के सामने रखा था इस में कोई तबदीली भी की गई ?

मंत्री : कमिशन ने हर एक आदमी को अलहदा २ examine किया ।

श्री राम किशन : ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सम्बन्ध में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब दिया है कि

As in the case of the combined competitive examination, the change should not take place before 1965, so that all the universities and schools in the country and all the would be candidates who are now in the lower school classes, may be able to prepare themselves for the change.

इस के साथ ही यह बताया गया है कि 1960 में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा को replace कर देंगे तो इन दोनों तारीखों में फर्क क्यों है ?

Mr. Speaker : दो तरह के periods रखे हैं एक interim period है और दूसरा switch over करने का period है । (There are two kinds of periods—one is the interim period and the other is when switch over will take place.)

TACCAVI LOANS FOR SEEDS DURING KHARIF, 1948.

***6086. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Taccavi loans for seeds were advanced by the authorities of tehsil Patti, district Amritsar, during Kharif, 1948; if so, the total amount so advanced;

(b) the total amount so far recovered out of the amount referred to in part (a) above, excluding interest;

(c) (i) whether any amounts pertaining to the recovery of the said Taccavi were got deposited by certain displaced persons of Patti town in the Patti sub-treasury on 8th May, 1951; if so, their names with their full home addresses;

(ii) the amount deposited by each one of them;

(iii) the amount advanced to each one of them and the date thereof according to the receipts taken from them for the payment of Taccavi;

(d) whether any complaint was made to the Tehsildar Patti by S. Mota Singh and others of Patti against the recovery deposits referred to in part (c) (i) above; if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any enquiry was made into the complaints referred to in part (d) above; if so, the result thereof ?

Shri Sher Singh : The requisite information is given below seriatim:—

(a) Rs. 9,000.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

(b) Rs. 5,290.

(c) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

*(iii) A list is laid on the table.

(d) Question does not arise, as the complainant is not a loanee and also the amount was not recovered from others.

(e) As in (d) above.

GRANT OF RELIEF DUE TO DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS IN CERTAIN ZAILS OF GURGAON

***6290. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of land revenue remitted and the relief granted in each tehsil and District of the State in respect of the houses and crops damaged by the recent rains and floods especially in Hathian Zail in Nuh Tehsil and Palwal Zail in Palwal Tehsil in Gurgaon District;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give relief in the areas where it has not been given so far ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) Relief has been given in all the flood affected areas of the State.

Grant of relief due to damage caused by floods.

(a) Sr. No.	Name of District.	Name of Tehsil	Land revenue remitted.	Relief granted: Gratuitous relief for the reconstruction of houses.	Relief granted: Taccavi loan Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Jullundur	Jullundur	2,19,882	12,15,935	26,75,000 (for all four tehsils)
		Nakodar	1,94,692	15,55,000	
		Phillaur	1,87,502	6,00,000	
		Nawanshahar	1,79,579	9,58,811	
		Total	7,81,655	43,29,746	26,75,000

*Kept in the library

(a) Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of tehsil	Land revenue remitted	RELIEF GRANTED Gratuitous relief for the construction of houses	Taccavi loan sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Karnal	Karnal	90,498	2,57,523	5,00,000
		Panipat	9,692	82,236	
		Kaithal	12,526	33,165	
		Thanesar	28,859	1,29,387	
		Total	2,31,575	5,02,311	5,00,000
3	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	25,095	5,55,000	19,00,000
		Dassuya	83,955	10,70,000	
		Garhshankar	67,418	5,75,000	
		Una	4,820	94,000	
		Total	1,81,288	22,94,000	19,00,000
4	Hissar	Hissar	1,528	6,090	1,16,000
		Fatehabad	1,172/10/-	24,985/4/-	
		Sirsa	869/11/-	83,820/-/-	
		Hansi	..	..	
		Bhiwani	..	..	
		Total	3,570/5/-	1,14,895/4/-	1,16,000
5	Rohtak	Rohtak	..	..	2,45,600
		Sonepat	Separate figures not available	52,505	
		Gohana		23,560	
		Jhajjar	..	..	
		Total	88,652	76,065	2,45,600
6	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	2,80,839	Separate figures not available	36,00,000
		Batala	3,08,071		
		Pathankot	1,56,235		
		Total	7,45,145	35,30,000	36,00,000

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

(a) Sr.	Name of District	Name of tehsil	Land revenue remitted	RELIEF GRANTED	
				Gratuitous relief for the reconstruction of houses	Taccavi loan sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	27,187	24,000	6,50,000
		Rewari	22,590	64,500	
		Palwal	38,027	1,26,750	
		Balabgarh	7,836	29,885	
		Nuh	3,619	13,200	
		Ferozepore-Jhirka	9,255	29,600	
		Total	1,08,514	2,87,935	6,50,000
		(i) Hathin zail in Nuh Tehsil	1,432	8,575	
		(ii) Palwal zail in Palwal Tehsil	5,155	3,610	
8	Ludhiana	Jagraon	1,88,283	3,78,742	17,00,000
		Ludhiana	1,17,348	6,81,645	
		Samrala	1,14,663	2,95,936	
		Total	4,20,294	13,56,323	17,00,000
9	Amritsar	Amritsar	3,73,388	16,07,420	42,00,000
		Tarn Taran	2,71,312	12,00,000	
		Patti	2,18,923	12,77,625	
		Ajnala	1,87,922	13,92,010	
		Total	10,51,545	54,77,055	42,00,000
10	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	62,266	8,00,000	21,00,000
		Zira	1,45,676	15,10,000	
		Moga	2,93,120	11,65,000	
		Fazilka	28,532	2,00,000	
		Muktsar	14,541	3,00,000	
		Total	5,44,135	39,75,000	21,00,000

(a) Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of tehsil	Land revenue remitted	RELIEF GRANTED	
				Gratuitous relief for the reconstruction of houses	Taccavi loan sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Ambala	Ambala	65,393	4,86,000	3,00,000
		Jagadhri	18,884	1,71,000	
		Naraingarh	..	53,000	
		Kharar	1,753	1,08,000	
		Rupar	32,443	3,10,000	
		Total	1,18,473	11,28,000	3,00,000
12	Kangra	Tehsil-wise figures not available	25,769 (exclusive of Lahaul and Spiti area)	7,32,631	45,720

RELIEF TO HAILSTORM SUFFERERS IN TEHSILS PANIPAT AND SONEPAT

***6498. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of loss caused to the standing crops by recent hailstorm in the villages on the borders of tehsil Sonepat, district Rohtak and tehsil Panipat, district Karnal together with the names of villages affected;

(b) whether the Government has given or purposes to give any relief to the sufferers of villages referred to in part (a) above ; if so, how ?

Shri Sher Singh : So far as district Rohtak is concerned, the requisite information is given below:—

(a) the hailstorm affected 10 villages on the border of tehsil Sonepat and according to the rough estimate, the damage to crops ranges from 34 per cent to 80 per cent. Exact figures will be supplied after the *girdawari* has been carried out.

(b) it is proposed to take the following relief measures in addition to the canal works which have been started to provide work for the agricultural labourers:—

(i) remission of land revenue and abiana;

(ii) opening of grain depots; and

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

(iii) disbursement of taccavi loans for seed for growing Sadan grass and fodder.

So far as Karnal District is concerned, the requisite information is given below:—

(a) The hailstorm affected 8 villages of tehsil Panipat. The names of villages, together with the extent of damage to crops in each is given below:—

Name of the village.	*Extent of damage to crops* *Rs.*
1. Kewana	700
2. Dhodpur	800
3. Namunda	30,000
4. Dhandhar	22,500
5. Gowalirs	1,200
6. Chamrara	32,500
7. Puthar	6,600
8. Kakoda	22,500
Total	1,24,000

(b) Action is being taken to give relief to the sufferers of the calamity, in the form of remission of land revenue and abiana, etc.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि गवर्नमेंट ज़मींदारों को remission पटवारियों की रिपोर्ट पर देती है ?

मंत्री : इस काम पर नहर के महकमे का ज़िलेदार लगा हुआ है जो मौका पर जा कर खुद देखता है । Revenue की तरफ से नायब तहसीलदार काम कर रहे हैं । यह काम सिर्फ पटवारियों पर नहीं छोड़ा हुआ बल्कि दूसरे अफसर भी check करते हैं ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस बात के पेशेनज़र कि लोगों को इस बात की शिकायत होती है कि आम तौर पर सही assessment नहीं होती, क्या गवर्नमैण्ट ने खास हिदायतें जारी की हुई हैं कि जितना नुकसान हुआ हो उतना ही लिखें ?

मंत्री : हिदायतें दे रखी हैं कि Executive Engineer और Deputy Commissioner पड़ताल करें ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या Deputy Commissioner और Executive Engineers को हिदायत दी गई है कि खुद मौका पर जा कर देखें कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है या कि पटवारी के लिखे पर ही दस्तखत कर देते हैं ?

मंत्री : उन्हें हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि check करें ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या उन हिदायतों में यह भी शामिल है कि कितनी percentage में वह खुद जा कर check करेंगे ?

मंत्री : Percentage की बाबत मुझे पता नहीं । वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा cases में check करेंगे ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : कितने percentage नुकसान पर आबयाने की माफी दी जाती है ?

मंत्री : 50 per cent से ऊपर ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : कितने minimum limit पर remission दी जायेगी ?

मंत्री : 25 per cent से नीचे नहीं मिलता । 50 per cent से ऊपर full remission की जाती है ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या दूसरे ज़िलों से भी रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं जहां बहुत नुकसान हुआ है ?

मंत्री : जी हां । रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं, वहां भी इसी तरह action लिया जायेगा।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि लोगों की तरफ से कोई ऐसी भी शिकायत मौसूल हुई है कि उन के साथ इनसाफ नहीं किया गया और जितना नुकसान हुआ है उसे देखने की कोशिश नहीं की गई ?

मंत्री : अभी तक कोई ऐसी शिकायत मौसूल नहीं हुई ।

RELIEF TO FLOOD-SUFFERERS IN TEHSIL UNA, DISTRICT HOSHIARPUR

*6506. **Shri Mohan Lal Datta** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons of Una tehsil, district Hoshiarpur represented to the S.D.O. and Tehsildar Una that their houses had collapsed on account of heavy rains in October, 1955, and that they had not been granted any gratuitous relief ; if so, the list of such persons may be laid on the Table;

(b) whether any enquiry was made into the cases mentioned in part (a) above; if so, the result thereof ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) *First part.*—Yes.

Second part.—The disbursement lists are still with Associating Officers and not available as yet.

(b) *First part.*—Yes.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Second part.—A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for relief to these persons. No person, whose claim for relief was genuine, was refused relief.

RATES OF ABIANA IN THE STATE.

***6509. Shri Lajpat Rai:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the present rates of Abiana on the lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, the Agra Canal, the Sirhind Canal and the Bhakra Canals in the State separately ;

(b) the rates of Abiana at present being charged per acre on Sugarcane, Kapas, Bajra, Jawar, Gawara, Maize, Moong, Urd, Wheat, Sarson, Toria, Barley and Gram crops respectively on the lands mentioned in part (a) above?

Shri Sher Singh: (a) Copies of Schedule of Occupiers rates applicable on areas served by Western Jumna Canal, Agra Canal, Sirhind Canal and Bhakra Canals are placed on Table of the House.

(b) The rates for various crops are given in the schedules referred to in para (a) above.

Statement showing Water Rates on Agra Canal (U.P.) in force with effect from 1st April, 1953.

AGRA CANAL (U.P.)

Crop	Flow	Lift	REMARKS
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	
1. Sugarcane ..	32 0 0	16 0 0	
2. Reve, Vegetable, Garden per fasl water-nuts, poppy	14 0 0	7 0 0	
3. Tobacco ..	16 0 0	8 0 0	
4. Tea Orchards and Gardens in Dun Canal	15 0 0	7 8 0	
5. Wheat, Barley and crop mixed with Wheat or Barley	12 0 0	6 0 0	
6. Cotton ..	4 8 0	2 8 0	
7. Fodder crops ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	
8. Green Manure ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	
9. Other Rabi crops ..	9 0 0	4 8 0	
10. Other Kharif crops ..	7 0 0	3 8 0	

Hemp,. Indigo, Guara, Jantar and Arhar ploughed in as given manure before 15th September are not assessed to water rates.

Purpose for which supplied	Rate	—
	Rs A. P.	
2. *Schedule of Miscellaneous Rates*		
Brick making and pise wall building ..	0 4 6	Per 100 cft.
Laying concrete and brick or stone masonry ..	0 3 0	Ditto
Metalling Roads ..	15 0 0	Per mile
Consolidation of kacha service roads ..	45 0 0	Per mile per annum for a maximum of 8 waterings in the 10 months December to September.
Water supplied in bulk ..	1 8 0	For 2500 cubic feet.
Watering roadside or avenue trees ..	3 12 0 7 8 0	Per canal mile of 5000 feet for Kharif crop. Per canal mile of 5000 feet for Rabi crop.
Sprinkling water on roads in the kharif season ..	7 8 0	Per mile
Sprinkling water on roads in the rabi season ..	15 0 0	Ditto

Proviso:—Except within the limits of Civil Stations, Cantonments and Municipalities, no charge shall be made for water used for the manufacture of bricks not subsequently burnt in a kiln or for pise wall building if taken from a watercourse or tank lawfully supplied from a canal.

No charge additional to Rs. 45 for flooding per mile should be levied for sprinkling water on kacha service roads.

No charge will in practice be levied for sprinkling water on roads where the amount of water used is negligible.

"Water supplied in bulk to Municipalities (including Notified Area and Small Town Committee) and other public bodies, for use by the public in general for drinking and washing purposes (but not for commercial purposes) is to be charged at the rate of 6,000 cft., per Rs. 1-8-0.

No charge shall be made for watering avenue or roadside trees grown by villagers alongside watercourses, fields and village roads and within the village abadi.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Schedule of Occupier's rates leviable on areas irrigated by Bhakra Canals after completion of Bhakra Dam.

Authority	Class	Crops	Rate per acre — Flow	Rate per acre — Lift	Per
			Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	
	I	Sugarcane (except on Kharif channels) ..	16 8 0	8 4 0	Crop
	II	Sugarcane (on Kharif channels) ..	13 8 0	6 12 0	Do
	III	Waternuts ..	11 4 0	5 10 0	Do
	III-A	Rice ..	9 12 0	4 14 0	Do
	IV	Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, spices and drugs ..	8 4 0	4 2 0	Do
	IV-A	Cotton ..	6 12 0	3 6 0	Do
		Gardens and orchards and vegetables except turnips ..	8 4 0	4 2 0	Gardens and orchards per half year, the rest per crop.
	V	Deleted ..	..	..	..
	VI-A	Barley and oats (except on Kharif channels) ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Crop
	VI-B	Wheat (except on Kharif channels) ..	5 13 6	2 14 9	Do
	VII	Melons, fibers (other than cotton and all crops not otherwise specified) ..	7 8 0	3 12 0	Do
	VII-A	Maize ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Do
	VIII	Oilseeds (except on Kharif channels) ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Do

Authority	Class	Crops	Rate Per Acre						Per
			Flow			Lift			
			Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
	IX	All Rabi crops (except wheat and gram on Kharif channels) including gardens, orchards, vegetables and fodder).	3	0	0	1	8	0	Gardens and orchards per half year, the rest per crop
	IX-A	Wheat and gram except other Rabi Crops on Kharif channels	2	12	0	1	6	0	Crop
	X	Bajra, Masur and pulses ..	4	14	0	2	7	0	Crop
	X-A	Gram ..	4	7	6	2	3	9	Do
	XI	Jowar, Cheena, grass which has received two or more waterings and all fodder crops, including turnips ..	3	12	0	1	14	0	Grass per half year the rest per crop
	XII	(a) Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop in the same or succeeding harvest ..	1	8	0	9	12	0	Acre
		(b) Village and district board plantations							
		(i) Any number of waterings in Kharif ..	1	8	0	0	12	0	Half year
		(ii) One watering in Rabi ..	1	8	0	0	12	0	Ditto
		(iii) Two or more waterings in Rabi ..	3	0	0	1	8	0	Ditto
		(e) Grass—a single watering in Kharif or Rabi ..	1	8	0	0	12	0	Ditto
		Grass given two or more waterings falls under Class XI	..			..			

Note—(1) Hemp, indigo, guara, jantar and arhar ploughed in as green manure before 15th September are not assesse to water rates.

Note—(2) An additional charge specified in the table below will be levied with effect from Rabi 1952-53 if an extra watering is allowed after the 31st October on Kharif channels.

Flow	*Lift*	
1 2 0	0 9 0	Except for fodder crops including turnips.
0 9 0	0 4 6	For fodder crops including turnips only.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Schedule of Miscellaneous Rates.

Purpose for which supplied	Rate Rs.	A.	P.	Per
Brick-making and pise wall building ..	0	4	6	Per 100 cubic feet.
Laying concrete and brick or stone masonry ..	0	3	0	Ditto
Metalling roads ..	15	0	0	Per mile
Consolidation of kacha service roads ..	45	0	0	Per mile per annum for a maximum of waterings in the 10 months, December to September.
Water supplied in bulk ..	1	8	0	Per 2, 500 cubic feet
Manufacture of charcoal ..	2	4	0	Per kiln per season (crop) provided kiln is in use.
Watering roadside or avenue trees. ..	3	12	0	Per canal mile of 5,000 feet for Kharif crop
	7	8	0	Per canal mile of 5,000 feet for Rabi crop
Sprinkling water on roads in the Kharif season ..	7	8	0	Per mile
Sprinkling water on roads in the Rabi Season ..	15	0	0	Per mile

Proviso:—Except within the limits of Civil Stations, Cantonments and Municipalities, no charge shall be made for water used for the manufacture of bricks not subsequently burnt in a kiln or for pise wall building, if taken from a watercourse or tank lawfully supplied from a canal.

No charge additional to Rs. 45 for flooding per mile should be levied for sprinkling water on kacha service roads.

No charge will in practice be levied for sprinkling water on roads where the amount of water used is negligible.

Water supplied in bulk to Municipalities (including Notified Area and Small Town Committees) and other public bodies for use by the public in general for drinking and washing purposes (but not for commercial purposes) is to be charged at the rate of 6,000 cubic feet per rupee 1—8—0.

No charge shall be made for water used for watering avenue or roadside trees grown by villagers alongside watercourses, fields and village roads and within the village abadi.

Schedule of Occupier's Rates applicable to areas irrigated by Bhakra Canals prior to completion of Bhakra Dam.

Class	Nature of crops	Rate per acre: Flow (Rs A. P.)	Rate per acre: Lift (Rs A. P.)	Per
I	Cotton ..	5 4 0	2 10 0	Crop
II	Bajra and pulses ..	4 8 0	2 4 0	Do
III	Jawar, Chari, Guara and other recognised Kharif fodder crops ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	Do
IV	Other Kharif crops ..	3 6 0	1 11 0	Do
V	All Rabi crops (except Wheat and Gram) ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	Do
V-A	Wheat and gram ..	2 12 0	1 6 0	Do
VI	(a) Watering for ploughing not followd by a crop in the same or succeeding harvest ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Acre
	(b) Village and District Board plantations ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Half year
	(i) Any number of waterings in Kharif			
	(ii) One watering in Rabi ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Ditto
	(iii) Two or more waterings in Rabi ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	Ditto
	(c) Grass-a single watering in Kharif or Rabi ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Ditto

Note.—1. Grass given two or more waterings falls under class IVorV as the case may be. Hemp, indigo, guara, jantar and arhar ploughed in as green manure before 15th September, are not assessed to water rate.

2. As additional charge specified in the table below will be levied with effect from Rabi 1954-55, any extra watering is allowed after the 31st October, on Kharif channels.

Rate per acre

Flow (Rs A. P.)	Lift (Rs A. P.)	
1 2 0	0 9 0	Except for fodder crops including turnips
0 9 0	0 4 6	For fodder crops including turnips only.

[Minister for Irrigation and Power]

2. Schedule of Miscellaneous Rates.

Purposes for which supplied	Rate Rs A.P.	
Brick making and pise wall building ..	0 4 6	Per 100 cft.
Laying concrete and brick or stone masonry ..	0 3 0	Ditto
Metalling roads ..	15 0 0	Per mile
Consolidation of kacha service roads ..	45 0 0	Per mile per annum for a maximum of 8 waterings in the 10 months, December-September,
Water supplied in bulk ..	1 8 0	Per 2,500 cubic feet.
Watering road side or avenue trees ..	3 12 0	Per canal mile of 5000 ft. per Kharif crop.
	7 8 0	Per canal mile of 5000 feet per Rabi crop
Sprinkling water on roads in the Kharif season ..	7 8 0	Per mile
Sprinkling water on roads in the Rabi season ..	15 0 0	Per mile

Proviso:—Except within the limits of Civil Stations, Cantonments and Municipalities, no charge shall be made for water used for the manufacture of bricks not subsequently burnt in a kiln or for pise wall building if taken from a water course or tank lawfully supplied from a canal.

No charge additional to Rs. 45 for flooding per mile should be levied for sprinkling water on Kacha service roads.

No charge will in practice be levied for sprinkling water on roads where the amount of water used is negligible

Water supplied in bulk to Municipalities (including Notified Area and Small Town Committees) and other public bodies for use by public in general for drinking and washing purposes (but not for commercial purposes) is to be charged at the rate of 6,000 cubic feet. Rs 1-8-0-

1. **Schedule of Occupier's Rates applicable to areas served by Sirhind Canal and Western Jumna Canal.**

Class	Crops	Rate per acre Flow Rs A. P.	Rate per acre Lift Rs A. P.	per
I	Sugarcane (except on Kharif Channels) ..	16 8 0	8 4 0	Crop
II	Sugarcane on Kharif Channels ..	13 8 0	6 12 0	Do
III	Waternuts ..	11 4 0	5 10 0	Do
III-A	Rice ..	9 12 0	4 14 0	Do
IV	Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, spice and drugs ..	8 4 0	4 2 0	Do
IV-A	Cotton ..	6 12 0	3 6 0	Do
V	Gardens and orchards and vegetables except turnips ..	8 4 0	4 2 0	Gardens and orchards per half year, the rest per crop.
VI	Deleted ..	..	..	..
VI-A	Barley and oats (except on Kharif Channels) ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Crop
VI-B	Wheat (except on kharif channels) ..	5 13 6	2 14 9	Do
VII	Melons. Fibres (other than cotton) and all crops not otherwise specified	7 8 0	3 12 0	Do
VII-A	Maize ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Do
VIII	Oilseeds (except rabi oilseeds on Kharif Channels) ..	6 6 0	3 3 0	Do
IX	All Rabi crops (except wheat and gram on Kharif Channels) including gardens, orchards, vegetables and fodders ..	3 2 0	1 8 0	Gardens and orchards per half year the rest per crop.
IX-A	Wheat and gram on Kharif Channels ..	2 12 0	1 6 0	Crop

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Schedule of Occupier's Rates applicable to areas served by Sirhind Canal and Western Jumna Canal—(*contd.*)

Class	Crops	Rate per acre: Flow (Rs A. P.)	Rate per acre: Lift (Rs A. P.)	Per
X	Bajra, Masure and Pulses ..	4 14 0	2 7 0	Crop
X-A	Gram ..	4 7 0	2 3 9	
XI	Jawar, cheena, grass which has received two or more waterings and all fodder crops including turnips ..	3 12 0	1 14 0	Grass per half year the rest per crop
XII	(a) Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop in the same or succeeding harvest ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Acre
	(b) Village and District Board Plantations ..			
	(i) Any number of waterings in Kharif ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Half year
	(ii) One watering in Rabi ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Ditto
	(iii) Two or more waterings in Rabi ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	Ditto
	(c) Grass—a single watering in Kharif or Rabi ..	1 8 0	0 12 0	Ditto

Note.—1 Grass given two or more waterings fall under Class XI.

Note.—2 An additional charge specified in the table below will be levied with effect from the first Rabi, these channels start giving perennial irrigation, if any extra watering allowed after the 31st October, on Kharif Channels.

Rate per acre: Flow (Rs A. P.)	Rate per acre: Lift (Rs A. P.)	
1 2 0	0 9 0	Except for fodder crops including turnips.
0 9 0	0 4 6	For fodder crops including turnips only.

श्री तेग राम : यह rates कितने साल से ऐसे चले आ रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो present rates of abiana के मुतअल्लिक दरियाफ्त किया है । [The hon. Member has enquired about the present rates of abiana,]

मंत्री : Statement में dates भी दी हुई हैं ।

CLERKS AND SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERKS IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

*6389. **Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of persons directly recruited as Accounts Clerks and Sub-Divisional Clerks in the Irrigation Department during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 respectively along with the number of those recruited from amongst the retrenched personnel of the Civil Supplies Department;

(b) whether the Service Rules regarding recruitment to Irrigation Department establishment permit direct recruitment to posts higher than those of Junior Clerks; if not, the reasons for making direct recruitment referred to in part (a) above;

(c) whether the persons referred to in part (a) above were in possession of the requisite qualifications as laid down in the service rules of the Irrigation Department; if not, the reasons for their being so recruited;

(d) whether it is a fact that persons directly recruited as Accounts Clerks and Sub-Divisional Clerks referred to in part (a) above have been given seniority over the Clerks already in service in the Irrigation Department; if so, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Number of Accounts Clerks and Sub-Divisional Clerks recruited direct in Bhakra Dam Project:—

	Accounts Clerks	*Sub-Divisional Clerks.*
1953-54	20	42
1954-55	1	2

Out of these 15 Accounts Clerks and 21 Sub-Divisional Clerks have been taken from the Civil Supplies Department.

(b) No direct recruitment in higher grades on Bhakra Dam Project was resorted to with a view to tiding over the paucity of accounts knowing personnel as no qualified clerk with requisite experience was available for promotion.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

(c) Yes. They are rather better qualified possessing either the 2nd Class degree with sufficient experience in Accountancy or B.Com degree.

(d) No. Their seniority has been fixed in the grade from the date of their appointment.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਨਵੇਂ ਕਲਰਕ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਭਰਤੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦੀਆਂ qualifications ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ?

मंत्री : जी हां, पूरी करते हैं ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ promotion ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ qualifications ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ service ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ promotion ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ?

मंत्री : वह B. A. पास हैं और Accountancy का experience है या जो B. Com. हैं उन्हें promotion दी गई है ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਭਾਵੇਂ B. A. ਅਤੇ M. A. ਵੀ ਪਾਸ ਹੋਣ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ Irrigation ਦੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦੀਆਂ conditions ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Irrigation Department ਦੇ Service Rules ਦੇ under ਕਿਵੇਂ promotion ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ? ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਅਗੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਕੇ ਨਵਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ promotion ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ?

मंत्री : जब एक कर्मचारी किसी दूसरे महकमे में transfer हो जाता है तो वह भी उसी महकमे का हो जाता है । वह बाहर का नहीं रहता ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਕੁਝ Rules ਬਦਲੇ ਹਨ ?

मंत्री : Rules नहीं बदले हैं । Civil Supplies का तो महकमा ही खत्म हो गया । और जो कर्मचारी Irrigation Department में आ गए वह तो उसी महकमे के बन गए । फिर उन को promotion भी मिल सकती है ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : Irrigation Department ਦੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਸੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਕਸੂਰ ਸੀ ?

मंत्री : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं कि जो आदमी fit थे उन को रख लिया गया है । लेकिन इस के बावजूद ऐसे आदमियों की ज़रूरत थी जोकि accounts का काम संभाल सकें । इस लिए बाहर से आदमी लेने पड़े ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बाहर से आदमी आने की वजह से महकमे वाले पहले आदमियों की हकतलफी नहीं होती ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of opinion.

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS AND SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERKS IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

*6390. **Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that persons directly recruited as Accounts and Sub-Divisional Clerks in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch during the years 1954 and 1955 were appointed on the condition that their services would be temporary;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said conditions having been recently changed, the persons referred to in part (a) above have been confirmed on their posts and their seniority determined as from the date of their appointment; if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the change referred to in part (b) above adversely affects the seniority of Irrigation Branch Clerks already in service; if so, the action taken in the matter ?

Shri Sher Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) *Part I*—No.

Part II—Yes. The seniority of the directly recruited Accounts and Sub-Divisional Clerks has been determined according to their appointment in the grade, according to the avowed policy of the Department.

(c) No. The date of continuous appointment in the grade has always been taken as the criterion for fixing the seniority of temporary hands.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਕੁਝ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ accommodate ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ P.W.D ਦੇ Rules ਬਦਲੇ ਹਨ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ: ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲੇ।

ENQUIRY INTO CORRUPTION CASES AT BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT.

*6426. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-level enquiry into allegations of corruption in the Bhakra-Nangal department is in progress; if so, the details of the agencies conducting the said enquiry;

(b) whether any action has so far been taken against any of the officers as a result of the enquiry referred to in part (a) above ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : It is convenient to reply to both parts of this question together.

It is not clear what the Hon'ble Member means by a high level enquiry. The facts are that a special C.I.D. staff under a Deputy Superintendent of Police was appointed to enquire into a number of general allegations of corruption against officers of the Irrigation Branch epmloyed on Bhakra Canals. The report of the Deputy Superintendent of Police was sent to a committee of two Chief Engineers, Shri S.D. Khungar and Shri S. L. Malhotra for their views. This committee made detailed enquiries on the spot and found that the allegations relating to inflation of quantities of earthwork and misclassification of soil were substantially correct. In the course of police investigation, one Superintending Engineer, 4 Executive Engineers, 10 Sub-Divisional Officers, 12 Overseers and 4 Sub-Divisional Clerks were arrested. Out of these, 2 Executive Engineers. 4 Sub-Divisional Officers; 3 Overseers and 2 Sub-Divisional Clerks have already been prosecuted in the court of the Special Judge, Ambala. Charges have been framed against them by the court. In addition, one Chief Engineer and one Sub-Divisional Officer have also been suspended on charges of corruption. Orders have also been passed for the institution of a departmental enquiry against 6 officers. Charges have been served on them and their replies are being received. Shri A. L. Fletcher, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, has been appointed the Enquiry Officer.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमैण्ट यह बताएगी कि अभी हाल में ही जो एक High Power Tribunal या Commission मुकर्रर हुआ है, High Court के judges के नीचे, उस का, जिन लोगों के मुकदमें चल रहे हैं या जिन में लोग arrest हुए हैं उन के साथ क्या ताल्लुक होगा ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਉਹ ਮੁਕਦਮੇ court ਵਿਚ ਚਲਣਗੇ । ਉਸ Commission ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस High Power Commission को कौनसा काम गवर्नमैण्ट सुपुर्द करेगी ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ accounts ਨੂੰ check ਕਰੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਖੇਗੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਥੇ ਬੇਜ਼ਾਬਤਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਕਰੇਗੀ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : वह किन लोगों के बारे में enquiry करेगी, जो लोग arrest हुए हैं या नया शिकार पकड़ेगी ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : वह Commission इन चीज़ों की पड़ताल करेगी कि आया जो channels खोदी गई हैं और जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि काम थोड़ा था और रुपया ज़्यादा लगा है या काम quality के मुताबिक नहीं हुआ क्या वह वाकई ऐसे हैं। जहां पर बेज़ाबतगियां हुई हैं उन sections की पड़ताल करेगी और अन्दाजा लगाएगी कि कितनी गड़बड़ हुई है । जो irregularity उसे नज़र आएगी वह उस की रिपोर्ट सरकार से करेगी । जो cases court में

चल रहे हैं यह वैसे ही चलेंगे । यह जो शोर है कि वहां पर बहुत गड़बड़ हुई है इस सब का पता चलाने की वह Commission कोशिश करेगी ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जिन के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उन में भी यह Commission helpful होगी या independent enquiry करेगी ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : इन दो parallel enquiry committees एक हाईकोर्ट के जज के मातहत और एक special court--की jurisdiction का आपस में कैसे फैसला किया गया है ?

मंत्री : मुकदमों का फैसला court करेगी और Commission judicial enquiry करेगी ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जो मामला sub-judice हो उस में अगर कोई Commission दखल दे तो क्या वह contempt of Court नहीं हो जाती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाई कोर्ट का जज बड़ा समझदार होगा वह शायद न ही करेगा ।

(The High Court Judge would be judicious. Perhaps he will not do that.)

श्री देव राज सेठी : एक ही तरह की इन दो कमेटियों की conflicting jurisdiction का फैसला कैसे होगा ?

मन्त्री ; इन की कोई conflicting jurisdiction नहीं होगी । जो केसिज़ पुलिस ने चालान किये हैं उन का फैसला court में होगा और जिन केसों में specific charge sheets लग चुके हैं उन की enquiry Enquiry Officer Mr. Fletcher करेंगे । बाकी जो general allegations की बात है उन सब की तफतीश हाई कोर्ट का जज और उस के साथी करेंगे । इस में confusion की कोई बात ही नहीं है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जो Commission तमाम overall picture को देखेगा क्या वह उन मुकदमों को भी देखेगा जोकि court में चल रहे हैं ? उनकी जांच पड़ताल कर के सरकार को रिपोर्ट करेगा?

Mr. Speaker : That Commission has to conduct judicial enquiry on the basis of certain terms of reference. It has nothing to do with the Court proceedings.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जैसा कि इन्होंने बतलाया है कि कुछ केस ऐसे हैं जिन की तफ-तीश कर के पुलिस ने उन को कोर्ट में भेज दिया है और कुछ ऐसे departmental केस हैं जिन की enquiry Mr. Fletcher करेंगे, मैं पूछता हूं कि तीसरी कमिशन जो हाई कोर्ट के जज के मातहत काम करेगी वह इन दोनों केसों को किसी हद तक touch करेगी कि नहीं करेगी ? अगर करेगी तो किस हद तक करेगी ? और अगर नहीं करेगी तो हाई कोर्ट का जज क्या करेगा ?

मंत्री : Terms of reference आपको मिल जाएंगी तो आप को सारी पोज़ीशन का साफ पता लग जाएगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वह terms of reference वज़ीर साहिब को याद हैं ?

मंत्री : Notify कर दी जाएंगी ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : जिस Chief Engineer के खिलाफ जो enquiry पुलिस ने की और अब जो Fletcher साहिब करेंगे, वही केस क्या अब High Power Committee के purview में भी होगा ?

Minister : No.

श्री देव राज सेठी : जब सारी situation पर वह गौर करेंगे और अगर इस दौरान में उनके नोटिस में कोई खास इलज़ामात आए तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उन के मुताबिक भी कोई action लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप उन से commitment लेना चाहते हैं ? [It means that the hon. Member wants to have a commitment from the Minister.]

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब फ़रमायेंगे कि यह जो तीन तरह की enquiries हैं, इन में कोई conflict नहीं होगा?

Mr, Speaker : Better put a separate question for that.

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह High Power Committee पली के लिए ही होगी या कि कुप्पे के लिए भी ? यानी यह नहरों की ही जांच करेगी या भाखड़ा डैम की अपनी भी ?

मंत्री : भाखड़ा की नहीं । यह जो नहरें हैं इन के बारे में enquiry करेगी ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि जहां कुप्पा ही बह गया हो, जहां करोड़ों अरबों रुपया का गबन हो गया हो, वहां वह enquiry नहीं करेंगे ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਕੁੱਪੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖੋ ਕੁੱਪਾ ਹੀ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : भाखड़ा डैम में जहां कि करोड़ों का गबन हुआ है, वहां क्या कोई enquiry नहीं की जावेगी ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : जहां शिकायत मिली वहां enquiry की जा रही है ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : कई दफा यहां इस हाउस में भी शिकायात की गई हैं कि वहां पर करोड़ों रुपए का गबन और नाजायज़ अखराजात हुए हैं ।

मंत्री : मौलवी साहिब के दिमाग में करोड़ों रुपए का गबन हो गया होगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि इधर की पत्नी और उधर के कुप्पे में भी कोई comparison है ?

मंत्री : नहीं । कुप्पे तो अब चले गए हैं (हंसी) ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : हमारे वज़ीर साहिब का नाम 'शेर' और 'सिंह' है । वह कुप्पे को क्यों नहीं पकड़ते ?

मंत्री : बीच में कई टीन भी होंगे (हंसी) ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या Chief Engineer के खिलाफ़ फलैचर साहिब की ही enquiry होगी या कि High Court के जज की भी ?

मंत्री : आप को जब terms of reference दी जावेंगी तो पता लग जाएगा । सारी details तब आप के सामने आ जाएंगी ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब के नोटिस में आया है कि वहां एक clique बना हुआ है ? क्या इसके खिलाफ कोई enquiry होगी ?

Mr. Speaker : This question does not arise.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES UNDER THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

*6427. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the net increase, in acres, of irrigated areas, district-wise in the State as a result of irrigation facilities provided under the First Five-Year-Plan as compared to the basic pre-plan year of 1950-51;

(b) the nature of irrigation facilities provided in each case together with the estimated cost thereof as well as the estimated increase in agricultural produce as a result of the increased irrigational facilities?

Shri Sher Singh : The answer to this starred Assembly Question is not ready. The information is being collected and it will be supplied to the Member as soon as possible.

EXPLORATORY TUBE-WELLS

*6428. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the total number of exploratory tube-wells completed so far, district-wise, in the State?

Shri Sher Singh : No exploratory tube-well has so far been sunk in the Punjab State. The question is, however, receiving the attention of Government and it is expected to start this work by the middle of this year.

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब एक साल का अरसा इस स्कीम को बने हो गया तो एक भी exploratory tube-well के dig न होने की क्या वजूहात हैं ?

मंत्री : यह चीज़ गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इण्डिया की मार्फत होनी है। जिन सूबों में इस वक्त पानी का और कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं वहां उन्होंने priority दी हुई है। एक तो आन्ध्र में और दूसरे C. P. में काम हो रहा है। वहां दिन रात काम हो रहा है। एक तो दूसरी कोई agency ही नहीं सिवाए U.S.A. के और दूसरे equipment भी मौजूद नहीं जिस से यहां काम शुरू किया जा सके। इस लिए जब हमारा नम्बर आयगा तो काम यहां शुरू हो जायेगा। पहले आन्ध्र और C. P. में काम खत्म होना है। उम्मीद है कि इस साल के बीच में हमारा नम्बर आ जाएगा और काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री देव राज सेठी : पिछले साल यह announcement की गई थी कि 45 tube-wells सन 1955-56 में लगा दिए जाएंगे। उनमें से एक भी exploratory tube-well के न लगने की क्या वजह है ?

मंत्री : वजह यह है कि जैसा मैंने अभी २ बताया एक तो हमारे पास equipment नहीं और दूसरे agency भी नहीं। वह agency दूसरी जगह पर काम कर रही है। वहां से फारग होने के बाद यहां पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा। यह जो 46 tube-wells बताए गए हैं इन का geological survey हो चुका है, tentatively जगह select कर ली गई है और जब equipment आ जाएगा तो काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि जब exploratory tube-wells की स्कीम पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के ज़ेरे गौर आई तो उस वक्त क्या हिन्द सरकार ने यह promise दे दिया था कि ग्रांट मिल जाएगी ?

मंत्री : यह स्कीम गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की अपनी मर्जी से ही बनी है। यह रुपया भी उन का खर्च होना है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कोई रुपया खर्च नहीं करना।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या बताया जा सकता है कि आया गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने पहले ही कह दिया था कि आंध्र और C. P. में पहले तजरुबा किया जाएगा और पंजाब में फिर या बाद में यह सारी रद्दोबदल हुई ?

मंत्री : पहले भारत सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि इतने २ tube-wells सभी सूबों को देने हैं। उस के बाद सवाल यह पैदा हुआ कि कहां पहले काम शुरू किया जाए। Agency सिर्फ एक ही थी। सारी जगहों पर एक ही दफा तो काम शुरू हो नहीं सकता था इसलिए ज़रूरत के लिहाज से एक priority list तैयार की गई। इस के अनुसार आन्ध्र और C.P. को पहले मौका मिला।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਇਕ ਹੀ agency ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੇ ?

मंत्री : दरअसल बात यह है कि equipment भी नहीं । हमने तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से कई दफा कहा कि आप हमें equipment और पैसा दे दें हम खुद अपने Engineers से लगवा लेंगे । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे पास equipment ही नहीं है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जो सर्वे किया गया है वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मदद से हुआ या कि पंजाब सरकार ने खुद ही किया ?

मंत्री : Geological survey खुद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ही करती है ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या पंजाब सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को इस बारे में याद भी दिलाया है ?

मंत्री : पिछले महीने की 24 तारीख को याद दिलाया गया था ।

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF TO ASSESS BETTERMENT CHARGES IN BHAKRA CANAL AREA.

***6508. Shri Balwant Rai Tayal** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the staff (other than Civil and Canal Department staff) engaged to assess betterment charges in the Bhakra Canal area together with the total expenditure incurred on the said staff up to 31st January, 1956;

(b) the total amount of betterment charges collected during the period referred to in part (a) above ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) No staff other than Civil and Canal Department staff was engaged to assess betterment charges in Bhakra Canal Area.

Total strength of staff engaged to assess betterment charges in Bhakra Canals area is as below:—

Colonization Officer (Half time).	...	1
Executive Engineer.	...	1
Deputy Collectors	...	3
Tehsildars	...	2
Naib-Tehsildars	...	7
Zilladars	...	5
Kanungos	...	20

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Head Vernacular Clerks	...	2
Assistant Vernacular Clerks	...	16
Vernacular Clerks	...	5
Assessment Clerk	...	1
Clerks	...	6
Accounts Clerks	...	4
Steno-typists	...	2
Peons	...	19
Khalasis	...	20
Patwaris	...	375
Chawkidar	...	1
Sweeper-cum-Chawkidars	..	2
Sweeper	...	1
Total	...	493

Total expenditure incurred on the above staff from December, 1953 to 1st January, 1956, works out to Rs. 7,03,000.

(b) Collection of betterment fee has not commenced so far on Bhakra Canals area.

ADVANTAGE RATE TAX ON LANDS IRRIGATED BY SUNDER DISTRIBUTARY.

***6510. Shri Lajpat Rai:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any tax in the form of advantage rate tax is being charged on the lands irrigated by Sundar Distributary ; if so, the rate thereof per acre together with the number of years and the instalments in which it is likely to be realised;

(b) the year in which the tax mentioned in part (a) above was levied together with the date when decision regarding its imposition was taken ?

Shri Sher Singh: (a) Yes; water advantage or owner's rate is being charged on this channel at Rs. 2-4-0 per acre matured. This charge recurs every six months. The question of payment by instalments does not arise.

(b) This levy was notified on 23rd March, 1955, and was ordered for realisation with effect from Rabi 1954-55.

श्री लाजपत राए : क्या आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कितने साल तक लिया जाएगा ?

मंत्री : Advantage Rate Tax के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि जिस जगह पर पहले नहर नहीं थी यानी जो ज़मीन बारानी थी और अब वहां पर नहर का पानी मिलने लग पड़ा है इसलिए वहां पर मामला ज़्यादा होना लाज़मी था ; क्योंकि अभी तक नया settlement नहीं हुआ । नए सैटलमैंट के बाद तो Land Revenue खुद ही बढ़ जाएगा लेकिन अब Land Revenue पुराने settlement के मुताबिक ही चलता है ; जबकि ज़मीन नहरी पानी के मिलने से ज़्यादा Land Revenue के काबिल हो गई है । इसलिए जो balance है वह गवर्नमेंट ले सकती है । यह enhancement तो Settlement Act में provided है । बहर-हाल Rs. 2-4-0 matured area पर लगेगा और जो matured न होगा उसी हिसाब से यह rate भी कम लिया जाएगा ।

श्री लाजपत राए : यह दो रुपए चार आने सालाना है या छमाही ?

मंत्री : है तो छः महीने । इस का मतलब यह है कि जिस ज़मीन पर पानी आ गया है उस पर यह rate लिया जाएगा । जिस ज़मीन पर दो फसलें होंगी वहां से दो बार लिया जाएगा । गो यह ज़्यादा है और में ग़ौर कर रहा हूं कि एक ही दफा लिया जाना चाहिए।

CONSTRUCTION OF HARIKE HEAD.

***6511. Shri Lajpat Rai :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the date when the construction of Harike Head at the conjunction of Sutlej and Beas Rivers was started; the date of its completion together with the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Canal proposed to be taken out from the above-mentioned head, will irrigate any parts of Punjab or only the area of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the canal referred to in part (b) above will be pucca or kacha ?

Shri Sher Singh : It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

PROFESSIONAL TAX IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

***6349. Sardar Khem Singh :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the basis on which Professional Tax is imposed in Amritsar District ?

Shri Sher Singh : The answer is laid on the Table of the House.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

BASIS OF PROFESSIONAL TAX IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT

The Professions Tax is leviable in Amritsar District in accordance with the Schedule notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette* with Punjab Government Notification No. 7507-LB-51/II/11259, dated the 30th November, 1951 up to 31st March, 1956. Thereafter the tax will be leviable in accordance with the revised Schedule notified with Punjab Government Notification No. 5986-LB-55|44976, dated the 1st August, 1955. Copies of these two notifications are enclosed.

2. The Profession Tax is levied on all persons carrying on trades, professions, callings and employments in the area of a District Board in accordance with the Schedules framed by the State Government, and adopted by all District Boards in the State. The basic features of the assessment of this tax are that the professions which are generally followed by the Harijans and fetch low income have been grouped together and the persons following this group of professions are assessed at the flat rate of Rs. 3 per annum and the persons following professions other than those which are assessable at the flat rate, are assessable for the tax in a graduated rising scale. Persons mainly dependent on Agriculture and those whose income does not exceed Rs. 400 per annum, are also exempt.

3. Government have accorded a special treatment to the teachers of all schools in the matter of levy of this tax and have laid down special reduced rates in their case. To encourage and stimulate hand loom industry in the State, Government have exempted weavers of handwoven cloth made from the handspun yarn from the payment of this tax.

4. The main difference between the old schedule of Professions Tax and the new schedule are:—

(i) the lowest rate of the tax for the persons following professions other than those which are assessable at flat rate is Rs. 7 per annum and the highest rate of tax is Rs. 200 per annum in accordance with the new Schedule while according to the old Schedule the lowest rate of tax was Rs. 3 per annum and the highest was Rs. 100 per annum;

(ii) in accordance with the new schedule, incomes up to Rs. 400 are exempt from the liability from this tax, while in the old schedule the exemption limit was Rs. 300 per annum.

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART I-A OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE), LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT BOARDS

Dated Simla-2, the 30th November, 1951.

No. 7507-LB-51/11-11259— In pursuance of the provisions of sub section (6) of section 31 of the Punjab District Board Act, 1883, it is notified that the District Board of Amritsar has with the sanction of Punjab Government imposed the tax described below, within the area subject to its authority, supersession of the tax notified under Punjab Government notification No. 2786-LG-41|26681, dated the 7th May, 1941, as subsequently amended The tax shall come into force on the 1st April, 1952.

Description of the tax

A tax at the rates given in the Schedule below, on every person carrying on trade, profession, calling or employment in the area subject to authority of the Board for not less than 120 days in the aggregate, provided that the Tax shall not be leviable from Cooperative Societies or any person who is mainly dependent on agriculture for livelihood, or is a widow or whose income does not exceed Rs. 300 per annum:—

SCHEDULE

Group	Profession or Employment. Trade, Calling or Employment	Rate of yearly tax
		Rs. A. P.
I	Bazigar Bhand Barbar (Nai) Bharbhunja Country Shoe-Maker (Desi Jute Bananewala) Cobbler (Mochi) one who repairs shoes, Chiks or Mat Manufacturer (Chik ya chatai saz) Chhimba, Dyer (Rang-rez), Fish seller or fisher (Machhi), Fruit and Vegetable seller (Kunjra), Farrier or horse and bullock shoe-maker (Nal Band), Gharatia with not more than one Chakki. Hukka Pipe maker (Hukke ki nali bananewala) Hukka Stem Roller (Nacha-band), Juggler (Madari), Naqqal, Nat, Owner of a Kharas (having not more than one Kharas) Domestic servant (Nij-ka-Mulazim), Penja, Sirki-Band , Sikligar, Teli, Tink Smith (Qalaigar), Weaver (having not more than one Khaddi), Wool-teasfer (Un dhunknewala), Washerman (Dhobi), Water Carrier (Kahar)	3 0 0

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Group—Profession, Trade calling, or employment	RATE OF YEARLY TAX																						
	Exceeding Rs 300 but not exceeding Rs 400	Exceeding Rs. 400 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 600	Exceeding Rs. 600 but not exceeding Rs. 700	Exceeding Rs. 700 but not exceeding Rs. 800	Exceeding Rs. 800 but not exceeding Rs. 900	Exceeding Rs. 900 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,200	Exceeding Rs. 1,200 but not exceeding Rs. 1,400	Exceeding Rs. 1,400 but not exceeding Rs. 1,600	Exceeding Rs. 1,600 but not exceeding Rs. 1,800	Exceeding Rs. 1,800 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000	Exceeding Rs .2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,500	Exceeding Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000	Exceeding Rs. 3,000 but not exceeding Rs. 3,500	Exceeding Rs. 3,500 but not exceeding Rs. 4,000	Exceeding Rs. 4,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Exceeding Rs. 5,000 but nto exceeding Rs. 6,000	Exceeding Rs. 6,000 but not exceeding Rs 7,000	Exceeding Rs. 7,000 but not exceeding Rs. 8,000	Exceeding Rs. 8,000 but not exceeding Rs. 9,000	Exceeding Rs. 9,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
II Professions, trades, callings or employments not specified in the last preceeding Group	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	33	37	41	46	51	56	61	67	73	79	85	91	97	100

MANGAT RAI,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PUNJAB
Health and Local Government Departments.

No. 7507-LB-51/II-11259: In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section ing on trade, profession, calling or employment in the area subject to authority of the Board for not less than 120 days in the aggregate, provided that the Tax shall not be leviable from Co-operative Societies or any person who is mainly dependent on agriculture for livelihood, or is a widow or whose income does not exceed Rs: 300 per annum:—

No. 7507-LB-51/II-11260, dated Simla-2, the November; 1951.

A copy is forwarded to the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, for information with reference to his endorsement No: 8970/DY, dated the 26th October, 1951.

By order,

(Sd.) JAGAN NATH,

Superintendent Local Government (Boards),

for Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Health and Local Government Departments.

No: 7507-LB-51/II-11261, dated Simla-2, the November, 1951.

A copy, with a spare copy, is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, for information and necessary action, with reference to his endorsement No: LFCI/1614/C, dated the 4th October, 1951, addressed to the Commissioner, Jullundur Division.

By order,

(Sd.) JAGAN NATH,

Superintendent Local Government (Boards),

for Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Health and Local Government Departments:

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART I-A OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE)

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Dated Chandigarh, the 1st August, 1955.

No. 5986-LB-55|44976.—In pursuance of provisions of subsection (6) of section 31 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, it is notified that the District Board of Amritsar has , with the sanction of the Governor of Punjab, imposed the tax described below, within the area subject to its authority. The tax shall come into force on the 1st of April, 1956, from which date the orders contained in Punjab Government notification No: 7507-LB-51/II-11259 dated the 30th November, 1951, shall be deemed to be cancelled.

Description of the Tax:—

A tax at the rates given in the schedule below on every person, carrying on any trade, profession, calling or employment in the area subject to authority of the Board for not less than 120 days in the aggregate during a financial year, provided that the tax shall not be leviable upon co-operative societies or any person who is mainly dependent on agriculture for livelihood, or whose income does not exceed Rs 400 per annum:—

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

SCHEDULE

Group	Profession, trade, calling or employmen	Annual income	Rate of yearly tax
I:	1. Bazigar	Irrespective of income except in case of item No. 30	Rs. 3
	2. Bhand.		
	3. Barbar (Nai):		
	4. Bharbhunja.		
	5. Country shoe -maker (Desi Jute Banane-wala)		
	6. Cobbler (Mochi) one who repairs shoes.		
	7. Chicks or mat manufacturer: (Chik ya Chatai Saz).		
	8. Chhimba.		
	9. Dyer (Rang-rez).		
	10. Fish seller or fisher (Machhi).		
	11. Fruit and Vegetable seller (Kunjra).		
	12. Farrier or horse and bullock shoe-maker (Nal band).		
	13. Gharatia with not more than one chaki.		
	14. Huka pipe Maker. (Huka ki nali Bananewala).		
	15. Huka-Stem-Roller Necha band).		
	16. Juggler (Madari).		
	17. Naqqal.		
	18. Nat.		
	19. Owner of a Kharas. (Having not more than one kharas).		
	20. Private domestic servant (Nij ka Mulazim).		
	21. Penja:		
	22. Sirki band.		

23. Sikligar.

24. Teli

25. Tinsmith (Qalaigar).

26. Weaver having not more than one khaddi.

27. Wool teaser (Undhunakne wala).

28. Washerman (Dhobi).

29. Water carrier (Kahar).

30. Tanner (Whose income does not exceed Rs, 500 per annum)

II. Professions, trades calling or employments not specified in the last proceeding group.

S. No.	Income group				
		Rs.		Rs.	@ Rs.
1	Income exceeding ..	400	but not exceeding ..	500	7
2	,, ,, ..	500	,, ,, ,, ..	600	10
3	,, ,, ..	600	,, ,, ,, ..	700	13
4	,, ,, ..	700	,, ,, ,, ..	800	16
5	,, ,, ..	800	,, ,, ,, ..	900	20
6	,, ,, ..	900	,, ,, ,, ..	1000	24
7	,, ,, ..	1000	,, ,, ,, ..	1200	28
8	,, ,, ..	1200	,, ,, ,, ..	1400	33
9	,, ,, ..	1400	,, ,, ,, ..	1600	38
10	,, ,, ..	1600	,, ,, ,, ..	1800	44
11	,, ,, ..	1800	,, ,, ,, ..	2000	50
12	,, ,, ..	2000	,, ,, ,, ..	2500	56
13	,, ,, ..	2500	,, ,, ,, ..	3000	63
14	,, ,, ..	3000	,, ,, ,, ..	3500	70
15	,, ,, ..	3500	,, ,, ,, ..	4000	80
16	,, ,, ..	4000	,, ,, ,, ..	5000	90
17	,, ,, ..	5000	,, ,, ,, ..	6000	105
18	,, ,, ..	6000	,, ,, ,, ..	7000	120
19	,, ,, ..	7000	,, ,, ,, ..	8000	140
20	,, ,, ..	8000	,, ,, ,, ..	9000	160
21	,, ,, ..	9000	,, ,, ,, ..	10000	180
22	,, ,, ..	10000	,, ,, ,, ..		200

III. The rate of profession tax in the case of teachers of all schools falling in the income groups noted above shall be as under :—

S. No.	Income of the teacher per annum				Rate of the tax
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Exeeeding ..	400	but not exceeding ..	1200	5
2	,, ..	1200	,, ,, ,, ..	1500	8
3	,, ..	1500	,, ,, ,, ..	1800	12
4	,, ..	1800	,, ,, ,, ..	2100	17
5	,, ..	2100	,, ,, ,, ..	2400	23

Sd/- S. R. Maini

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

No. 7428-LB-55/44977, dated Simla-2, the 1st August, 1955.

A copy, with a spare copy is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, for information, with reference to the correspondence resting with his endorsement No. LFCI|10282-M, dated the 2nd July, 1955.

By order,

(Sd:)

Officer-on-Special Duty (Local Government),

for Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Health and Local Government Departments

GRADES OF B.T. TRAINED AND SENIOR BASIC TRAINED TEACHERS IN THE STATE.

*6497. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the present grades of pay of B.T. trained and Senior basic trained teachers separately and the reasons for disparity, if any;

(b) the qualifications for admission to the B.T. and Senior Basic training classes, the period of training and the fees etc. in each case ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) B.A., B.T. Masters are recruited in the revised grade of Rs. 110—8—190/10—250. B A. Senior Basic Trained Masters are recruited in the unrevised grade of Rs. 90—5—150. The recruitment to the revised grade of Rs. 110—8—190/10—250 (introduced from 1st April, 1954) is restricted to double graduates, i.e. B.A., B.Ts. The Senior Basic Training diploma holders being not double graduates are given the grade of Rs. 90—5—150.

(b) B.A./B.Sc. is the minimum qualification for admission to both the classes and duration of the course is one year in each case. The rate of fee in both cases is Rs. 20 p.m.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जैसा कि वज़ीर साहिब ने बताया है कि उन की studies का time भी एक जैसा है, qualifications भी एक जैसी हैं और पढ़ने की fees भी equal हैं तो क्या कारण है कि उन की तनखाहों के grade में फर्क रखा गया है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ B.A.B.T. ਪਾਸ ਹਨ ਉਹ double graduate ਗਿਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ B. T. ਦੀ degree University ਕੋਲੋਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜਾ basic class ਦਾ diploma ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ departmental examination ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਵਡਾ grade double graduates ਲਈ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ grade ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह different grades इसी वजह से दिए हुए हैं क्योंकि University basic trained students को double graduates नहीं मानती हालांकि उन के दाखले की शर्तें, उन की fees और course का वक्त सब एक हैं। यही वजह है या और कोई बात है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੀ duration ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ qualifications ਇਕੋ ਹਨ, fee ਵੀ ਇਕੋ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ rules ਵਿਚ basic trained students ਨੂੰ double graduate ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ University authorities ਦੇ ਹਥ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ double graduate ਮੰਨੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਨਾ ਮੰਨੇ। ਹਾਲਾਂ ਤਕ University ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ double graduate ਤਸਲੀਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹੀ grade ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਨੂੰ consider ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंट उन का एक grade इसी लिए नहीं कर रही क्योंकि University उन्हें double graduate नहीं मानती या कोई और वजह है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: Double graduate ਮੰਨਣਾ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣਾ University ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ basic trained ਦੀ qualification ਹੋਵੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ B. A. B. T. ਵਾਲਾ grade ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏ।

REPRESENTATION FROM THE PUNJAB COLLEGE TEACHERS UNION.

***6499. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether any representation from the Punjab College Teachers Union has recently been received by the Government, if so, the details thereof together with the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(a) Yes. The following demands have been made: —

(i) that the University Act Amendment Bill be adopted in the current session of the Legislature.

(ii) that the grant-in-aid to privately managed colleges be raised to ten lakhs.

(iii) that grant-in-aid to various colleges be made conditional for further improvements in the conditions of services etc. of college teachers.

(iv) that conditions of the grant be finally settled in consultation with the representatives of the Union.

(b) The action taken in respect of each demand is as below: —

(i) The needful is being done.

(ii) The amount of grant has been raised to Rs. 6,00,000 for 1956-57.

(iii) and (iv) The matter is being considered.

ASHARFI DEVI NURSES TRAINING CENTRE, BHIWANI, DISTRICT HISSAR.

***6514. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the Asharfi Devi Nurses Training Centre at Bhiwani, District Hissar, was started together with the total number of students getting training in the said Training Centre at present;

(b) the detail of staff and equipment provided in the Training Centre referred to in part (a) above since it was started;

(c) the amount provided for the said centre in the Budgets for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 and the total amount spent during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 up to 31st March, 1956 respectively?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) 26th April, 1953, when 20 students were admitted. Later, two of them left the Centre.

(b) In addition to the existing staff, additional posts of three Ward Sisters, one Staff Nurse and one House-keeper were sanctioned for the Centre. Efforts are being made to fill up these posts through the Subordinate Services Selection Board and the Public Service Commission. No equipment has been given to the Centre so far.

(c)

Year	*Sanctioned allotment* Rs.	*Actual money spent.* Rs.
1953-54	16,610	15,710
1954-55	33,010	18,498
1955-56	18,840	16,531-5-0

LADY HAILEY HOSPITAL BHIWANI, DISTRICT HISSAR.

***6515. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date when the Lady Hailey Hospital, Bhiwani, District Hissar, was started together with the total number of beds therein at present;

(b) the average number of indoor patients in the said hospital during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 (up to 31st January, 1956);

(c) the provision made for the said hospital during 1954-55 and 1955-56 and the total expenditure incurred thereon during 1954-55 and 1955-56 (up to 31st January, 1956), respectively?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) 4th April, 1930; the present number of beds is 52 .

(b) 76 in 1954 and 84 in 1955.

(c) *Budget Estimates*	*1954-55*	*1955-56*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
(Revised)	60,990	67,290
(Expenditure)	57,741	49,523 (up to 31st January, 1956.)

LADY DOCTORS IN LADY HAILEY HOSPITAL, BHIWANI, AND FEMALE HOSPITAL, LOHARU, DISTRICT HISSAR.

*6516. **Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the dates since when the posts of Assistant Lady Doctor, Lady Hailey Hospital, Bhiwani, and Lady Doctor, Female Hospital, Loharu, District Hissar are lying vacant together with the reasons therefor in each case?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: The posts of Lady Doctors. Hailey Hospital, Bhiwani and Female Hospital, Loharu, are lying vacant since 19th September, 1955 and 11th January, 1956, respectively. This is due to the fact that the Women Assistant Surgeons—Class II (Non-gazetted) who were offered appointments there have not joined so far.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि जब वह join नहीं कर रहीं तो गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है या इन्हीं की इंतज़ार कर रही है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ lady doctor ਵਗੈਰਾ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ Public Service Commission ਅਤੇ Subordinate Services Selection Board ਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ because they did not join.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि अगर उन qualifications की lady doctors नहीं मिलतीं तो क्या उन से कम qualifications रखने वाली lady doctors से काम नहीं चलाया जा सकता ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ lady ਡਾਕਟਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ qulifications ਰਖੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੀ lady doctor ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਏ ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह कैप्टन : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि क्या उन्होंने join न करने की कोई वजूहात भी बताई हैं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਿਰਫ join ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੱਸੀ ।

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSE-BUILDING LOANS.

***6289. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications for house-building loans received in each district of the State up to date;

(b) the total number of applications referred to in part (a) above received from each tehsil of Gurgaon District;

(c) whether the plans of houses were also required to be submitted along with the applications mentioned above, if so, whether the district authorities had made arrangements for the preparation of these plans;

(d) the total number of applications referred to in parts (a) and (b) above, separately, that were sanctioned up to date;

(e) whether the said applications were considered in the serial order of their receipt; if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the date by which house-building loans are likely to be advanced to the persons whose applications have been sanctioned together with the rate of interest to be charged, thereon;

(g) the period within which the said loan is required to be repaid?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: The information in reply to parts (a) to (g) of the question is laid on the table.

(a)		
1. Ambala	5547*	
2. Karnal	5203	
3. Simla	4	
4. Kangra	5194	
5. Hoshiarpur	6300	
6. Amritsar	16824	
7. Jullundur	8039	
8. Rohtak	25000	
9. Gurgaon	2715	
10. Hissar	2700	
11. Ferozepore	7692	
12. Ludhiana	15416	
13. Gurdaspur	19331	
	119965	

*including 1529 of Capital Project.

(b)	
Gurgaon Tehsil	994
Rewari Tehsil	406
Palwal Tehsil	599
Ballabgarh Tehsil	428
Nuh Tehsil	146
Ferozepore Jhirka Tehsil.	142
	2715

(c) Plans with a rough estimate of the cost of the house, certified by a person not below the rank of a draftsman or an overseer, were required to be submitted along with the applications except in the case of flood sufferers of rural areas: The District authorities were not required to make any special arrangements for the preparation of these plans since this is normally left to the builder of the house.

(d) (i)

1.	Ambala District	2384*	*including 474 of Capital Project.
2.	Karnal	1296	
3.	Simla	2	
4.	Kangra	1430	
5.	Hoshiarpur	580	
6.	Amritsar	2330	
7.	Jullundur	1806	
8.	Rohtak	1397	
9.	Gurgaon	1160	
10.	Hissar	329	
11.	Ferozepore	1794	
12.	Ludhiana	1522	
13.	Gurdaspur	1928	
		17958	

(ii)

Gurgaon Tehsil	525
Rewari ,,	92
Palwal ,,	272
Ballabgarh ,,	204
Nuh ,,	50
Ferozepore Jhirka Tehsil	17
	1160

(2) Generally efforts were made to follow the policy of first come first served subject to the following priorities prescribed by Government:—

(1) Flood sufferers.
(2) People who had no house already.
(3) People who offered surety
(4) People in congested areas.

In a few Districts no serial order could be maintained because:—

(1) verifications could not be completed in the serial order;
(2) some of the applicants were themselves not interested in the immediate sanction of the loan to them for various personal reasons,
(3) in some cases the Municipal Committees retained the plans for a considerable time.

(f) This will depend on the time taken by the parties concerned in completing requisite preliminaries, like purchase of plot, construction of the house to plinth level and production of surety before the issue of the 1st instalment and the amount of total money made available by Government of India to the State.

The rate of interest is 5 per cent.

(g) The loans are repayable in 30 years, though there is no bar to a loanee repaying the loan earlier:

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब बताएंगे कि जैसा कि उन्होंने सवाल के जवाब में कहा है कि उन से नक्शे मांगे गए थे और उन नक्शों के बनाने के लिए district authorities ने कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं किया था तो क्या यह सरकार के नोटिस में है कि इस तरह नक्शे बनवाने में लोगों के हज़ारों रुपये ज़ाया हो गए हैं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਨਾਉਣੇ ਹਨ, ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਮੁਕਰੱਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या सरकार ने कर्ज़े देने के लिए रुपए की limit मुकर्रर नहीं की हुई है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਹਾਂ ਜੀ 8,000 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਕ ਹੈ ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : तो क्या सरकार चन्द कमरों के मकान का नक्शा तैयार करवा के नहीं दे सकती ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਰ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने नक्शों के मुताल्लिक यह मुकर्रर कर रखा है कि जो नक्शे बनाने वाला आदमी हो वह किन qualifications का हो ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ Overseer ਦੀ qualification ਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨਕਸ਼ੇ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਫ਼ੀਸਦੀ Overseer ਵਗੈਰਾ ਦੇ ਬਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ?

Mr. Speeker: This supplementary question does not arise.

Minister : Sir, is it possible to answer this question off-hand?

CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND IN RESPECT OF THE TEMPORARY OVERSEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*6388. **Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government has decided to introduce Contributory Provident Fund in the case of Temporary Overseers in the Public Works Department in the State; if so, the date by which the decision is likely to be given effect to ?

Shri Mohan Lal : No. The question of date does not arise.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

*6521. **Shri Ram Kishan** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any communication with regard to the improvement of small scale industries, from Doctor E. Stalay, United States Industrial Economist; if so, the contents thereof together with the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this connection ?

Shri Mohan Lal : No. Dr. E. Stalay has conducted survey of (i) bicycle parts industry; (ii) sewing machine parts industry; and (iii) sports goods industry in the northern region, comprising Punjab, U.P., Delhi and Patiala and East Punjab States Union. He has submitted his reports to the Government of India, and these are at present, under their consideration. The reports contain recommendations about the establishment of Extension Centres of the respective industries at Jullundur and Ludhiana, facilities for procurement of raw material and marketing of products of these industries. These reports were discussed by officers of the Northern Regional Small Industries Service Institute with the local industrialists at Jullundur and Ludhiana and their views will be taken into consideration by the Government of India before taking final decisions thereon.

श्री राम किशन : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि डाक्टर स्टैले ने local industrialists से बात चीत करके रिपोर्ट की थी तो क्या वह बताएंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कब और क्या recommendations कीं?

मंत्री : इस के लिए अलग सवाल करें । Information लेकर बताऊंगा ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : सवाल में यह पूछा गया है "steps if any, taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this connection".

मंत्री : जवाब में बताया गया है कि अभी report Government of India के पास पहुंची है और final decision नहीं हुआ जब हमारे पास पहुंचेगी तो उसके बाद जो कुछ हो सकेगा करेंगे ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि final decision करने का निश्चय कब तक किया जायेगा, क्या उन के साथ कोई correspondence हुई है ?

मंत्री : अभी में date नहीं बता सकता ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या डाक्टर स्टैले की report म कोई ऐसे steps हैं जो Second Five-Year Plan के first year में शामिल किए जाने हैं ।

मंत्री : में अर्ज़ करूं कि आप हम से उस report के बारे में पूछते हैं जो हमारे पास नहीं पहुंची ।

श्री राम किशन : Dr. Stalay ने जो report Government of India को भेजी है क्या उस की कापियां Northern zone, जिस में पंजाब भी शामिल है, को information के लिए भेजीं या नहीं ?

मंत्री : इस के लिए अलग सवाल करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । (This supplementary question does not arise.)

श्री राम किशन : यह इस में आया हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर सवाल करने की क्या ज़रूरत है (Then where is the necessity of putting such supplementary questions.)

श्री देव राज सेठी : Question clear है 'if so, the contents thereof together with the steps, if any..'जब Mr. Stalay ने local industrialists और Officers से बात चीत की तो Officers ने क्या बात की ?

मंत्री : आप ने दरअसल सवाल की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जुह नहीं की वरना इस supplementary की ज़रूरत नहीं थी सवाल यूं है 'whether the Government

[वित्त मन्त्री]

has received any communication with regard to the improvement of small scale industries from Dr. Stalay U.S. Industrial Economist, if so the contents thereof."

तो यह सवाल report के मुतालिक है। वह मैं ने अर्ज किया कि हमारे पास पहुंची नहीं। इस से आप का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री राम किशन : क्या वजीर साहिब बताएंगे कि U. S. A. की Ford Foundation ने Dr. Stalay को appoint किया था तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई report पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास पहुंची या नहीं ?

मंत्री : मैंने कहा नहीं पहुंची।

Shri Ram Kishan : The report is with the Punjab Government.

Finance Minister: That is not for you to say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कैसे सवाल करते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा है कि report Government of India को चली गई है। (What sort of questions is the hon. Member putting ? The Minister has stated that the report has gone to the Government of India.)

श्री राम किशन : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बड़ा important मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मगर सवाल तो ठीक करें। उन से वही बात बार २ न कहलवाएं (That is right but he must put proper supplementaries. He should not make the Minister repeat his reply over and over again.)

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING TO PRISONERS IN THE JAILS.

***6078. Shri Teg Ram:** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the handicrafts in which prisoners are given training in the various Jails of the State;

(b) the particulars of the various articles manufactured by the prisoners during the year 1955 together with the value thereof;

(c) the rate at which the prisoners have been paid for the articles manufactured by them.

(d) the total number of prisoners in the Punjab Jails who have been given industrial training during the year 1955 together with the names of such industries?

Shri Mohan Lal : The reply is laid on the Table.

PART (a)

The handicrafts in which the prisoners are given **training** are:—

Towels, Dusters, Dasuti-gahra, Newar, Cotton tape and Nathi thread; durries; carpentary; smithy; leather industries, munj industry, jail made papers and envelopes, book binding, chicks making and Bamboo Brooms, file laces and tags; chalk industry, canning of chairs, woollen carpets, woollen blankets and other woollen clothings for prisoners, pilchi baskets, tailoring, dyeing; moskit; haver sacks; iron beds for Hospitals, Mosquito nets, spinning, woollen socks and jerseys for better class prisoners and warders, shuttle cocks, nails Amritsari, straw covers for 2 lb. bottles; tents; sutli and toria oil and oil cake by power driven kohlus.

PART (b)

Statement showing the value of articles manufactured during the **year**, 1955, industry-wise in the Jails of Punjab State:—

No.	Industry		Rs.
1.	Cotton tape, Niwar and Nathi thread	...	12,677
2.	Durries	...	45,243
3.	Carpentary and smithy	...	76,061
4.	Leather industries	...	6,434
5.	Munj Industries	...	41,781
6.	Chicks including brooms	...	17,891
7.	Caning chairs	...	10,589
8.	Woollen Carpets	...	1,325
9	Woollen blankets and other woollen **clothings**	...	40,022
10.	Dyeing	...	23,911
11.	Pilchi baskets	...	615
12.	Toria oil	...	56,359
13.	Towels and dusters	...	16,032
14.	Dasuti and Garha	...	1,14,570
15.	Sutli	...	2,577
16	Tents	...	10,016
17.	Chalk	...	1,658
18.	Jail made paper	...	919
19.	Warders' Jerseys	...	21,46
20.	Prison clothing	...	110,398
21.	File laces and **tags**	...	9,939
22.	Spinning	...	278
23.	Micellaneous	...	4.517
	Total	...	6.05.958

[Minister for Finance]

PART (c)

No wages were paid to the prisoners for the articles manufactured by them.

PART (d)

Statement showing daily average number of prisoners employed on different industries during the year 1955:—

Serial No.	*Name of articles*		*No.*
1	Durries	...	356
2.	Carpentary	...	251
3	Canning industry	....	44
4.	Textiles	...	61
5.	Niwar	...	79
6.	Woollen Carpets	...	9
7.	Blankets	...	31
8.	Tailoring	...	37
9.	Smithy	...	24
10.	Leather works	...	22
11.	Chick making	...	67
12.	Dyeing	..	8
13.	Tag and laces	..	168
14.	Spinning	...	8
15.	Munj products	...	578
16.	Pilchi baskets	..	3
17.	Sutli	...	16
18.	Chalk	...	7
19.	Tents	...	3
20.	Paper-making	..	31
21.	Miscellaneous		222
	Total	..	2,019

श्री तेग राम : यह कहा गया है कि 2,000 से ऊपर कैदियों को घरेलू दस्तकारी की शिक्षा दी जाती है । वहां जेल में शिक्षा देने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम है ?

मंत्री : इसकी तफ़सील सवाल के जवाब में दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी से यह इतने सारे सफे भरे पड़े हैं । (All these pages are full of it.)

श्री तेग राम : जेल में कैदियों को किस तरह training दी जाती है ?

मंत्री : जिस तरह बाकी जगह पर दी जाती है यहां कोई अलग तरीका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जिन कैदियों को training दी जाती है वह कैसे छांटे जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल ऐसा किया करें जो इस से भी सम्बन्ध रखता हो । अगर बिल्कुल अलग सवाल करना हो तो नोटिस दिया करें । (The hon. Member should put such a supplementary as arises out of the main question. He should give a separate notice for a question which is totally different.)

श्री तेग राम : यह बताया गया है कि जो कैदी वहां माल तैयार करते हैं उन्हें कोई मज़दूरी नही दी जाती । इस की क्या वजह है ?

मंत्री : यह तो सारी Government rules और decision की बात है उसी के मुताबिक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या माल तैयार करने वाले कैदी को किसी और शक्ल में मुआवज़ा दिया जाता है ?

मंत्री : जवाब में वाज़ेह तौर पर बताया गया है कि मुआवज़ा नहीं दिया जाता ।

EXPENDITURE ON DIET AND CLOTHING OF PRISONERS.

***6079. Shri Teg Ram:** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the classes of prisoners in the various jails in the State together with the number of prisoners in each class at present;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government on a prisoner of each class daily on his food together with the annual expenditure incurred on clothing for each class of prisoners;

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing facilities for recreation and to inculcate the spirit of good citizenship amongst the prisoners in order to reform them?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) Prisoners in the Punjab State Jails are classified as A. B. and C. The number of Prisoners in each

Class is:—

(a) Class A ... 1

(b) Class B ... 29

(c) Class C ... 6,202

(b) Daily expenditure on each class of prisoner on diet and annual expenditure on clothing:—

Class of prisoner	Daily Diet charges	Annual expenditure on clothing
A and B ..	Rs 1-3-4 (Vegetarian) 1-6-6 (Non-Vegetari n)	Rs 67-13-6
C ..	Rs 0-2-9 ..	Rs 35-1-0

(c) Various facilities are provided for the recreation of the prisoners and for inculcating the spirit of citizenship among them. For the recreation of prisoners they are given physical exercise daily. They are allowed to play games such as Kabbadi, Volley Ball and Basket Ball. All jails are equipped with Libraries which supply simple, interesting and useful books to prisoners. Cinema shows of educational value are arranged. Dramatic activities, are encouraged. Apart from these, recreative activities, which go a long way to reform prisoners, steps have been taken to develop a sense of social values and to equip them with Agricultural or Industrial training. Prisoners are associated with the administration within the Jail in the matter of cooking, distribution of food and cloth, maintenance of cleanliness. Panchayats among them are encouraged. Above all, human treatment is meted out to them so that they may shake of their sense of abnormality.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DISPENSARY AT VILLAGE DHATRUT, DISTRICT KARNAL.

823. **Shri Kasturi Lal Goel:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any dispensary in village Dhatrut, tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal at present;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative whether it is a fact that the said dispensary has been without a doctor since long; if so, when is a doctor expected to be posted there;

(c) the amount being spent annually on the purchase of medicines for the said dispensary ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes;

(b) Yes, the dispensary is without a doctor since the 23rd August, 1955. A Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class II (Non-Gazetted) has since been ordered to take over these immediately.

(c) Rs. nine hundred annually.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL RAJAUND, DISTRICT KARNAL.

*824. **Shri Kasturi Lal Goel** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no doctor is posted at Veterinary Hospital, Rajaund, district Karnal, since long, if so, when is a doctor expected to be sent there ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : It is not a fact that no doctor is posted at the Veterinary Hospital Rajaund, district Karnal, *since long*. The Hospital is, however, without a doctor since the 2nd of October, 1955, only. There is at present shortage of qualified men and as soon as fresh recruitment of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons is made, efforts will be made to put a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Rajaund. In the meantime, a Stock Assistant has already been posted to this Hospital with effect from the 3rd of February, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Now the Secretary will make an announcement.

3 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY REGARDING THE PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1956.

Secretary : Sir, under Rule 2 of Punjab State Legislature (Communications) Rules, 1952, I have to inform the House that the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 24th March, 1956, and transmitted to the Punjab Legislative Council on the same day, has been agreed to by the said Council without any recommendation, on the 28th March, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Punjab Second Five-Year Plan, 1956-61.

PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PUNJAB

STATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL, 1953

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa): Sir, I beg to present the Second Preliminary Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Punjab State Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, 1953.

THE INDIAN LUNACY (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Indian Lunacy (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Indian Lunacy (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Indian Lunacy (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Public Works and Education: Sir, I beg to introduce the Indian Lunacy (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB PASSENGERS AND GOODS TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal): Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, be taken into consideration at once.

स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल के मुतांल्लिक में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि ये वहीं proposals हैं जिन का ज़िक्र मैं ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में किया था। इस provision पर, पहले ही काफी बहस हो चुकी है और उस वक्त हाउस ने इस की मन्ज़ूरी दी थी जब बजट पास हुआ। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस stage पर ज़्यादा दलील देने की ज़रूरत नहीं। इस लिए मैं यह बिल हाउस की मन्ज़ूरी के लिए पेश करता हूं और तवक्को करता हूं कि इस पर पहले ही काफी बहस हो चुकी है अब बहस ज़्यादा न होगी।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਡੋਲੋ੍ਹ); ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਣ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਕਸ਼ਰੀ ਗੁਡਜ਼ ਤੇ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਾਂ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਪੂਰੇ ਉਤਰਦੇ ਤ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਐਗਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਮਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਇਨਚਾਰਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਬਜ਼ਟ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਗਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ

ਅਸਰ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਗਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਸੀਲੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਕਈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਟੈਕਸੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਿਧਾ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ।

ਫਿਰ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਨੀਮਮ ਹਦ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਲਾਰੀ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਉਪ੍ਰੇਟਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਅਗੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ੧੨ ਆਨੇ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਅਠ ਆਨੇ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਮੰਨੀ । ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਗਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਚਾਰ ਆਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਛੇ ਆਨੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਗੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਡੇਢ ਗੁਣਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਫਿਰ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਪੱਸੰਜਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ੧੦ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਕੱਤਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ । ਜਿਥੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਮਾਮੂਲੀ ਜਿਹੇ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਤੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਵਸੀਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਿਛੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਨਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਲੀ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਕਦਮਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾ ਲੈਣ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇ ਭਾਰ ਹੇਠੋਂ ਕਢਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ।

दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र (लुधियाना शहर, उत्तर) : स्पीकर साहिब, पहली दफा जब यह टैक्स लगाया गया तो truck operators की तरफ से एक agitation की गई कि यह टैक्स इस शक्ल में ही होना चाहिए लेकिन कुछ political वजूहात की बिना पर truck वालों पर 30 रुपया महीना consolidated टैक्स मुकर्रर कर दिया गया हालांकि इस हिसाब से साल की 360 रुपया आमदनी बनती है और ट्रक वालों की आमदनी इससे ज्यादा है। अब इस बिल में 1 पाई फ़ी

[दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र]
आना की बजाए $1\frac{1}{2}$ पाई फी आना के हिसाब से टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि यह टैक्स केवल passengers fare पर बढ़ाया जा रहा है freight पर नहीं। सरकार को इस पर भी गौर करना चाहिए कि जिन passengers पर यह टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है इसी तरह trucks वालों और goods carriers पर भी टैक्स बढ़ाया जाए और advelorum टैक्स के हिसाब को बन्द कर दिया जाए। क्योंकि ट्रकों वाले काफी आमदनी पैदा करते हैं।

जहां तक यह कहा गया है कि यह टैक्स गरीबों पर लगाया जाएगा और अमीरों पर नहीं मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह टैक्स दरमियाने दर्जे के लोगों पर लगाया जा रहा है और वह सवारियों से वसूल हो जाता है।

इसी तरह Goods Transport पर जो tax है वह व्यापारियों पर पड़ता है जोकि एक जगह से माल दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं इस लिए tax का बोझ किसी तरह भी शहरी या देहाती, अमीर या गरीब पर नहीं पड़ने वाला है।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि मैं Finance Minister साहिब की इस तजवीज़ से इत्तफाक नही करता हूं।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : तो क्या बाकी सब से करते हैं (हंसी)।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, पहली बात यह है कि गुड़गांव में जो हमारी सरकार बसों का किराया लेती है वह इन के maximum सात पाई से भी ज़्यादा है और मैं साबित कर सकता हूं कि वहां $7\frac{1}{3}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, और 9 पाई तक भी वसूल किया जाता है। जहां पहले ही लोगों का कचूमर निकाला जा रहा है वहां और इस नए टैक्स का बोझ डालना और अवाम को तंग करना कितनी बुरी बात होगी। मैं समझ नहीं सका कि आखिर क्यों ऐसा किया जा रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि हर सरकार को टैक्स लगाने पड़ते हैं और उसी से State की भलाई होती है। बगैर पैसे के काम नहीं चलता है मगर टैक्स लगाते वक्त यह भी तो देखना है कि लोगों और गरीब जनता की इस के बोझ तले कमर ही न टूट जाए। अभी ही मेरे दोस्त दीवान जी फरमा रहे थे कि इसका कोई असर देहातियों पर नही पड़ता है मगर हकीकत यह है कि इसका सारा बोझ सिर्फ देहातियों पर पड़ता है। उन पर पहले ही टैक्सों की भरमार है और कई किस्म के टैक्स लग रहे हैं और लगे हुए हैं। Betterment fee और ऐसे कई तरह के टैक्स लग रहे हैं। इस नए टैक्स को लगा कर सरकार अपनी शोभा नहीं बढ़ा रही है मगर यह मिसाल दे देंगे कि रेलवेज का किराया भी तो बढ़ गया है मगर मेरा जवाब यह है कि उन्होंने लोगों को कितनी facilities दी हुई हैं मगर आपकी मोटरों की तो यह हालत है कि तोबा ही भली। पिछले दिनों में एक दफा देहली से चला तो दो तीन फरलांग पर ही बस खराब हो गई। आगे रोहतक वाली बस मिली मगर वह शहर में ही खराब हो गई। तीसरी बस आई उस पर चढ़े मगर वह भी तीन चार मील चल कर खड़ी हो गई। यह हालत है इनकी बसों की। मैं नहीं समझता कि पंडित मोहन लाल जैसे नेक मिनिस्टर इस

बात पर फख्र करेंगे कि जो maximum से भी ज्यादा किराया हो वह वसूल किया जावे मेरा ख्याल है कि इनको याद होगा कि जब आबियाना डेढ़ गुना किया गया था तो पंजाब भर में एक तूफान उमड़ आया था तो इन्होंने कह दिया था कि हम इसको कम कर देंगे देखने को तो यह मामूली सी बात है.............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आबियाना का जिक्र इस में कैसे आ गया है। (How is the mention of Abiana relevant to this?)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब मैंने तो हवाला दे कर बताया है कि हमारी सरकार क्या कुछ कर रही है। कहने को तो यह मामूली सी बात है कि क्या हुआ एक पाई से डेढ़ पाई ही हुआ है मगर इसी तरह इस से लाखों रुपए गरीबों की जेबों से निकल जाएंगे और कतरा २ दरिया बन जावेगा। मैं सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक पाई की जगह आप डेढ़ पाई न लें बल्कि लोगों को और आसानियां दें और अपनी बसों को दुरुस्त करें। बहुत सी प्राइवेट बसों की तो निहायत ही खस्ता हालत है इतनी बुरी है कि बैठने को दिल नहीं चाहता है। इस लिए मैं आपके ज़रिए अर्ज करूंगा कि यह इस टैक्स को न बढ़ाएं और कुछ गरीब जनता का भी ख्याल करें इस से आपकी नेकनामी नहीं होगी और न ही कोई शोभा बढ़ेगी यह गरीबों पर एक तरह का अंधेर होगा।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ passengers tax ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ੫੦% ਈਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਂ ਇਹ tax ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਲਗਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ tax ਤੋਂ ਟਿਕਟਾਂ ਦੀ sale ਰਾਹੀਂ ੩੨ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਟਿਕਟਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਸਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ੨੦ ਲਖ ੫੦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ੫੨, ੫੩ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਉਤੇ ਬੋਝ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਬੋਝ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਬਸਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਮਿਆਨੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਹੀ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ tax ਤੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਉਨੀ ਵਧੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਨੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਬਦਨਾਮੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ tax ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਦੋਂ conductor ਚਾਰ ਯਾ ਛੇ ਆਨੇ ਦੇ ਮਗਰ ਪੈਸਾ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਪੈਸੇ ਵਧ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਈ ਸਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਉਲਝ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਛਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਵਧ ਪੈਸੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ conductor ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ tax ਲਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਲੋਕ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਦਾ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਹੁਣ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਉਸੇ tax ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਪਏ ਉਸ ਵੇਲ ਫੇਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਬੁਰਾਈ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਫਰਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਬੱਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ bad taxation ਹੈ। ਸਾਡਾ ਬਜਟ surplus ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ 26 ਲਖ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਅਗੇ 33 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਟਿਕਟਾਂ ਦੀ sale ਰਾਹੀਂ passengers tax ਦਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਹੁਣ 16½ ਲਖ ਹੋਰ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜੋ 26 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਇਆ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਵਾਧੂ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ tax ਸਿਧਾ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ 50 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਦਾ ਇਜ਼ਾਫ਼ਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 16 ਲਖ ਆਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ 26 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ surplus ਹੈ। Socialistic pattern ਦੀਆਂ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਸਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ Socialistic ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। Socialistic ਨਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਉਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਵਿਚ tax ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਗਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਅਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਖੂਨ ਕਢ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਗਰੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਗਰੀਬ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਉਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਸ 26 ਲਖ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਹ ਮਖਾਹ ਦਬਾ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਬੈਠੀ ਰਹੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਸ tax ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਦੇਵੇ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਵੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਰਕਾਰ tax ਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਉਸ tax ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਰਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਪੈਸੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁਝ ਭਲਾਈ ਵੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਲ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਿ private ਕੰਪਣੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੇਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਲਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ company ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੁਟਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਸਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਬੜਾ ਤੋੜ ਮੋਰੋੜ ਕੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਤਰੀਕ ਨਾਲ ਦਿਤਾ ਸੀ। ਮੇਰੇ ਹਲਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਸੜਕ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਮਹਿਤੇ ਤਕ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੋਂ ਲਾਰੀ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਖੜੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ 24 ਮੀਲ ਦਾ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਸ company ਵਾਲੇ 27 ਮੀਲ ਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤਿੰਨ ਮੀਲ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਤਿਨ ਮੀਲ ਦਾ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਦੂਜੀ ਗਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप कैसे relevant हैं ? :

(How are you relevant ?)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਦਸ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ tax ਦੇ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਹੋਰ ਮਹਿੰਗਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। Companies ਵਾਲੇ ਵੀ ਇੰਨੇ tax ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਅਪਣੀ ਹੇਰਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਟਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਗਰਾਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ Inspector ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਸਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ companies ਵਾਲੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੁੱਟ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਹੀ ਹੋਰ tax ਵਧਾ

ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਸੜਕ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਪੱਕੀ ਬਣ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਉਹ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਕੱਚੀ ਹੀ show ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵੱਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸੜਕ ਪੱਕੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਮੀਲ ਕੁ ਦਾ ਟੋਟਾ ਉਥੇ ਕੱਚਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਕਿ ਰੂਟ ਕੱਚਾ ਕਹਲਾ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ company ਵੱਧ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਲੈ ਸਕੇ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : On a point of Order, Sir. ਕੀ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਉਤੇ discussion ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੱਚੇ ਰੂਟ ਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਹੋਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ । ਕੱਚੇ ਰੂਟ ਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਵੱਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਦਾ ਘੱਟ । ਇਹ ਸੜਕ ਵੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਪੱਕੀ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਕੱਚੇ ਰੂਟ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੀ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ company ਲੋਕਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker: This is a far-fetched point. Please be relevant.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ: ਉਥੇ, ਜਨਾਬ Rs 1/1/3 ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ company ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਵਧ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਧ tax ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਦੋਨੋ ਹੀ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਉਠਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਪਕੇ ਰੂਟ ਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਠੀਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ 12, 13 ਆਨੇ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਛ ਘੱਟ tax ਮਿਲੇਗਾ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਦੋ ਤਿੰਨ ਪਾਈਆਂ ਵਧ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਉਧਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਕੂਕ ਮਹਿਫ਼ੂਜ਼ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਸਸਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਨਸਪੈਕਟਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੱਕੀ ਨਿਗਰਾਨੀ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਬਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਐਸੀ ਲੁਟ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਵੇ ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हाऊस इसे पहले ही मन्जूर कर चुका है लेकिन मन्जूरी के लिए पेश करता हूं । मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम भी इस की नामन्जूरी के लिए कुछ कहना चाहते हैं । अव्वल तो कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो वह टैक्स बढ़ा कर नेक नाम तो हो नहीं सकती लेकिन इस बात को देखना है कि जो टैक्स बढ़े वह किन लोगों पर पड़े और जो टैक्स बढ़ाये गये उन का क्या बना । इस हाऊस में Socialist Pattern of Society का बड़ा चर्चा किया जाता है बल्कि कोई Paragraph या फिकरा बोला नहीं जाता जब तक यह न कहा जाये कि अब हम Socialistic Pattern of Society अख्तियार करने लगे हैं । जहां तक इस टैक्स का ताल्लुक है अव्वल तो यह टैक्स ही खासा नामुराद टैक्स है और गवर्नमेंट के लिए

[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]

बदनामी का बाइस है। दूसरे यह टैक्स वह लोग देते हैं जो lower middle class या ग़रीब आदमी हैं। आज ही मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का एक फीसदी हिस्सा प्रतिदिन रेल में सफर करता है। और जो लोग बसों में travel करते हैं उन का अंदाज़ा भी इस के आस पास ही पहुंचेगा। यह कौन लोग फिरते हैं? यह आम आदमी हैं। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कुछ बस कम्पनियां चल रही हैं हर कोई मानता है कि उन की बड़ी आमदनी है। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को भी nationalisation का ख्याल आता है। गो पूरी तरह अभी तो नहीं कर पाई लेकिन मोटरें चला कर गवर्नमेंट भी इस नफा के अन्दर हिस्सेदार बन रही है। ऐसा काम खाह गवर्नमेंट करे या कम्पनियां करें इस में काफी से ज़्यादा फायदा है। इन हालात में कोई वजह नज़र नहीं आती कि मोटर में चलने वाले मुसाफिरों की कमर पर और फालतू टैक्स का बोझ लादा जाये। जहां तक इन कम्पनियों का ताल्लुक है, उन पर बेशक यह शर्त लगायें कि वह गवर्नमेंट को अधिक टैक्स अदा करें वरना यह काम उन से ले लिया जाये। वे बड़े शुक्रिया के साथ यह टैक्स गवर्नमेंट को देंगी क्योंकि उन के पास आमदनी की कमी नहीं। यह मोटर कम्पनियां double हिसाब रखती हैं-एक वह जो गवर्नमेंट को दिखाना होता है और दूसरा उन का अपना प्राइवेट खाता। खुद भी गवर्नमेंट इस काम में काफी कमाई कर रही है। इसे सबर नहीं आता और इस का पेट नहीं भरता। यह टैक्स वहां से लिया जाए जहां काफी गुंजाइश हो। कम्पनी वालों से ले लिया जाए तो उनके निजी खज़ाने पर बोझ का पता भी नहीं चलेगा। इस सूरत में यह टैक्स एक खासा बुरा और चुभने वाला बन जाता है। मैं पिछले दिनों देहली गया तो मैं ने पूछा कि देहली गवर्नमेंट क्यों ऐसी बदनाम हो गई है। वहां भी democracy क्यों न हो—असैम्बली क्यों न हो। तो दिल्ली वालों ने बताया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उन पर Sales Tax लगा दिया है। दुकानदार मज़ाक से कहते हैं कि चीफ मिनिस्टर की तनखाह के पैसे दे जाओ अर्थात् बिक्रीकर के दाम। इसी तरह से Passengers Tax गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने का बेहतरीन तरीका होगा। गवर्नमेंट हर रोज़ लाखों आदमियों को सूई चुभोती है। फिर आये दिन यह टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इस टैक्स से जितनी गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी होगी और ग़रीब लोगों को परेशानी होगी उसके मुकाबिले में जितनी सरकारी खज़ाने में बढ़ौतरी होगी वह कोई वज़न नहीं रखती। वह काम ऐसा नहीं है जिस में गवर्नमेंट कह सके कि जो लोग मोटर चलाने का काम कर रहे हैं उन के पास ज़्यादा गुंजाइश नहीं। इस लिए मैं इस की जोर से मुखालिफत करता हूं। गवर्नमेंट का यह टैक्स, जो Passengers Tax के नाम से सवारियों से वसूल किया जाता है, $1\frac{1}{2}$ पाई फी आना के हिसाब से बढ़ाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि एक माननीय मैम्बर ने अभी अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि किराया में कोई खास कमी वाक्या नहीं हुई बल्कि पसमांदा इलाकों का किराया बहुत ज़्यादा है और जहां किराया ज़्यादा है वहां उसी हिसाब से यह टैक्स भी बढ़ेगा जिस की मंज़ूरी मांगी जा रही है। जैसे सदस्य महोदय ने फरमाया कि जब गवर्नमेंट के पास बचत है तो वह लोगों पर यह टैक्स थौप कर बदनामी क्यों खरीदना

चाहती है। जहां तक आपोजीशन का ताल्लुक है हमें ऐसी मंजूरी देने के लिए कतई रवादार नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर हम ऐसे टैक्स के बढ़ाये जाने की मंजूरी दें जिस टैक्स का असर लोगों पर बराहेरास्त पड़ता है तो, स्पीकर साहिब, म अर्ज़ करूंगा कि ऐसे मैम्बरों की वोटें record कराई जाएं ताकि पता लगे कि रोज़मर्रा लोगों पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के लिए हाथ उठाने वाले कौन २ से मैम्बर हैं। ऐसे कानून इस हाउस में पास हो जाते हैं जो लोगों की परेशानी का मूजब होते हैं और यहां महज़ आवाज़ से ही मालूम कर लिया जाता है कि इस टैक्स के लगाये जाने के हक में बहुत से मैम्बर हैं। अगर उन के वोट record कराये जाएं तो पता लग जाएगा कि वह कौन मैम्बर हैं जो ऐसा करवाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग समझ सकते हैं कि कौन खिलाफ होंगे और कौन हक में होंगे। मेरे माननीय मित्र सरदार अच्छर सिंह छीना इस बात को बड़ी अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। (People can well judge who would be in its favour or against it. My hon. friend Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina knows it full well.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यहां धूआंदार तकरीरें की जाती हैं जो आप सुनते हैं और बार २ कहा जाता है कि यह टैक्स नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के यह मैम्बर ही ऐसे बिल के पास करने के हक में वोट देते हैं। आम लोग buses में सफर करते हैं और मैम्बरान भी करते हैं। इस तरह से उन को पता लग जायेगा कि यह महानुभाव हैं जो तकरीरें तो बड़ी ज़ोर से करते हैं लेकिन साथ ही सूई चुभो कर उन का खून निकालने में कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखते। इस लिए मैं वज़ीर खज़ाना से गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि वह ऐसा बिल पास कर के क्यों बदनामी मोल लेते हैं। अगर वह मान जायें तो अच्छा है वरना मैं आप से अपील करूंगा कि आप हर मैम्बर का vote record करवा दें ताकि पता लग जाए कि किन किन मैम्बरों ने इस के हक में vote दिया है।

श्री दौलत राम शर्मा (हमीरपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह जो Passengers Tax एक पाई से बढ़ा कर डेढ़ पाई कर दिया गया है, जैसा कि पहले भी कहा गया है, इस से ग़रीब तबका बहुत मुतासर होता है। हमारे lower तबके की माली हालत पहले ही बहुत कमज़ोर है, उन पर इस टैक्स से और भी ज़्यादा बोझ पड़ जाएगा। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को इस से 25, 26 लाख रुपये से ज़्यादा आमदनी नहीं होगी। अब जब कि Budget surplus हो गया है इस टैक्स को उड़ा देने से गवर्नमेंट को कोई खास नुकसान नहीं होगा। हमारे Finance Minister साहिब ने पिछले दिनों यह दलील दी थी कि ग़रीब लोग बसों में सफर नहीं करते। मुझे उन की इस दलील की समझ नहीं आई। क्या वह चाहते हैं कि ग़रीब लोग सफर करने के काबिल ही न रहें? जिन इलाकों में रेल नहीं जाती और बहुत पिछड़े हुए होने के कारण जहां पर communication का कोई और साधन नहीं है वहां पर केवल बस ही एक मात्र सहारा है।

[श्री दौलत राम शर्मा]

गरीब लोगों को दूरोदराज़ का सफर करना पड़ता है, वे बेचारे बसों में ही जाते हैं। उन लोगों पर इस टैक्स के कारण बहुत ज़्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा। और अगर हम यह देखें कि उन लोगों को amenities क्या दी जाती हैं तो मन को बहुत दुःख होता है। उन लोगों के आने जाने का केवल एकमात्र साधन मोटर ही है लेकिन उन को मोटरों के भी routes नहीं मिलते। जो थोड़ी बहुत मोटरें चलती हैं वह रास्ते में खराब हो जाती हैं और दो दो दिन औरतों और बच्चों को बगैर कुछ खाए पीए जंगल में सर्दी के मौसम में रहना पड़ता है। उस समय उन की हालत बड़ी दयनीय होती है। इस टैक्स से उन लोगों पर और भी ज़्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं अपने वित्त मन्त्री साहिब से एक दफा फिर यह appeal करूंगा कि इस से आप के बजट पर तो कोई असर नहीं पड़ता इस लिए इस टैक्स को माफ कर दो और लोगों पर एहसान करो।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਸਮਰਾਲਾ): ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮਸਲਾ ਐਨਾ ਲੰਮਾ ਚੌੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਹੀ ਮੈਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਮੁਢਲਾ ਅਸੂਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਟੈਕਸ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਤਬਕੇ ਉਪਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ pay ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ paying capacity ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਰ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ justification ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੀ ਮਾਇਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਤਾਂ ਅਛੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਕਿਉਂ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਗੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ development ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ family ਨੂੰ effect ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਬਲਕਿ ਜਜ਼ੀਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਸ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਰਿਆਇਆ ਦੀ ਹਰ ਇਕ family ਨੂੰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਵੀ ਉਹੋ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਅਸੂਲ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ 15, 20 ਮੀਲ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਜਾਂ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਖਬਰ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਕੋਲ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਜੋਗੇ ਵੀ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮੋਟਰ ਉਪਰ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਚਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਦੇਵੇ। ਇਹ ਉਸ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਉਪਰ ਬੜੀ hardship ਹੈ। ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਕਤਅਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਇਵੇਂ effect ਕਰੇ। ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ justification ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ; ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਰਾਏ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ speech ਆਪਣੀ

ਅਤੇ vote Cabinet ਦਾ। ਬੋਲਣਾ ਆਪ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ vote Cabinet ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਹਾਲਤ ਅੱਛੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਇਹ Passengers Tax ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਅੱਛਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਬਲਕਿ ਲੋਕ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਹਟ ਜਾਵੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਬਜਾਏ ਕੋਈ relief ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਵੇਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੋਈ agitation ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ, ਕੋਈ ਰੌਲਾ ਰੱਪਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਇਆ, ਉਹ ਸਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਹੋਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਉ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੌਲੇ ਰੱਪੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੈੜਾ ਰਸਤਾ ਵਖਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੈ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਫੇਰ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਹੀ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਰੇਲ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦਾ ਰੇਲ ਦਾ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ 1/4/- ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੋਟਰ ਦਾ ਕਰਾਇਆ 1/11/- ਹੈ। ਅਜੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਐਨੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਐਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਐਨਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕ ਅਜੇ ਐਨੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏ। ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਲੋਕ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਰੇਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਬਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਬੜੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ; ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ। ਪੈਸੇ ਘਟ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਸ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੈਠਣ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਉਹ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਸਫਰ ਪੈਦਲ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੰਨ ਪੈਸੇ ਕੋਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਿਕਟ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਫਰ ਮੋਟਰ ਵਿਚ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ Professional Tax ਮਾਫ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ Passengers Tax ਵੀ ਮਾਫ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਘਾਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਣ ਲਗਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੀ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਟੈਕਸ ਬਗ਼ੈਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲਦਾ, ਤਾਂ transport ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਨਾਫਾ ਕਮਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਥੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ Professional ਟੈਕਸ ਮਾਫ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਇਹ Passengers Tax ਵੀ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਕੋਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਪੈਸਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ 40, 40 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਬਸ ਖਰੀਦ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਕਤਅਨ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਡੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਹੋ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੈ ਕੇਵਲ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

formal ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਬਾਕੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਬਜਟ ਸਪੀਚ ਵਿਚ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ । ਉਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਟੈਕਸ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਨ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਬਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਹੌਲੇ ਹੌਲੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ । ਸਾਡੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਬੜਾ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ । ਨਾਲੇ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ । ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਹੁਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ car ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਗ਼ਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਲ ਗਏ ਹੋਣ । ਹਕੀਕਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਆਮ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਗ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਦਿਹਾਤੀ ਹੀ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਅਮੀਰ ਲੋਕ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰ ਲੋਕ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਥੋੜੇ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਮੈਂ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਅਮੀਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਬਰਾਤ ਵੇਖੀ ਸੀ । ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ 15 ਕਾਰਾਂ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਬਸਾਂ ਵੀ ਸਨ । ਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਗਰੀਬ ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਬਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਉਹ ਜਾਂ ਬਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ ਟੈਕਸੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ । ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਅਮੀਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ 15 ਕਾਰਾਂ ਲੈ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ Passenger Tax ਨਹੀਂ, ਪਰ ਇਕ ਗਰੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਘਟਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਥੇ ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਘਟਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਯਕੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸਿਧਾ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਦਾਲਤਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਹਾਈ ਕੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਬਸਾਂ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਮਤਭੇਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਹਰ ਵਾਰੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ Land Revenue, Abiana ਤੇ ਹੁਣੇ ਹੀ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਨਵਾਂ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ Advantage Rate Tax । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Betterment Charges ਹਨ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਦੇ ਲਾਇਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ Professional Tax ਦਾ ਭੂਤ ਸਵਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Cycle Tax ਵੀ ਕਿਸ ਤੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਉਹ ਵੀ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਚੁਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਫ਼ਖਰ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ । ਕੀ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਇਸੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਈ ਜਾਉ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਗਰੀਬ ਹੋਣ ? ਕੀ ਇਹ ਹੀ socialistic pattern ਹੈ ? ਸੋਸ਼ਲਿਸਟਕ ਪੈਟਰਨ ਆਖਿਰ ਹੈ ਕੀ ? ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਦੌਲਤ ਹੈ

ਉਸ ਦੀ distribution ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜਿਹੜਾ luxury goods ਦਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਚੂਮਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਤੋਂ ਤੰਗ ਆ ਗਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ 8 ਕਰੋੜ ਤੋਂ 30 ਕਰੋੜ ਦਾ ਬਜਟ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਖਰਚ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਪਰ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਰਚ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਹੋਏ ਤਾਂ ਗਰੀਬ ਦਿਹਾਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸ ਦਸ ਵੀਹ ਵੀਹ ਫੇਰੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਂਦੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਦੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦੇਣ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਦੀ ਫਾਰਮ ਲੈਣ, ਕਦੀ ਮਿਲਣ, ਕਦੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਾਰਸ਼ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਫੇਰੇ ਪਾਉਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਕਲਰਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਂਦੇ। ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੇੜਦਾ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਅਰਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਘੁਮਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ paying capacity ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਘਟ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਖੁਦ ਇਹ ਦਸਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਰੋ ਬਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ। ਖਾਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅਨਾਜ ਵੀ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ।

Minister for Finance: (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That the question be now put.

After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said, "I think the 'Ayes' have it. This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. Mr. Speaker after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division, to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.

The motion was declared carried.

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ने जब कांग्रेस बैंचिज़ की तरफ से अपने एक दोस्त का यह गिला सुना कि इस टैक्स के लगाने से गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी होगी तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मुझे तो यह यकीन है कि इस में किसी बदनामी का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता लेकिन मेरे मन में कुछ ऐसा विचार ज़रूर पैदा हुआ कि शायद उनकी दलील में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत असर हो, कोई वज़न हो। लेकिन जब मैंने पंडित श्री राम जी शर्मा के मुंह से यह सुना कि इस बिल के पास करने से गवर्नमेंट की ज़रूर बदनामी होगी और वह इस बिल

[वित मन्त्री]

की मुखालफत करेंगे तो मुझे यकीन हो गया कि दरहकीकत यह एक ऐसा बिल नहीं है जिस से गवर्नमेंट की किसी किस्म की बदनामी हो। अगर इस बिल के पास करने से सचमुच गवर्नमेंट की कोई बदनामी होनी होती तो मैं समझता हूं कि पंडित जी इसकी ज़रूर हिमायत करते और वह यह कहते कि यह बिल पास हो जाए ताकि बाहर जा कर वह गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी सुनें। उन्होंने मुखालफत की तो मैं समझता हूं कि जब यह बिल पास हो गया तो हमारी किसी किस्म की कोई बदनामी नहीं होगी।

दूसरे बदनामी या नेकनामी का भी ज्यादा सवाल नहीं है। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि इस से बदनामी का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। जहां तक फ़ाइनेंसिज़ में इज़ाफ़ा करने का सवाल है, जहां तक अपनी स्कीम्ज़ को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए टैक्सिज़ लगाने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिए नेकनामी या बदनामी की बातें नहीं सोची जातीं। इसलिए यह सोचना कि टैक्स लगाने से गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी होगी, दुरुस्त नज़रिया नहीं। या यह देखा जाना कि यह टैक्स लगाना लोगों को मकबूल नहीं होगा, यह भी कोई दुरुस्त नज़रिया नहीं है। हमने देखा है स्टेट के फाइनेंसिज़ को, उसकी डीवैलपमैंट को और उसके प्रोग्राम को। अगर उसके लिए टैक्स लगाना ज़रूरी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमें विश्वास से लगाना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से मेरे एक दोस्त ने फरमाया है कि मैं ने टैक्स पेश करने के लिए करेज (courage) से काम लिया है तो मुझे यह तसलीम करने में कोई झिझक नहीं है। उन्होंने फरमाया कि मेरे जो प्रेडीसैसर थे वह इस ख्याल के थे कि टैक्स नहीं लगाए जाने चाहिएं। हो सकता है, उनका ऐसा विचार हो। जो हालात थे उनके मुताबिक शायद उन्होंने यही समझा होगा कि टैक्सिज़ नहीं लगाए जाने चाहिएं। लेकिन आज अगर यह टैक्स लगाने की या दूसरे टैक्सिज़ लगाने की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई है तो मैं यह बात मानने में ज़रा भी झिझक नहीं समझता कि हमने बहुत ठीक कदम उठाया है। अगर आपने इसे करेज (courage) ही समझा है तो बेशक ऐसा ही समझना चाहिए। लेकिन आज के हालात को सामने रखते हुए हम इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए मैंने यह टैक्स लगाना ज़रूरी समझा है।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि यह ऐसा tax है जो गरीबों पर ही लगता है और दूसरा कोई इस tax की ज़द में नहीं आता। मुझे इस बात से इत्तफ़ाक नहीं है। मै कहता हूं कि यह वह tax नहीं है जो सिर्फ गरीबों पर लगता हो। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि यह गरीबों पर नहीं लगता। इसमें ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। कुछ गरीब लोग जिन को कभी मजबूरन सफर करना पड़ता है यह tax देंगे। वह पहले किराया देते ही हैं और कुछ tax भी देते हैं तो इस से कुछ tax उन्हें और ज़रूर देना पड़ेगा। मेरे दोस्त यह चीज़ भूल जाते हैं कि यह tax जो तजवीज किया गया है कोई नया tax नहीं है। जो tax पहले लगा हुआ है इस बिल से उसकी शरह में बढ़ौतरी होगी। यह कोई नया tax लगने वाला नहीं। सवाल यह है कि जो tax पहले लगा था वह थोड़ा था इस लिए उसमें इस बिल के ज़रिये बढ़ौतरी की तजवीज़ की गई है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई गरीब ऐसा नहीं होगा जो इसकी ज़द में नहीं आएगा। गरीबों की कुछ percentage तो ज़रूर होगी जिन्हें मजबूरन सफर करना पड़ता हो। Opposition के एक साथी सरदार वज़ीर सिंह ने बताया है कि गरीब आदमियों को मुकदमात की वजह से सफर करना पड़ता है इस लिए उन्हें यह tax

देना पड़ेगा । मैं समझता हूं इस से उन्हें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने लगा । अगर एक आदमी पहले 12 या 13 आने किराये के देता है और कुछ tax भी देता है तो अगर अब उसे इस tax के बढ़ने की वजह से कुछ और आने देने पड़ गए तो कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ने लगा । फिर अगर इस टैक्स की वजह से वह मुकदमे कम करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं होगी, यह तो एक अच्छी बात होगी । अगर इस tax की वजह से मुकदमों की तादाद घट जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों की service कर रहे हैं । यह tax सिर्फ गरीबों पर ही नहीं लगता । मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि यह बिल्कुल अमीरों पर ही लगेगा । यह ऊंचे तबके को जहां effect करेगा तो कुछ हद तक गरीबों को भी देना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि दिवान जगदीश चन्द्र ने असूल की बात कही है कि इस tax के लगाने में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कि ऊपर के या नीचे के तबके का कोई ख्याल रखा गया हो । यह tax लगना ही चाहिए ।

स्पीकर साहिब, आप ने note किया होगा कि बजट पर general discussion के वक्त जो नुक्ताचीनी मैम्बर साहिबान की तरफ से की गई थी और अब जो की जा रही है उस में फर्क है । उस वक्त, स्पीकर साहिब, हर एक मैम्बर ने ज़ोर देकर अपने इलाके के बारे में जो जो कमियां थीं बताई थीं । हर ज़िले की, हर division की यानी सूबा के हर हिस्से की ज़रूरियात के बारे में बड़े ज़ोर से गवर्नमेंट से उन्हें पूरा कराने के लिए demand की गई थी । और यह कहा गया था कि हमारे इलाके में सड़कें नहीं, अस्पताल नहीं, educational facilities नहीं, गर्ज़ेकि इस तरह कई demands गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखी गई थीं । जब मैम्बर साहिबान गवर्नमेंट से इन चीज़ों को पूरा करने की मांग पेश करते हैं तो मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि जब गवर्नमेंट इन demands को पूरा करने के लिए tax लगा कर रुपये हासल करना चाहती है तो वह ऐतराज़ क्यों करते हैं। Public के फायदे के जो development के काम हैं, जिन की वह गवर्नमेंट से मांग करते हैं उन के लिए पैसा चाहिए और वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट revenues से ही हासल हो सकता है । इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि हमारी जो बहुत सी स्कीमज़ चल रही हैं वह हम loans ले कर चला रहे हैं । Loans की figures का पहले ही आपको पता है । बजट में हर साल revenue account में deficit show करना अच्छे finances की निशानी नहीं होती है । अच्छा बजट तो तब होगा अगर development के जो काम हों उन्हें revenue account से पूरा किया जाए न कि loans ले कर development के काम किये जाएं । अगर कोई यह कहे कि क्या हरज होता अगर बजट में 26 लाख रुपये का घाटा रहने दिया जाता । उसे मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह कोई अच्छा नज़रिया नहीं है । Development के कामों पर खर्च loans ले ले कर करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती । तो फिर taxation के ज़रिये से ही यह development की जा सकती है, इस बात को हमें समझना ही चाहिए । मौलवी साहिब की यह बात ठीक है कि कतरा कतरा कर के दरिया बन जाता है । यह जो हम टैक्स लगा रहे हैं यह सूबे के common pool में जाएगा जिस को हम लोगों की बेहतरी के लिए खर्च कर सकेंगे । इस लिए आप को इस बिल को बिला झिझक पास कर देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਬੜੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ speech ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੜੀ ਬੇਦਲੀਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੜੀ ਬੇਅਸਰ ਹੈ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਹਰ ਨਵੇਂ tax ਦੀ justification ਤਦ ਹੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ finances ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ leakage ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ। ਦੂਜੀ ਗਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ tax ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੀ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਾੜਾ ਅਸਰ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ। ਇਸ tax ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ।

4 p. m.

ਗੋਇਆ ਕਿ tax ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ poor ਨੂੰ poorer ਤੇ rich ਨੂੰ richer ਨਾ ਬਣਾਏ। ਇਸ ਕਸੌਟੀ ਤੇ ਪਰਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਇਸ tax ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿਚ approve ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ।

ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਸਾਂ ਦੇ fares—railway ਨਾਲੋਂ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ । ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਬਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ 1/11/- ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਗੱਡੀ ਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ 1/9/- ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਡੇਢ੍ਹ ਆਨਾ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਏਗਾ ਬਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ । ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਬਸ ਦਾ fare ਰੇਲ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਰੇਲਵੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, service ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ staff ਅਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਨਾਕਸ ਹੈ, running wastage ਅਤੇ ਹੇਰਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜੋ revenue ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ tax ਨੂੰ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਹਕ ਬਜਾਨਬ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । Railways ਦੇ fares ਘਟ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਇਸ tax ਨੂੰ ਲਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ justified ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ।

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri (Adampur) : I rise to convince the Minister-in-charge i.e., the Finance Mininter about the taxation system. One thing is very essential and it is this that the taxes or the system of taxation should not be indiscriminatory or arbitrary. This thing, in my opinion, must be kept in view when levying taxes, particularly on the masses. The other point is of still more significance. The taxes should be levied on the surplus and not on the gross income. All the taxes which are proposed to be levied by the State Government and for which bills have been sponsored by the Minister-in-charge are on the gross income and not on profit. It is, therefore, a fundamental mistake in the system of taxation in our country.

Moreover, we cannot ignore the point of incidence and impact because the burden of impact and incidence would be on the passenger when motor lorries and buses are being levied double sales tax. The owners of lorries and buses would double the rates of freight and fare on the passenger to recover the burden of impact tax imposed on them. Naturally that burden would be shifted to the passengers. Then, we have to take into consideration the impact of tax to be charged from passengers in the light of the enhanced one and a half pies per anna tax. Thus, he would be doubly taxed.

Some of my friends sitting on the opposite benches with me also stated in this House that taxes should be on the companies, buses, lorries and trucks. I for one do not agree with them as I feel that these will be tyrannical and iniquitous taxes. Taxes on lorries, buses and trucks would be taxes which will be on the passenger. The imposition of double taxes on the articles included in the list of luxury goods affects the passenger. I differ from my hon. Friends who say that taxes should be on the lorries, omnibuses and trucks because these taxes would again indirectly affect the passenger. A passenger who has to pay Rs. 16 now will have to pay Rs. 32 in double taxation system on luxury articles because at this stage he will have to bear the burden of incidence. I would, therefore, request the House through you Mr. Speaker, to take into consideration very seriously this point.

Mr Speaker: On which Bill are you speaking? I have not been able to follow.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri: I would repeat it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood your language but still I do not know on which Bill you are speaking. There is some confusion.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri: Don't you think, Sir, that I have to make repetition ?

Mr. Speaker: Question is that this is the third reading of the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill. In this connection I would like to call the attention of the hon. Members to the views of late Shri G. V. Mavalankar which are quite clear, namely, that discussion on the third reading of a Bill should be confined to only two things, i.e., things left over and the method of implementation.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri: I shall confine myself to this, i.e., the tax burden imposed on the buses, companies and lorries would ultimately be shifted to the passanger when they have to recover the tax imposed on them as a luxury tax. I would request the Finance Minister to take this point into consideration very seriously.

As regards taxable capacity, it is a capacity to pay taxes on surplus without impairing the productive efficiency or earning capacity of the producer. If this point is taken into consideration, our State would not differ from other countries where the tax is charged only on surplus or profits. If efficiency is impaired, we will not be able to get the real production from the worker.

I hope the House has grasped my point as also Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I have not still followed. (Laughter).

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं दो चार शब्द इस Bill की implementation बारे ही कहना चाहता हूं । General discussion of the Budget के दौरान मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि इस tax का आधा हिस्सा Transport Companies पर पड़ना चाहिए विशेष कर उन Transport Companies पर जिन्होंने deiselisation से फायदा उठाया है । मैं ने कहा था कि deiselisation की वजह से शायद इन कम्पनियों के मुनाफे 4 या 5 गुना हो गए हैं । अभी यहां यह बात सामने आई कि कुछ Transport Companies किराया घटाना चाहती हैं मगर गवर्नमेंट के नियम ऐसे हैं कि वह किराया घटा नहीं सकतीं । इन दोनों बातों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि इस additional tax का आधा हिस्सा passengers bear कर लें और आधा हिस्सा Transport Companies bear कर लें । इस तरह किराया भी घट जाएगा, consumer पर बोझ कम पड़ेगा और Exchequer की आमदनी भी उतनी ही रहेगी ।

वित्त मंत्री : स्पीकर साहिब, पुरी साहिब ने जो suggestion दी है बड़ी reasonable है इस पर जरूर गौर करेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

The House then divided: ....

Ayes ... 47
Noes ... 19.

The motion was declared carried.

AYES

1. Amar Singh, Sardar.
2. Amir Chand Gupta, Shri.
3. Benarsi Das Gupta, Shri.
4. Chandan Lal Joura, Shri.
5. Chuni Lal, Shri.
6. Darbara Singh, Sardar.
7. Daulat Ram Sharma, Shri.
8. Dev Dutta Puri, Shri.
9. Devi Lal, Shri.
10. Dev Raj Anand, Shri.
11. Gopi Chand, Shri.
12. Gorakh Nath, Shri.
13. Gurbanta Singh, Sardar.
14. Gurbachan Singh, Sardar.
15. Ha bhajan Singh Principal
16. Hari Ram, Shri.
17. Hari Singh, Sardar.
18. Jagat Narain, Shri.
19. Jagdish Chander, Shri.
20. Jagdish Chandra, Dewan.
21. Kartar Singh, Sardar.
22. Kasturi Lal Goel, Shri.
23. Kesho Das, Shri.
24. Khem Singh, Sardar.
25. Khushi Ram Gupta, Shri.
26. Lal Chand Prarthi, Shri.
27. Mam Raj, Shri.
28. Mehar Singh, Thakur.
29. Mohan Lal Dutt, Shri.
30. Mohan Singh Jathedar, Sardar.
31. Parkash Kaur, Shrimati.
32. Partap Singh Rai, Sardar.
33. Phaggu Ram, Shri.
34. Ram Chandra Comrade, Shri.
35. Ram Dayal Vaid, Shri.
36. Ram Kishan, Shri.
37. Ram Kumar Bidhat, Shri.
38. Ram Sarup, Shri.
39. Ranjit Singh, Captain.
40. Samar Singh, Shri.
41. Sarup Singh, Shri.
42. Shanno Devi, Shrimati.
43. Sher Singh, Professor.
44. Sunder Singh, Chaudhri.
45. Teg Ram, Shri.
46. Uttam Singh, Sardar.
47. Waryam Singh, Sardar.

NOES

1. Abdul Ghani Dar, Maulvi.
2. Achhar Singh Chhina, Sardar.
3. Bachan Singh, Sardar.
4. Balu, Shri.
5. Bhag Singh, Sardar.
6. Chanan Singh Dhut, Sardar.
7. Darshan Singh, Sardar.
8. Gopal Singh, Sardar.
9. Kedar Nath Saigal, Shri.
10. Mam Chand, Shri.
11. Maru Singh Malik, Shri
12. Mota Singh Anandpuri, Professor.
13. Mukhtiar Singh, Sardar.
14. Naurang Singh, Sardar.
15. Partap Singh, Master.
16. Sarup Singh, Sardar.
17. Shamsher Singh, Sardar.
18. Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit.
19. Wazir Singh, Sardar.

THE EAST PUNJAB GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal): Sir, I beg to move—

> That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

इस बिल के बारे में भी यही अर्ज है, स्पीकर साहिब, कि आगे बहुत बहस हो चुकी है और इस में जिस लिस्ट का जिक्र था कि इन इन luxury goods पर टैक्स double किया जाता है, शाया कर दी गई है और मेरा ख्याल है कि मेम्बर साहिबान इस लिस्ट से इत्तफाक करेंगे। हमने इस लिस्ट में जो articles रखे हैं वह काफी गौरोखोज़ के बाद रखे हैं और जिन के मुताल्लिक यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि उन के ordinary Sales Tax को दुगना कर दिया जाए और यह एक खास असूल के मुताबिक किया गया है। इस stage पर मैं समझता हूं कि ज़्यादा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं।

मैं समझता हूं कि इसके असूल के मुताल्लिक तो जैसा कि ज़ाहिर होता है पंडित श्री राम शर्मा जी भी इत्तफाक ही करते हैं। मैं नाम तो नहीं लेता कहीं शर्मा जी यह न कहें कि इस का बार बार नाम लेते हैं मगर मैं यह ज़रूर कहूंगा कि इस से हमारा मकसद वह society कायम करने से है जोकि हम कायम करने का फैसला कर चुके हैं और यह उसकी तरफ step ही है। यह मुनासिब ही होगा कि ऐसी जो चीज़ें हैं जोकि common man और ग़रीबों के इस्तेमाल की चीज़ें हों उन पर tax की शरह कम हो और उसके मुकाबले में जो चीज़ें luxuries हैं जिनको कि common man इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है या इस्तेमाल करने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है उन पर कुछ ज्यादा tax होना ही चाहिए। जो दे सकते हैं उन से लेना ही चाहिए। यह एक मुनासिब सी चीज़ है और सीधी साधी बात है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर कुछ ज़्यादा कहने की और criticism करने की बजाए इस के बारे में support ही मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं तवक्कुह करता हूं कि इसे जल्दी पास कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

> That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

श्री राम किशन जी ने एक amendment reference to Select Committee के बारे में move करनी है वह पहले move कर लें फिर इन दोनों यानी amendment और बिल पर debate हो जाएगी। (Shri Ram Kishan has to move amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. He may first move it and then the amendment and the Bill would be discussed together.)

Shri Ram Kishan (Jullundur City. North West): Sir, I beg to move—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:—

1. Shri D. D. Puri ;
2. Shri Chandan Lal Jaura ;
3. Shri Dev Raj Sethi ;
4. Shri Som Datt Bahri ;
5. Sardar Darbara Singh ;
6. Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur ;
7. Sardar Ajmer Singh ; and
8. Shri Ram Kishan ;

with a direction to report to the House before the 7th April, 1956.

स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है और जैसा कि इस बिल की Statement of Objects and Reasons में दिया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि इस से हम Socialistic Pattern of Society कायम करने जा रहे हैं और जो disparity in wealth है उसको कम कर रहे हैं । यह tax luxury goods पर लगाया गया है और rate उन पर double कर रहे हैं । Schedule में जिन चीज़ों का ज़िक्र किया गया है मैं उनके बारे में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । इस में हर तरह की चीज़ें आ जाती हैं और इन में बहुत सी चीज़ें ऐसी हैं और item ऐसे हैं जिन को कि define करने की ज़रूरत है । आप यह item 15 को लें जो कि woollen and silk cloth के बारे में है। Woollen cloth के अन्दर हर चीज़ आ जाती है; मामूली कीमत से लेकर बड़ी चीज़ तक सब शामिल हैं जिसे गरीब भी पहनते हैं मगर यहां कहा गया है कि हम गरीबों को पनाह देना चाहते हैं, यह देखना है कि आया उनको मिलती भी है या नहीं । अभी तो ऐसी बात मालूम नहीं होती है । इस में तो हर चीज़ ही आ जाती है । इसी तरह silken cloth के बारे में है । इस के इलावा अमृतसर में silken cloth की बड़ी भारी industry है जोकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मशहूर है । इस से उसको बड़ा भारी धक्का लगेगा । एक तरफ तो Government of India textile industries और power-looms को मदद देने जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ हम इन goods पर tax लगाने जा रहे हैं । Sanitary fittings को ले लें । हम सब को पता है कि अभी तक हमारे मुल्क में शहरों में भी और खास कर गांव में तो sanitation पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । हम लोगों पर ज़ोर दे रहे हैं कि वह sanitation की तरफ ध्यान दें और हम उनका sanitary point of view बदलना चाहते हैं मगर दूसरी तरफ हम सारी sanitary fittings

[श्री राम किशन]

पर tax लगा रहे हैं और इस चीज़ को खत्म कर रहे हैं । इस के अन्दर बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी details के मुताल्लिक कुछ पता नहीं कि किस तरह double tax लगता है। पहले जो Rules बने थे उन के मुताबिक एक टायर पर 22 रुपए flat rate से tax लगता है। तो क्या अब नए tax के हिसाब से 44 रुपए होगा या कोई और तरीका होगा ? फिर आप एक आम मोटर कार को लें। उस पर अब 200 रुपया tax लिया जाता है। तो अब यह देखना है कि वह 400 रुपए हो जाएगा या जैसे यह कहते हैं कि 6¼ फीसदी लगेगा। अगर 6½ फीसदी के हिसाब से लगा तो यह आम हालत में 1,600 रुपए तक चला जाएगा। इस लिए यह देखना है कि यह किस तरह करना है। फिर आप इसी तरह ornaments and jewellery को लें। इस के बारे में भी यही चीज़ है। पहले एक रुपए के हिसाब से लगता है तो अब देखना है कि क्या double हो कर दो रुपए हो जाएगा या 6¼ फीसदी ही लगेगा। इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह thrash out करने की ज़रूरत है कि यह किस हिसाब से डबल करना है। फिर इनकी कीमतें घटती बढ़ती रहती हैं। यहां पर perfumery का भी ज़िक्र आया है। यह चीज़ भी undefined है। Ordinary तेल के अन्दर एक कतरा खुशबू का पड़ जाए तो वह perfumery बन जाती है। इस चीज़ को साफ करना है और फिर इन छोटी २ चीज़ों का किस तरह हिसाब किताब रखना है जो कि इस perfumery वाले item में आती हैं। मन्यारी वाले किस तरह इनका हिसाब किताब रखेंगे और वह कैसे inspector से check कराएंगे। इस लिए मेरी राय है कि इस बिल के अन्दर कई तरह के defects हैं जिन पर कि पास करने से पहले ग़ौर करना बहुत ज़रूरी है। यहां पर luxury goods का भी ज़िक्र आता है। मालूम होता है कि शायद यह चीज़ Bombay के बिल से ली है; मगर वहां और यहां के बिल में फिर भी बहुत फर्क है। वहां हर चीज़ defined है। Luxury goods में सब चीजें शामिल हो जाती हैं जो कि common man भी use करता है। Electrical goods के लिए भी यहां ज़िक्र है। दो तीन चीज़ों को छोड़ कर सारी चीज़ें इस में आ जाती हैं। इस का मतलब तो यह होगा कि कोई आदमी अपने मकान के अन्दर बिजली नहीं लगवा सकता है। गांव में बिजली जा रही है वहां लोग कैसे इन चीज़ों का फायदा उठाएंगे। फिर pumping sets भी इस के अन्दर आ जाते हैं। एक तरफ तो हम production बढ़ाने चले हैं, pumping sets वग़ैरह लगा लगा कर grow-more-food के campaign चला रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ हम उन चीज़ों पर tax बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इस बिल के अन्दर ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जिन को define करना लाज़मी है। इस बिल से traders के अन्दर हेजान पैदा हो गया है। इस लिए इसकी एक एक चीज़ पर गौर करने की ज़रूरत है। पिछले दिनों हम ने जालन्धर में व्यापारी लोगों से मुआयदे किए हैं कि ज़्यादा taxation को हटाएंगे, दूसरी तरफ हम नए सिरे से tax लगाते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारी चीज़ों पर Select Committee के अन्दर ग़ौर किया जाए

श्रोर जो defects हैं वह दूर किए जाएं ताकि इसका traders पर, मिडल क्लास और common man पर असर न पड़े। यह ठीक है कि सरकार को रुपए की जरूरत है और रुपया हासिल करने के लिए tax लगाती है मगर यह लगाते वक्त यह भी तो देखना है कि इस का गरीब व्यापारियों, गरीब consumers, मिडल क्लास और गरीब लोगों पर असर न पड़े। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में जो defects हैं दूर हों, जो undefined चीजें हैं उनको पहले define कर लिया जाए ताकि बाद में कोई गड़बड़ न पड़ जाए और ऐसा भी न हो कि State के अन्दर झगड़े पैदा हों। इस लिए मेरी अर्ज़ है कि इस बिल को Select Committee के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए ताकि वह सारी बातों पर ग़ौर करने के बाद अपनी report पेश करे और अपनी राय ज़ाहिर करे।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:—

1. Shri D. D. Puri;
2. Shri Chandan Lal Jaura;
3. Shri Dev Raj Sethi;
4. Shri Som Datt Bahri;
5. Sardar Darbara Singh;
6. Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur;
7. Sardar Ajmer Singh; and
8. Shri Ram Kishan.

with a direction to report to the House before the 7th April, 1956.

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस Select Committee motion की ताईद करते हुए आप से और आप के द्वारा इस गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह असूलन बिल्कुल ठीक है कि हमें अपने Five-Year Plan को कामयाब बनाने के लिए और तरक्कियात के काम के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि जो income के नये sources हों वह tap किये जाएं। लेकिन जहां तक बिक्री टैक्स का ताल्लुक है इस में वह चीजें भी शामिल हैं जो luxury goods नहीं हैं।

(At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

यह फहरिस्त बेतरीका और किसी बुनियादी असूल के बग़ैर बनाई जाती है जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूरों और ग़रीबों की रोजमर्रा इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर भी यह टैक्स लग जाता है। हमें इस बिल को इस पहलू से भी देखना है कि इस से उन शहरों की तजारत पर क्या असर पड़ेगा जो देहली और दूसरे सूबों के बिल्कुल नज़दीक हैं

[श्री देव राज सेठी]
जहां ऐसी चीज़ों पर Sales Tax नहीं लगता, जैसे कि electric goods में exception की गई है और बिजली आज कल देहात में पहुंचाई जा रही है। एक हज़ार गांव में बिजली चली गई है और पांच सालों में 4,000 और गांवों में बिजली चली जायेगी। इस बिल द्वारा सिर्फ चन्द बिजली की चीज़ों के लिए exemption दी गई है मसलन bulbs, switches, plugs, holders और flexible wires जो बिजली लगवाने के कुल खर्च का 100 वां या 50 वां हिस्सा बनता है। बाकी कई चीज़ें हैं मसलन मोटर, main wires, starters, casing इन सब पर double Sales Tax लगेगा। बिजली पहुंच जाने से हर गांव में छोटी मोटी industry चलनी हैं, lighting का इन्तज़ाम लोगों ने करना है तो इन हालात में अगर ऐसी चीज़ों पर Sales Tax double हो जाए तो ग़रीब आदमी मुश्किल से एक दो points ही लगा सकेगा। ऐसी बातों की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को ध्यान देना चाहिये। वज़ीरों के पास मुख्तलिफ़ सूबों के models होंगे। सिवाए Bombay के बाकी 26 सूबों में इस तरह की चीज़ों पर tax double नहीं किया गया। हरियाना प्रांत के चन्द ज़िले हैं जहां के व्यापारी चीज़ें देहली से ले आते हैं और उन्हें इस तरह दो पैसे फ़ी रुपया Sales Tax देना पड़ता है, लेकिन अगर वह पंजाब में अपना माल खरीदेंगे तो उन्हें एक आना फी रुपया Sales Tax के तौर पर देना पड़ेगा। रोहतक के छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को कई सहूलतें हैं। उन को देहली से चीज़ें लाने से काफी बचत हो सकती है। अगर किसी छोटे व्यापारी को 25/30 रुपये भी Sales Tax द्वारा बचत हो जाये तो उसे काफ़ी सहूलियत हो जाती है। पंजाब के छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के काम को धक्का लगेगा और trading class बहुत तादाद में देहली चली जायेगी। Sugar dealers बहुत से देहली चले जायेंगे। अगर हम ने इसी Sales Tax पर insist किया तो यह कुछ अरसे के बाद बुनियादी शक्ल अख्तियार कर लेगा जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि यहां की industry बाहर चली जायेगी। इसके अलावा ग़रीब लोगों के इस्तेमाल की और बहुत सी चीज़ें हैं जिन पर Sales Tax बढ़ जायेगा। Leather goods को ले लीजिए। Leather goods में सिर्फ footwear और sports articles की exception की गई है। उस के अलावा 101 items ऐसी हैं जो चमड़ा सम्बन्धी हैं जिन पर यह टैक्स बढ़ जायेगा। फिर सोने के ज़ेवर और चांदी के ज़ेवर बल्कि हर किस्म के ornaments पर double Sales Tax लगाया गया है क्योंकि यह luxury goods तसव्वर की गई हैं। मामूली चाकू है—वह luxury की चीज़ नहीं है। हर गरीब आदमी को चाकू की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। लेकिन इस पर भी double tax लग जायेगा। मुझे luxury goods की मुखालिफत नहीं। Schedule जो बनाया गया है उस में 1 से 22 तक जो list of articles दी गई है उसे exhaustive बनाने की ज़रूरत है। कई ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जो luxury goods में रखी गई हैं, उन्हें

उस list से निकालने की जरूरत है। तब यह बिल असूली तौर पर ठीक हो सकता है। इस से पहले इस बिल पर हुकूमत के अफसरान ने गौर किया है इसलिए बेहतर होगा कि इसे Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए ताकि असेम्बली के मेम्बरान भी इस पर विचार कर के कुछ अपनी तजवीज़ें पेश कर सकें। 7 अप्रैल तक इसे postpone करने से कोई काम नहीं बिगड़ेगा और फिर इस के बाद किसी को शिकायत भी नहीं होगी।

श्री चन्दन लाल जौड़ा (अमृतसर शहर उत्तर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जब कभी कोई टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो उस के मुतालिक लोगों की तरफ से hue and cry होती है। टैक्स दरअसल सूबे की तरक्की के लिए लोगों पर आयद किये जाते हैं लेकिन पब्लिक इन के लगने से अपने ऊपर एक बोझ सा समझती है। लेकिन मैं जाती तौर पर इस चीज़ के खिलाफ हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्सों के बगैर हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। Taxes are boon in disguise, मगर टैक्सों का सही मायनों में तब फायदा हो सकता है अगर इन की वसूली ईमानदारी से की जाए। अगर मुझे माफ किया जाये तो मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि टैक्सों की evasion काफी हद तक हो रही है, ईमानदार दुकानदार जो हैं वह तकलीफ और नुकसान उठा रहे हैं और जो लोग unscrupulous हैं वह फायदा उठा रहे हैं। जिस वक्त हम इस टैक्स की रकम double कर देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो चोरी हो रही है उस का और ज़्यादा इमकान बढ़ जायेगा। और उतनी सरकारी खज़ाने में शायद रकम न जाये जितनी कि टैक्स चुराने वालों की जेबों में चली जायेगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा system के मुताबिक Property Tax बहुत ज़्यादा हद तक Inspectors की जेब में जाता है। इन्स्पेक्टर लोगों से सौदे कर रहे हैं कि पांच साल में जो टैक्स देना है एक साल का उन्हें दो और बाकी चार साल का वे छोड़ देंगे। ऐसी मिसालें मौजूद हैं। इसी तरह Sales Tax में भी बहुत ज़्यादा हद तक चोरी हो रही है। Sales Tax को उग्राहने के लिए जब तक All-India basis पर universal तौर पर कोई तरीका मुकर्रर न करेंगे तब तक evasion बन्द नहीं हो सकती। इस की वसूली जब तक origin पर न करें जहां से चीज़ें खरीद की जाती हैं यानी रुपया या सवा रुपया कीमत पर ही वसूल किया जाये तो लोग देना पसंद करेंगे लेकिन जब उन्हें $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sales Tax देने के लिए कहा जाए तो वे देने से गुरेज़ करते हैं। अगर यह कहने में गुस्ताखी न हो तो मैं कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट भी गुरेज़ करती है। Prices should be inclusive of Sales Tax. Prices पर Sales Tax देने के लिए किसी को एतराज़ नहीं लेकिन Sales Tax को increase करने पर दिक्कत हो जाती है। Schedule जो हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है luxury goods का उस में बिजली की चन्द चीज़ों के लिए exception कर दी गई है। मैं अर्ज़

[श्री चन्दन लाल जौड़ा]

करूंगा कि यह सारा Schedule, Select Committee के सामने आना चाहिये । मैं इस बिल को Select Committee के सुपुर्द करने के हक में हूं । हमें यह मामला अच्छी तरह से उस कमेटी में thrash करना चाहिये और जल्दी से इस बिल को पास नहीं करना चाहिये । स्पीकर साहिब, बिजली के मुतालिक आप जानते हैं कि इस की पैदावार दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रही है । मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि लोग बिजली domestic purposes के लिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा इस्तेमाल करें ताकि fuel की problem हल हो जाए । अगर हम इस तरह domestic कामों के लिए जो बिजली इस्तेमाल होती है उसे Grow-More-Food के सिलसिले में जो motors चलती हैं इन दोनों को एक रस्से से फांस देंगे तो समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि हम अपने देश की कोई service नहीं कर पाए हैं । आगे मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पंखा भी luxury goods में से समझ लिया गया है । हकीकत यह है कि जब हम इतनी ज़्यादा बिजली पैदा करने वाले हैं तो पंखा जीवन की एक ज़रूरी item बन जाता है । लेकिन पिछले साल हिन्द सरकार ने भी पंखे पर 10 रुपये excise duty लगा कर उस की कीमत बढ़ा दी थी । अगर अब उस पर Sales Tax और बढ़ा दिया गया तो उस की कीमत और बढ़ जाएगी । इस से consumers पर ज़्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा क्योंकि दुकानदार ने तो अपनी जेब से यह tax नहीं देना है । इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि यह सब बातें सोची जाने वाली हैं । मैं Finance Minister साहिब से appeal करूंगा कि यह बिल पहले Select Committee को भेजा जाना चाहिये और उस के फैसला करने के बाद हाउस में दोबारा गौर करने के लिये आना चाहिये ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ): ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੋਸ਼ਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ Select Committee ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ support ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ । ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ Schedule ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬਿਨਾ ਸੋਚੇ ਸਮਝੇ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਯਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ luxury goods ਦੀ definition ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ Schedule ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੁਤਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਨੀਮ ਸੁਤਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ । ਮਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ Schedule ਦੀ item ਨੰਬਰ 15 ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ woollen and silk cloth ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖੱਡੀ ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਇਕ ਭੈੜਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਉੱਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਬਲ ਵੀ luxury goods ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਉਪਰ ਬੜਾ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਪੋਹ ਮਾਘ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਨ ਦਾ ਮੋਟਾ ਅਤੇ ਭੈੜਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਕੰਬਲ ਖੱਡੀ ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਹਿਨਣਾ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ luxury ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ trucks ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ luxury goods ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ । ਸਾਡੇ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ luxury goods ਦੀ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ definition ਹੀ

ਕੱਢੀ ਹੈ । ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਟਰੱਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੈਟਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪੁਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਹ luxury goods ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ definition ਦੁਨੀਆ ਦੀ ਕਿਸੇ dictionary ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ । ਮੋਟਰ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਨ ਦਾ ਮੋਟਾ ਕੰਬਲ luxury goods ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਣਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Socialistic Pattern of Society ਦੀ ਇਕ ਗਿਦੜ ਸਿੰਘੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਵਾਦ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ sanitary fitting ਕਰਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ Schedule ਵਿਚ sanitary fitting ਵੀ luxury goods ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ luxury goods ਦੀ definition ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕੇਗਾ । ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ Select Committee ਕੋਲ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Schedule ਉਪਰ ਦੋਬਾਰਾ ਗ਼ੌਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

श्री तेग राम (खूइयां सरवर) : माननीय प्रधान जी, हमारे वित्त मन्त्री ने बिक्री कर संशोधन बिल उपस्थित किया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि पंजाब में समाजवाद के ढंग का राज्य स्थापित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो luxury goods हैं और जिन को अमीर लोग आम और आसानी से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं उन पर बिक्री कर बढ़ा दिया जाए । उन का यह विचार ठीक है और मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । यह एक अच्छा कदम है और यह हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की ओर हमें आगे बढ़ाता है । लेकिन इस में लिखा गया है कि रेशमी और ऊनी कपड़े पर भी टैक्स दुगना हो जाएगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ऐसा ऊनी और रेशमी कपड़ा जो हाथ से कात कर और हाथ से बुन कर बनाया गया हो, मेरा मतलब है कि जो खड्डी द्वारा बनाया गया रेशमी और ऊनी कपड़ा हो, उस को इस कर से मुक्त किया जाना चाहिये । इसी प्रकार का जो दूसरा सामान जिस को कोई बेचारा गांव का कलाकार अपने घर में बैठ कर अपने हाथ से तैयार करता है उसे भी इस कर से मुक्त किया जाना चाहिये । दूसरी वस्तुएं भी जो रोज़ाना जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं मसलन तेल और मोटा कपड़ा जोकि देहात में तैयार की जाती हैं उन पर यह टैक्स पहले लगे; कर को आधा कर के यह हिसाब बराबर किया जाना चाहिये । अगर सरकार ऐसा करेगी तो हम समझेंगे कि हमारी सरकार समाजवादी ढंग का राज्य स्थापित करने की ओर प्रगतिशील है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां यह बिक्री कर दूसरी वस्तुओं पर दुगना किया जा रहा है वहां हाथ से बनी हुई ऊनी और रेशमी वस्तुओं पर इस को न बढ़ाया जाए । दूसरी चीज़ें जो देहात में बनती हैं और रोज़ाना जीवन के प्रयोग में आती हैं उन पर कर को आधा किया जाना चाहिये । इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं केवल एक दो बातों की ओर ही गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं । Schedule की item 15 में woollen और रेशमी कपड़े का ज़िक्र किया गया है । Finance Minister साहिब ने कहा है कि इस में पट्टी नहीं रखी गई । मैं कहता हूं कि इस में पटटी भी शामिल की

[श्री डी. डी. पुरी]

जाए। मैं तो कहता हूं कि इस में हर चीज़, चाहे cottage industry की हो चाहे mill-made हो, जरूर शामिल की जानी चाहिये। गर्म जुराब और दस्ताने वगैरह पर भी tax लगना चाहिये। Table cutlery में चिमचे भी शामिल किये जाने चाहियें। यह बहुत जरूरी है। Electric goods में electric kettle वगैरह सब शामिल किये जाने चाहियें। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस में scrutiny की जरूरत है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि हाउस इस असूल को स्वीकार कर चुका है कि luxury goods पर tax बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन luxury goods की जो definition की गई है उस पर अगर 2, 4 दिन लगा कर Select Committee बैठ कर फैसला कर लें तो अच्छी बात है।

दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र (लुध्याना शहर, उत्तर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं Finance Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह Schedule की item नं. 7 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस item के मुताबिक ornaments, jewellery और precious stones पर tax double किया गया है। इन को भी luxury goods में शामिल किया गया है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपने समझौते के अनुसार यह फैसला किया था कि jewellery पर आठ आने फी सैंकड़ा टैक्स लिया जाएगा। उस के मुताबिक notification भी हो चुका है। ज़ेवरात पर आठ आने फी सैंकड़ा के हिसाब से भी काफी tax गवर्नमेंट को मिल जाता था। लेकिन अब 8 आने की बजाए 6-4-0 टैक्स हो जाने से शरह टैक्स काफी ज़्यादा हो गई है। यह चीज गवर्नमेंट के समझौते की spirit के खिलाफ जाएगी। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह टैक्स luxury goods पर double किया गया है उसी तरह से jewellery पर भी टैक्स आठ आने की बजाए एक रुपया किया जाए तो अच्छा है। गवर्नमेंट को भी नुकसान नहीं होगा और इस तरह से jewellers भी राज़ी हो जाएंगे, उन की भी तसल्ली हो जाएगी।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, यह तहरीक कि इस लिस्ट पर दोबारा गौर किया जाए और इसे एक सीलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाए, मैं इस की डरते डरते ताईद करता हूं क्योंकि डरने की बात यह है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इसके मूवर साहिब ही इसे वापिस ले लें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट और खज़ाने के वज़ीर अपने रिकार्ड को खराब नहीं करेंगे। यह जो टैक्स का मामला है वह डट कर उस यहूदी की तरह वसूल करेंगे चाहे इनके अपने मेंबर कितना ही गुल क्यों न मचाते हों या आपोज़ीशन के मेम्बर कितनी ही मुखालफत क्यों न करें।

जहां तक बिक्री टैक्स का ताल्लुक है, इस के पीछे एक इतिहास है। दरअसल शुरू शुरू में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कुछ आज़ादी सी आने लगी तो मद्रास में शराब पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई और रैविन्यू को पूरा करने के लिए सेल्ज़ टैक्स का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ। उस का असर हमारे पंजाब पर भी हुआ। यूनाइटिड पंजाब में यूनियनिस्ट वज़ारत

के वक्त उसी के मुताबिक सौ रुपए की सेल पर चार आने टैक्स लगाया गया। लोगों ने उसे इतना ज्यादा नापसन्द किया कि मंडियां बन्द हो गईं, बाजार बन्द हो गये, काले झंडे दिखाए गए और हजारों दुकानदार जेलों में गये और तकरीबन सारे पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान के तजारती पेशे ने इसके खिलाफ अपनी आवाज़ उठाई। लेकिन यह अब किस हद तक जा पहुंचा है। देख लीजिए। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर व्यापार मंडल के प्रेज़ीडेंट ने अभी अमृतसर में भूख हड़ताल की थी। तो अब बजाए इस बिक्री टैक्स को कम करने के लग्ज़री गुड्ज़ के नाम पर बहुत सी चीजों पर इसे दुगना किया जा रहा है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आप अन्दाज़ा लगाएं कि कहां सौ रुपए पर चार आने और अब कहां सौ रुपए पर सवा छः रुपए। किस दर्जे तक यह बढ़ चुका है। इसका क्या असर पंजाब की तिजारत पर पड़ता है, और जो कनज़्यूमर्ज़ हैं उन्होंने इस को कितना नापसन्द किया है, इस बात का सरकार के दिमाग़ में कोई ख्याल नहीं।

अब जो लिस्ट बनाई गई है, इसको आप देखें तो पता चलता है कि इस से लोअर और मिडल क्लास पर बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह लग्ज़रीज़ आज कल की दुनिया में और मौजूदा हालात में तो एक किस्म की ज़िन्दगी की ज़रूरियात ही बन गई हुई हैं। अगर एक गरीब आदमी अपने ओढ़ने के लिए कम्बल खरीदने के लिए जाता है तो उस पर गवर्नमेंट के इस टैक्स का कुल्हाड़ा तेज़ है। गवर्नमेंट उस के कम्बल में से भी कुछ हिस्सा छीन लेगी। और चमचे चाकू और इसी तरह की दूसरी चीज़ें और क्या कड़छी पर नहीं............

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : उस पर भी।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : हां ठीक है, कड़छी भी तो छोटा चमच होती है। और सिंचाई मंत्री के कद के मुताबिक तो वह ठीक ही बैठेगी (हंसी)। आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइए कि आज बीसवीं सदी जा रही है। बल्कि बीसवीं सदी का आधा हिस्सा गुज़र चुका है। मगर हैरत होती है कि यह चाकू चमचे और कम्बल पर भी टैक्स बढ़ोतरी करने से गुरेज़ नहीं किया जाता। अगर कोई गरीब आदमी तीन रुपए का घड़ियाल भी खरीद लेगा तो उस पर भी यह कानून हावी हो जाएगा। अगर गाड़ी के पार्टस खरीदेगा तो वह भी लग्ज़री गुड्ज़ में आ जाने वाला है। यह जो प्रेशियस स्टोनज़ और ज्यूलज़ वगैरह हैं इन पर तो टैक्स इन्हें मिलने से रहा। वह तो लोग चोरी से खरीद लिया करेंगे। तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइए कि यह सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन किस तरह बना? गरीब और मंझले दर्जे के लोगों को टैक्सों से दबाने में बिला शक गवर्नमेंट बहुत दीदा दलेरी के साथ काम ले रही है। व्यापार मंडल ने इस बिक्री टैक्स पर जो ऐजीटेशन किया क्या वह आप को मालूम नहीं? यह तो स्पीकर साहिब की बड़ी मेहरबानी हुई जो इन्होंने बीच में दखल दे कर व्यापारियों को कुछ हौसला दिया और समझाने की कोशिश की और इस मामले को टाला। आगे ही दुकानदार यह कह रहे हैं कि बिक्री टैक्स में उन्हें बहुत सी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उस बात पर फैसला

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]
करना तो एक तरफ इन्होंने अब एक और चीज़ इन लग्ज़री गुड्ज़ वाली सामने रख दी है। यह तो सिर्फ 22 ही चीजें रखी हैं। अगर ग़ौर से देखा जाए तो यह सैंकड़ों बन जाएंगी। गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कहा है? यह कि वह Socialistic Pattern को लागू करने के लिए committed हैं और वह इस वक्त जो दौलत की नाबराबरी है उसको आहिस्ता २ कम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस असूल को बतला कर आगे क्या किया? यह कहा कि "It has, therefore, been decided to double the rate of Sales Tax". आखिर यह क्या मज़ाक की बात है? पर है भी ठीक। मकसद तो आप का किसी न किसी तरीके से पैसा इकट्ठा करना है। यह नहीं देखना कि इसका कितना बुरा असर लोगों की ज़िन्दगी पर पड़ता है या पड़ेगा।

एक और मज़े की बात यह है कि कहते तो हैं यह कि गरीबों को छोड़ो और अमीरों से लो लेकिन करते क्या हैं? वही, जैसे कहा जाता है कि कड़वा कड़वा उन्हें और मीठा मीठा आप। इनकी proposal के पीछे इतनी हिम्मत है कि उस तरफ़ से एक भी मेम्बर यह कहने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ कि टैक्स को बढ़ा दिया जाए। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे Finance Minister साहिब बड़ी बेबाकी के साथ इस पर डटे हुए हैं। और जब घंटी बजेगी तो कांग्रसी मेम्बरों को इसके हक में वोट देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाएगा। मैं कहता हूं कि कम से कम उन्हें वक्त तो दो कि इस बिल पर ज़रा सोच विचार कर सकें ताकि जो चीज़ हो वह इत्तफाक राय से उस पर अपना वोट दे सकें। जिस तरह Treasury Benches की तरफ़ से कहा गया है क्यों न पांच सात दिन का और टाइम दिया जाए। लेकिन मुझे पता है कि मिनिस्टर साहिब जानते हैं कि उधर घंटी बजी और इधर ये मेम्बर अपने वोट देने चले। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे खिलाफ़ तो इन्होंने काम करना ही है लेकिन अपने हिमायतियों का तो कुछ regard करें। वैसे तो मेरा दिल कहता है कि आप इस बिल को ज़रूर पास करेंगे।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे यह एहसास होता था कि जो हमारे नए मन्त्री हैं वह चूंकि एक बड़े वर्कर हैं, गरीब घर में पैदा हुए, पले और तैयार हुए तो वह ज़रूर अच्छी बातें करेंगे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि पुरानी शराब नई बोतलों में तो मैं माना नहीं। क्योंकि मेरे दिल में उन के लिए बड़ी इज़्ज़त है। लेकिन अब मुझे एहसास हुआ कि शायद कुछ पुरानी शराब अब नई बोतलों में आ गई हो। क्यों? इसलिए कि जब हमारे इतने शानदार फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जिन की नेकी मुसल्लमा है उन्होंने भी क्या गज़ब किया। व्यापार मंडल वाले बेचारे गये तो थे नमाज़ बखशवाने लेकिन यहां पर नमाज़ के साथ रोज़े भी उन के गले मढ़ दिए गए। आखिर जब सेल्ज़ टैक्स डबल लगाना ही था तो शराब पर लगाया होता, तम्बाकू पर लगाया होता, अफीम, भंग, चर्स या गांजा पर लगाया होता तो कुछ माना भी जा सकता था। लेकिन इन्होंने क्या किया?

अगर बहिन प्रकाश कौर एक कंघी ले तो उस पर भी और अगर साबुन ले तो इस पर भी उन्हें यह टैक्स देना पड़ेग (हंसी) । देना ही नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि डबल देना पड़ेगा। मैं हैरान हूं कि आखिर उन पर ही तो तरस किया होता । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे यहां पर एक कहानी याद आ गई है । एक बेचारी नाबीना औरत सड़क पर पैसे मांग रही थी। तो एक शख्स आया। उसने उसे एक आना दिया। कहा कि लो यह आना और मुझे तीन पैसे वापस कर दो । उसने तीन पैसे वापस कर दिए। पास के ही किसी ने उसे बताया कि वह आना तो खोटा था । उसने वहीं से आवाज़ लगानी शुरू कर दी, हाजी ! ओ हाजी ! ज़रा बात सुनियो। वह वापिस आया। पूछने लगा कि क्या बात है ? उसने कहा कि यह आना खोटा है। उसने कहा कि यह तो ठीक है लेकिन मुझे यह बताओ कि तुम्हें यह कैसे पता लगा कि मैं हाजी हूं । मांगने वाली ने जवाब दिया कि ऐसा काम हाजी ही किया करते हैं (हंसी)। तो शायद यह काम अब इन मन्त्री महोदय को दिया गया है (हंसी)।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, जब मैं उन बैंचों पर था तब भी और अब जब कि मैं इन बेंचों पर हूं मेरा इन के साथ यही झगड़ा रहा है । और जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री चन्दन लाल जौड़ा ने फरमाया है एक शरीफ दुकानदार के लिए तो मौत हो जाती है। वह ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन्हें नहीं करने दिया जाता। वह जानते हैं कि बेईमानी नहीं करनी है क्योंकि व्यापार नाम ही ईमानदारी का है। लेकिन आप देख लीजिए उन का क्या हाल होता है। जो इंस्पैक्टरों के साथ होते हैं, जैसा कि उन्होंने फरमाया, वह भी इन बेंचों से ही हैं। जो रुपया चार साल में बचा लिया जाता है उस में से एक साल का हिस्सा इंस्पैक्टर को खिलाना होता है ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, एक तरफ यह Passengers and Goods Tax लगा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ व्यापारियों को सता रहे हैं। वह व्यापारी क्या करेंगे। वह तो यह सब टैक्स का रुपया गरीबों की जेब से ही निकालेंगे । तो क्या इन की यही spirit है जिस के लिए यह बड़ा दावा करते हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से इन से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश पर कोई विपत आ रही हो तब तो ऐसे टैक्स लगाना वाजब हो सकता है और अगर कोई देश पर विपत आ भी जाए तब तो हम हर बड़ी से बड़ी कुरबानी करने को तैयार होंगे । (*At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair*). पहले डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब और अब स्पीकर साहिब (हंसी)। मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह नई बोतलों में पुरानी शराब भरने वाली बात हो रही है। मैं हाउस को बता रहा था कि अगर बेचारी बहन श्रीमती प्रकाश कौर ने कोई कंघी खरीदनी होगी या साबुन खरीदना होगा तो उन्हें double Sales Tax अदा करना पड़ेगा। (एक आवाज़—इन दोनों चीज़ों को exempt किया गया है जिनका नाम आप ले रहे हैं) यह न सही और भी तो बहुत सी ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जिन की उन को ज़रूरत हो सकती है। चाकू हुआ, छुरी हुई या चमचा हुआ

5 p.m.

[मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार]

और चमचे के बगैर तो इन का काम नहीं चल सकता। फिर स्पीकर साहिब, पांच साल से यह मुसीबत चली आ रही है और अब woollen goods पर भी यह टैक्स डबल किया जा रहा है। अगर ऐसी woollen या silken goods पर यह tax लगाया जाता जोकि विदेशों से आती हों तब तो इन की बात समझ में आ सकती थी कि चलो इस तरह विदेश से कम कपड़ा आयेगा। अब तो यह tax गरीब लोगों पर लगाया जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ इस तरह से यह बिजली के सामान पर भी यह tax दुगना कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे नौजवान मिनिस्टर फरमाते थे कि हम छः लाख किलोवाट बिजली देंगे जिस के लिए मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देना चाहता था। अब यह बिजली क्या देंगे। एक गरीब आदमी अगर एक पलंग खरीदने जाएगा तो उसे भी यह tax अदा करना पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं इन से कहता हूं कि गरीब आदमियों पर रहम करो। यह कोई हरदिलअजीजी वाली बात नहीं है। मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि अगर वही पुरानी शराब नई बोतलों में डाली गई तो हमें इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट से लड़ना पड़ेगा। दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र ने ठीक कहा है कि जेवरात पर अगर पहले आठ आने के हिसाब से Sales Tax लिया जाता था तो अब वह 6-8-0 रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस से तो लोग बेचारे मर जाएंगे।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं जनाब यह कह रहा हूं कि अगर मेरी बहन बीबी प्रकाश कौर पहनने के लिए जेवर खरीदेंगी तो उन्हें इतना ज्यादा tax देना पड़ेगा। इस-लिए मैं कहता हूं कि जो amendment कामरेड राम किशन ने पेश की है उसे मैं निहायत मुनासब समझता हूं। अगर यह बिल जरा पीछे पड़ गया तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं होगी। आप कोई खूबसूरत चीज दिखाएं। अगर आप कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करेंगे तो मैं पण्डित मोहन लाल Finance Minister से कहूंगा कि यह फिर वही हाजीवाली बात होगी और इनके बारे में बहन प्रकाश कौर क्या ख्याल करेंगी।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ (ਰਮਦਾਸ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲ ਦਾ ਤਾਅਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਯਾਨੀ luxury goods ਤੇ tax ਲਗਾਣ ਦਾ, ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਤੇ Opposition ਦੀਆਂ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਬ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹਨ। ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ Amendment ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਦੇ Schedule ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਸਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ scrutiny ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਉਹ ਕੱਢ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ add ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਉਹ add ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਨ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे हाल के दरवाजों के spring नहीं लगाए गए। शायद वह अब luxury goods में आ जाएंगे। (हंसी)। (The doors

of the Assembly Chamber have not been fitted with springs. Perhaps these springs would be regarded as luxury goods now.) (*laughter*).

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ : ਮੌਲਵੀ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਗਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਂ ਲੈਕੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਜਾਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਹਮਦਰਦੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਨਵਾਦੀ ਹਾਂ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦਿਵਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਵਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਵਡੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ, ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਯਾਨੀ ਕੰਘੀ ਤੇ ਸਾਬਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਕਿਓਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਸ tax ਤੋਂ exempt ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ exempt ਨਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ। ਭੈਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲੜਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ (ਤਾੜੀਆਂ)।

ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ electric motors ਤੇ ਇਹ tax ਲਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਾਹੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਅੰਗ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਔਰ ਆਮਦਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ production ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ tax ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ production ਤਾਂ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਵਧ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਵਾਂਗੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ tax ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਸੂਰਤ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਨੀਅਤ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਤਰਫ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਨੇ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ 80 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ radio sets ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ educate ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਅਸਾਨ ਢੰਗ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗ ਸਕੇ ਕਿ ਦੁਨਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ radio sets ਤੇ tax ਲਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਲਗਜ਼ਰੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ Select Committee ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ Schedule ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ scrutiny ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜਿਥੇ ਤਕ ਇਸ tax ਦੇ ਲਗਾਣ ਦੀ policy ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹਾਂ। Scrutiny ਹੋਣ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ add ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਮਝੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਉਹ add ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਢਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਉਹ ਕਢੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ।

श्री देव राज आनन्द (अम्बाला शहर) : स्पीकर साहिब, जो तरमीम कामरेड राम किशन ने पेश की है में उस के हक में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। आप को पता है

[श्री देव राज आनन्द]

कि यह जो luxury goods की list बनाई गई है उस में कई essential goods दर्ज हो गई हैं। और इन चीज़ों को हर कोई इस्तेमाल करता है। मिसाल के तौर पर आप woollen goods को ही लीजिए। Woollen goods ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जिन की हर फर्दोबशर को जरूरत है। इन की बहनों को भी जरूरत है और आदमियों को भी ज़रूरत है और गरीब लोगों को भी इन की ज़रूरत रहती है। और कम कीमत वाली woollen goods जो हैं जो गरीब आदमी खरीदना चाहेंगे उन पर भी यह tax लगेगा। आप ज़रा देखें अगर एक ग्राहक तीन तरह का कपड़ा किसी दुकान से लेने जाता है यानी उस ने एक tapestry लेनी हो, कुछ silk का कपड़ा लेना हो और कुछ woollen goods लेने हों तो उस दुकानदार को तीन तरह से Sales Tax के लिए हिसाब रखना पड़ेगा। वह दुकानदार किस तरह से अलग अलग हिसाब रख सकेगा। फिर आप देखिए एक artificial silk है जोकि 10 आने या 12 आने फी गज़ के हिसाब से मिलती है या कुछ 14 आने या एक रुपये गज़ के हिसाब से मिलती है जोकि आम तौर पर गरीब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उस पर उन लोगों को दुगना Sales Tax देना पड़ेगा। Pure silk तो जो 6 या 7 रुपये गज़ आती है वह अमीर आदमी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस तरह से दुकानदारों को उस का अलग हिसाब रखना पड़ेगा। क्या Finance मिनिस्टर साहिब दुकानदारों को नई उलझन में डालना चाहते हैं? इस तरह जो Excise Department के Inspector होंगे वह जब Sales Tax का जायज़ा लगाने के लिए दुकानों पर जाएंगे तो दुकानदारों की हिसाब के रखने की मुश्किल को देखेंगे तो हो सकता है कि वह बेईमानी पर उतर आएं। एक दुकानदार woollen goods का अलग, सिल्की कपड़े का अलग और tapestry का अलग किस तरह से हिसाब रख सकेगा। यह ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जिन के लिए मन्त्री महोदय को बड़ी अच्छी तरह से सोचना चाहिए। जैसा कि मेरे बाज़ दोस्तों ने भी ज़िक्र किया कि चाकू पर tax लगाया जा रहा है। शायद पंडित जी चाकू से सब्ज़ी नहीं काटते और हाथों से ही काट लेते हैं और शायद इसी लिए इसे essential नहीं समझते और एक luxury ख्याल फरमाते हैं...... (**प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह** : छुरी पर टैक्स लगाया गया है।) छुरी से भी तो सब्ज़ी काटी जाती है। I don't give way and you should not interrupt me in this way Professor Sahib. तो मैं मुअद्दबाना अर्ज़ करूंगा कि Finance Minister साहिब इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

फिर woollen goods लिखा है इसकी definition नहीं दी है। woollen goods में cotton भी इस्तेमाल की जाती है और भी चीज़ें हैं तो इन चीज़ों को define करने के लिए यह अच्छी तजवीज़ है कि इसे Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए ताकि वह तहकीकात कर के एक list बनाए और luxuries इस में शामिल करे और essential चीज़ें निकाल दी जाएं। Sales Tax सब जगह uniform होना चाहिए

वरना जो गरीब लोग दिल्ली के आस पास देहात में रहते है वह दिल्ली से सस्ती चीजें ले आया करेंगे और हमारे business men के काम में रुकावट आएगी। इसी तरह अगर किसी motor accessories या chasis खरीदनी हो तो वह वहां से खरीदेगा जहां से सस्ती मिलेगी। यही हाल electrical goods का है। आप गावों को बिजली देना चाहते हैं। वहां किसी ने tube-well लगाना होगा या और काम शुरू करना होगा तो आप ने tax दुगना कर दिया। यह क्या Socialistic Pattern बना रहे हैं? गरीब पर और बोझ डाल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि इसे इस House की Select Committee के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए। यही राय Treasury Benches के दूसरे मेम्बरों ने भी जाहिर की है कि इसे एक Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए ताकि इस में सुधार हो सके। इसे जबर से और whip देकर पास नहीं करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसी बातें House में नहीं करनी चाहियें। (Such things should not be mentioned on the floor of the House.)

श्री मोहन लाल दत्त (आनन्दपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं वित्त मंत्री को यह Bill लाने के लिये बहुत २ बधाई देता हूं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो luxury goods की तफसील दी हुई है यह बहुत थोड़ी है। समाजवाद का सही नजरिया यह है कि जो सहूलतें गरीब अवाम को नहीं मिलतीं और दूसरों को मिलती हैं वह luxuries हैं। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि आपने बहुत सारी चीजें छोड़ दी हैं। वह luxury ही नहीं वाहियात भी हैं। मसलन neckties, hats, ताशें, aerated water यह सब वाहियात चीजें हैं। शरीर के लिये सादा लिबास चाहिये। जितने बढ़िया २ लिबास पहनते हैं यह सब शौकीनी है। tie वगैरह पहनना एक तरह की हमारी anti-Indian सी जहनियत है। जो इस पर चलते हैं उन पर बहुत भारी tax लगना चाहिये। (interruptions) ताश कोई गरीब खेलते हैं? यह सब अमीरों......... (interruptions) यह aerated waters, शराब, सिगरेट, अफीम यह सब ऐसी ही चीजें हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो लोग शौकीनी की खातिर ऐनक लगा लेते हैं और इसी तरह बढ़िया foot-wear का भी हाल है उन पर बहुत भारी टेक्स लगना चाहिये। पांव की हिफाजत के लिये सिर्फ जूता चाहिये मगर जो लोग विदेशों से मंगाकर जूते पहनते हैं उन पर double tax लगना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और जो scope से बाहर बोलते हैं उन को भी tax लगना चाहिये। आप बोलने की luxury में पड़े हुए हैं। (The hon. Members who speak beyond the scope of the motion before the House should also be taxed. He is indulging in the luxury of speaking.)

श्री मोहन लाल दत्त : Select Committee में ऐसे आदमी होने चाहियें जो luxuries के नजदीक न जाएं। अगर आप ऐसे आदमियों की कमेटी बनाते हैं जो luxurious life lead करते हैं तो काम नहीं चलेगा। इस लिये यह Select Committee ऐसे आदमियों की बननी चाहिये जो सादा जीवन व्यतीत करते हों और समाजवाद के सिद्धांतों पर चलने वाले हों। तब यह बिल ठीक शक्ल में सामने आएगा।

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह जो amendment श्री राम किशन ने दी है, मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं इस की कोई justification नहीं समझता। खैर मैं यह तो claim नहीं करता कि इस से ज्यादा कुछ इस list में शामिल नहीं हो सकता मगर इतना जरूर claim करूंगा कि इस list को तैयार करने में गवर्नमेंट, गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों और Ministry की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जुह दी गई है और बड़े गौरो खोज के बाद यह list बनाई गई है। जिन साहिबान ने इस amendment की ताईद की है उन्होंने शायद इस Bill के provisions पर मुनासिब ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस Bill के जरिये Legislature से कुछ ऐसे इख्तियार मांगे गए हैं कि अगर इस के बाद इस में कोई तरमीम करनी मुनासिब हुई तो वह तरमीम सरकार कर देगी। इस में से खारिज भी कर सकेगी और add भी। तो इस चीज की मौजूदगी में यह जो शिकायत है कि यह final list बना दी गई है दुरुस्त नहीं है। जो मेम्बर्ज इस House के बाहर भी जो suggestion देंगे उन पर भी पूरा गौर किया जाएगा। मैं अपने दोस्त दत्त जी को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो चीजें उन्होंने इस में शामिल करने के लिये कही हैं उन पर पूरा गौर किया जायगा और अगर हम कमी महसूस करेंगे कि कोई चीज रह गई है तो उसे ज़रूर शामिल करेंगे।

वैसे भी जो नुक्ताचीनी इस list पर की गई वह मुनासिब नहीं है चूंकि list के वह माने निकाले गये हैं जो इसमें मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं कहना मुनासिब तो नहीं समझता मगर शायद मौलवी साहिब ने इस पर गौर नहीं फरमाया। श्रीमती डाक्टर प्रकाश कौर जी ने उन को जवाब दे ही दिया है। Article 9 के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने शायद नहीं देखा कि toilet soaps और combs छोड़े गये हैं। फिर कुछ ऐसे items भी हैं जिनके मुताल्लिक बड़ा ज़ोर दिया गया मगर जिन के सही माने नहीं निकाले गये। चाकू और चमचे पर बहुत ज़ोर दिया गया। इस बात पर कुछ फख्र जाहिर भी किया गया कि शायद Finance Minister के घर में चाकू इस्तेमाल नहीं होते। खैर मुझे इस बात पर कि चाकू इस्तेमाल होते हैं या नहीं खास फख्र नहीं। मगर यहां चाकू से मुरांद उन छुरी और कांटों से है जो मेज़ पर लगते हैं जिन्हें table cutlery कहते हैं। वह चाकू नहीं जिस से गरीब कलम बनाता है या सबजी चीरता है। अगर मेरे दोस्तों ने इस बात पर गौर किया होता तो यह बात न कही होती। List में table cutlery है जिस में knives, forks and spoons वगैरह आते हैं और सब table पर खाने से मुताल्लिका हैं। दत्त जी ने दुरुस्त कहा है कि हमें देखना है कि गरीब जिन चीजों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन पर tax न लगे।

हम ने देखा है कि गरीबों के घरों में इस किस्म के चाकू नहीं होते और न ही वह table पर इनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। वह तो हाथों से खाना खाते हैं। इस लिये हम justified हैं ऐसी cutlery पर टेक्स लगाने के। यह छुरियां और कांटे गरीबों के इस्तेमाल की नहीं यह तो luxury goods हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो यह नहीं। (This is not the question.)

वित्त मंत्री : जनाब स्पीकर साहिब, मैं जानता हूं कि यहां आप की अदम मौजूदगी में यह items discuss हुए थे और जिन मेम्बरों ने amendments इन items पर दी हैं मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उन के basis दुरुस्त नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो regular motion है। उन्होंने यह amendment की शक्ल में एक regular motion दी है। तो क्या आप इस को support कर रहे हैं कि यह बिल Select Committee को refer किया जाए या आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह नहीं होना चाहिये।

(This is a regular motion. The mover has put it in the form of an amendment. Does the hon. Minister support it that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or does he want it to be otherwise?)

वित्त मंत्री : जी मैं इस amendment को oppose करता हूं।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : जरा चमचों में भी तमीज़ कर दें।

वित्त मंत्री : जनाब जिन्होंने amendment दी है उन्होंने गौर नहीं फरमाया।

Well it is a notice of an amendment to a motion made by the Minister that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : It is not an amendment.

Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina : It is a mis-print (Laughter).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ख्याल में confusion यह पैदा हो गया है कि एक तो motion है कामरेड राम किशन की तरफ से......

(I think some confusion has been caused. There is one motion that has been moved by Shri Ram Kishan....

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : जी वही motion है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने समझा कि इस motion के अलावा किसी और मेम्बर की तरफ से amendment आई है।

(I thought that in addition to the notice of the motion notice of an amendment from some other Member has also been received).

Minister for Finance : It is an amendment to the motion made by the Minister that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. This is only an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

जो इस तरह समझने की कोशिश करते हैं मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि असल motion इस हाउस के सामने यह है कि

That the "Bill be taken into consideration at once."

Mr. Speaker : The amendment is also a regular motion.

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : आप भी वज़ीर साहिब मेरी तरह अपनी गलती मान लें।

वित्त मंत्री : यह जो argument दे रहे थे वह यह थी कि जो articles इस लिस्ट में शामिल किये गये हैं वह ठीक नहीं। यह बात उन्होंने फरमाई और मेरे दूसरे कुछ दोस्तों ने इस की ताईद की। उन्होंने फरमाया कि जो articles लिस्ट में रखे गए हैं वह समझ सोच कर नहीं रखे गये। चमचों का ज़िक्र किया गया। इस के बारे में भी अर्ज़ है कि यह गरीब लोगों के इस्तेमाल के नहीं। गरीब तो हाथ से खाना खाता है और जिन चमचों के ऊपर टेक्स लगाया गया है वे मेज़ पर रखे जाते हैं।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : लेकिन क्या मैं आप से एक बात पूछ सकता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please, आप इतने पुराने parliamentarian होते हुए भी इस तरह खड़े हो जाते हैं बगैर इजाज़त लेने के।

(Order please. The hon. Member, despite his being an experienced parliamentarian, gets up without seeking permission of the Chair.)

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : जनाब अगर वह जवाब देना चाहते हों तो पूछने में क्या हरज है।

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : On a point of Order, Sir. मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहिब किस पर तकरीर कर रहे हैं यह चमचे और चाकू कहां से ले आये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बिल में चमचों का ज़िक्र आता है। (हंसी)। (The spoons have been mentioned in this Bill). (Laughter)

वित्त मंत्री : मुझे अफसोस है कि जब यह खुद चमचे बनते थे तो इन्हें चमचों का पता था। अब पता नहीं रहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन अब वह चमचे नहीं चाकू बन गये हैं। (But he is becoming like a knife instead of a spoon.)

वित्त मंत्री : एक सवाल जिस के बारे में शक ज़ाहिर किया गया है वह woollen cloth के बारे में है और silk cloth के बारे में भी। Silk cloth के बारे में तो शक नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह तो पहनता ही अमीर आदमी है और गरीब के ज़ुमरे में उसे नहीं लाया जा सकता इस लिये इस में कोई justification नहीं कि silk cloth पर टेक्स न बढ़ाया जाए।

बाकी रहा woollen cloth। इस के मुताल्लिक अर्ज़ कर दूं कि इस में से पहले ही वह cloth जो hand woven और hand spun है शामिल नहीं। इस को पहले ही Sales Tax से मुस्तस्ना किया हुआ है। पहले जो Sales Tax Act है उस में इन को इस टेक्स से exemption दी गई है क्योंकि hand spun और hand woven cloth गरीब पहनता है। इसी तरह hand woven silk cloth को भी मुस्तस्ना किया हुआ है। फिर कई भाइयों ने यह suggest किया था कि 50-60-100 रुपये गज वाले गर्म कपड़े को exemption न दी जाए और 1,2 या तीन रुपया गज वाले कपड़े को exempt किया जाए। इस पर भी अच्छी तरह गौर किया गया।

ग्रौर इसी फैसला पर पहुंचा गया कि इस तरह की discrimination नहीं रखी जा सकती। क्योंकि एक तो यह कि गरीब ग्रादमी hand spun कपड़ा इस्तेमाल करता है ग्रौर दूसरे यह ख्याल था कि इस तरह rates में फर्क रख देने से टैक्स का evasion हो जाया करेगा ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : कम्बल तो mill का बना होता है ।

वित्त मंत्री : में जानता हूं कि कम्बल जो गरीब पहनता है वह हाथ का बना होता है ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਦਲ ਵਲੋਂ : ਨਹੀਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਪਰ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੰਬਲ ਤਾਂ ਹਥ ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ?

वित्त मंत्री : जनाब स्पीकर साहिब, में श्री वधावा राम के कम्बल का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा । में तो गरीब ग्रादमी के कम्बल का जिक्र कर रहा हूं ।

फिर यह बात कही गई कि यह टैक्स व्यापारियों को उलझन में डाल देगा । दरग्रसल यह कोई नया टैक्स नहीं । ग्रागे Sales Tax लागू है ग्रौर उस का सिलसिला जारी है ग्रौर जिस basis पर पहले टैक्स लगा हुग्रा है उसी पर यह टैक्स भी होगा । पहले भी टैक्स collect हो रहा है । ग्रब कुछ ऐसी चीजें रखी गई हैं जिन पर टैक्स हमने बढ़ाया है । इन पर ग्रब ज्यादा टैक्स व्यापारी ले लेंगे इस लिये में समझता हूं कि इस से व्यापारियों को उलझन में डालने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

फिर यह कहा गया है कि हमने जो लिस्ट दी है यह ग्रधूरी है ग्रौर बेतरीका है । में समझता हूं कि यह लफज़ जो इस लिस्ट पर ग्रालोचना करने वालों ने कहे हैं वह ग्रधूरे हैं लेकिन ग्रगर इसमें ग्रधूरापन देखा जाए तो इस लिस्ट से articles निकाले जा सकते हैं ग्रौर कई शामिल किये जा सकते हैं । इस तरह की provision Bill में नहीं की जा सकती थी यह तो amendments पेश करने से किया जा सकेगा । लिस्ट काफी गौरोखोज़ के बाद ग्रौर हर पहलू को देख कर तैयार की गई है इस लिये इस पर यह बहस करनी कि लिस्ट को तैयार करते समय किसी बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया, गलत है ।

मौलवी ग्रब्दुल गनी डार : बिजली के सामान पर से भी टैक्स हटाया जाना चाहिए ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैने बड़ी दफा कहा है कि इस तरह मेम्बर साहिबान ग्रौर मिनिस्टर साहिबान ग्रापस में बहस में न पड़ जाया करें क्योंकि इस तरह की बहस की कोई हद नहीं रहती । हाउस के सामने एक सीधी सी बात है कि क्या इस बिल को Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए । इस तरह बहस में चले जाने से मेरे लिए relevancy की हद मुकर्रर करना मुश्किल हो जाता है । हमारे सामने definite motion है । इस के for or against बोला जा सकता है । ग्रौर इस motion का कि इस को Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए फैसला होने के बाद पहली motion put हो सकती है । (I have stated several times that the Members and the Ministers should not enter into mutual discussion like this because then there is no limit or end to it. The matter before the House is

[Mr. Speaker]

quite simple, that is whether the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The discussion that is now going on in the House makes it difficult for me to fix the limit of relevancy. There is a definite motion before the House. Discussion can be held for or against it. After the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee has been disposed of the other motion can be put.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि वह तो यही कह रहे हैं कि इस बिल को Select Committee के सपुर्द किया जाए ताकि लिस्ट पर दुबारा गौर किया जा सके। It is very relevant to the point कि इस बिल को Select Committee को भेजा जाए या न भेजा जाए।

वित्त मंत्री : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं दरअसल इन arguments में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह relevant है या नहीं। जिस तरह कि मैं ने पहले अर्ज़ किया कि यहां जो arguments दी गई हैं उनको देखते हुए मुझे महसूस होता है कि मैं उनका जवाब दूं और कुछ कहूं। अगर मैं इन चीज़ों को unnoticed जाने देता हूं तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जिन लोगों की तरफ से arguments दी गई हैं मैं उनको concede करता हूं। खैर मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह जो arguments दी गई हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप Select Committee वाली motion का जवाब दें। जब यह dispose of हो जाएगी तो फिर consideration motion put होगी।

(Please speak on the motion for reference to the Select Committee. After that has been disposed of the motion for consideration will be put).

वित्त मंत्री : चूंकि इस motion को हम dispose of कर रहे हैं इस लिए मैं ने चाहा कि मैं थोड़ी बहुत arguments दूं। लेकिन आप ने जैसे कहा है उस के मुताबिक मैं अब ज्यादा तफ़सील में नहीं जाता। मैं अपने दोस्त श्री राम किशन जी से appeal करता हूं कि वह अपनी इस motion को वापस ले लें। हम ने जो Schedule draw किया है बड़े गौर ख़ौज के बाद किया है और जो चीज़ शामिल की है बड़े सोच विचार से की है। मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इन के इलावा भी वह जो points देंगे और भी कोई हाउस का मेम्बर देगा या और भी किसी ज़रिए से हमारे सामने आएंगे उनके मुताल्लिक पूरा २ गौर किया जाएगा और इस में जो तरमीम करनी होगी और जो मुनासिब होगी वह बाद में भी कर ली जाएगी। इस लिए इस motion की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : बाद में तरमीम किस तरह की जाएगी?

वित्त मंत्री : इस बिल में provided है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय (श्री राम किशन को सम्बोधन करके) : क्या आप अपनी motion को वापस लेते हैं ?

(Addressing to Shri Ram Kishan): Does he withdraw his motion ?)

श्री राम किशन : जनाब मैं इस बारे में कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले बोल चुके हैं।

(He has already spoken).

श्री राम किशन : जनाब मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि उन की arguments से मैं convince नहीं हुआ हूं। मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं अगर फिर भी वह कहेंगे तो वापस ले लूंगा ....

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. क्या यह हाउस से पूछने के बाद ही वापिस ली जाएगी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप निहायत काबिल और senior मेम्बर हैं मगर मैं हैरान हूं कि आप उनकी arguments से convince तो हुए नहीं मगर फिर भी कहते हैं कि उनके कहने से वापिस ले लूंगा।

[The hon. Member is a very able and a senior member of this House but I am surprised to hear that he is not convinced by the arguments advanced by him (Finance Minister) and yet he is prepared to withdraw his motion at his bidding.]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir, क्या इस को वापिस लिए जाने के लिए हाउस की मंज़ूरी ली जाएगी ? जब हाउस मंज़ूरी देगा तभी मेरा ख्याल है कि यह withdraw हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने यह मोशन वापस लेनी है या कुछ कहना है। मेरा discretion है कि मैं आपको बोलने की इजाज़त दे सकता हूं आप एक मिनट में जो कहना है कह दीजिए।

(Does he wish to withdraw this motion or say something in this connection ? It is within my discretion to allow him to speak at this stage. He may say whatever he has to say in this regard within a minute.)

श्री राम किशन : स्पीकर साहिब, जो arguments मैंने शुरू में जब यह Select Committee वाली मोशन पेश की थी, दी थीं मैं अब भी उन पर कायम हूं। एक बात का मुझे बहुत सख्त अफसोस हुआ जब मिनिस्टर साहिब ने कहा कि इस Schedule को draw करते वक्त कर्मचारियों से काफी सलाह मशविरा किया गया है। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कर्मचारियों के मुकाबला में उन representatives की कोई वुक्कत नहीं है जो अपने अपने इलाकों से.........

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma: On a point of Order Sir. I want to know the Rule under which a Member can speak for the second time.

Mr. Speaker: Well, there is a provision in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. I refer him to Rule 108(2) which reads as under:—

A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion was moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied;

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.

इस में स्पीकर को discretion दिया गया है। लेकिन आप का जो नजरिया है वह आप सिर्फ एक मिनट में ही बता दें। मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दूंगा।

(The Speaker has been given discretionary powers under this Rule. However, the hon. Member may express his view-point within a minute. I would notallow him to speak more than that.)

श्री राम किशन: स्पीकर साहिब, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट ही लूंगा। Finance Minister साहिब ने कई arguments दी हैं मगर मैं उनके बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप पहले table cutlery को ले लीजिए। Item 12 में table cutlery को गैर महदूद रखा है। पहले table cutlery है लेकिन उस के बाद कौमा है उसके बाद knives हैं और फिर कौमा है spoons हैं फिर कौमा है गोया knives और spoons table cutlery के इलावा भी luxury में ही शामिल होते हैं। स्पीकर साहिब, अगर मुझे वक्त दें तो मैं एक एक चीज की तरफ इसी तरह आपकी तवज्जुह दिला सकता हूं और बता सकता हूं कि इस बिल को Select Committee के अन्दर पेश किए जाने की कितनी जरूरत है। लेकिन as a disciplined soldier of the Party मैं फिर भी इस मोशन को वापस लेता हूं।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: On a point of Order, Sir. जब कोई मोशन हाउस के सामने हो और कोई मेम्बर साहिब उसको वापस लेना चाहते हों तो क्या यह कायदा नहीं है कि उसके बारे में हाउस से पूछा जाता है और हाउस का pleasure जांचा जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, a motion or an amendment can be withdrawn by leave of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion moved by Shri Ram Kishan be withdrawn ?

(*Leave to withdraw the amendment was objected to.*)

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:—

1. Shri D. D. Puri;
2. Shri Chandan Lal Jaura.
3. Shri Dev Raj Sethi.

4. Shri Som Datt Bahri.
5. Sardar Darbara Singh.
6. Shrimati Dr: Parkash Kaur.
7. S. Ajmer Singh;
8. Shri Ram Kishan.

With a direction to submit its report to the House before the 7th April, 1956.

After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said, "I think the Noes have it". This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. Mr. Speaker, after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division, to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.

The amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause. Clause 2 is before the House.

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आपकी तवज्जुह क्लाज़ 2 के proviso की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में लिखा है कि—

Provided that a tax at double the rate of tax so notified may be levied on the sale of luxury goods as specified in Schedule 'A' appended to this Act from such date as the State Government, may by notification direct. The State Government after giving by notification not less than three months of its intention so to do, may by like notification add to or delete from this schedule and thereupon this schedule shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं समझता हूं कि मुताल्लिका legislation जिसे अंग्रेज़ी में delegated legislation कहते हैं has been carried to absurd limit. मैंने May's Parliamentary Practice में मिसाल ढूंडने की कोशिश की है। इस के मुताबिक यह दस्तूर है कि हाउस एक फैसला करे और schedule हाउस के सामने आये। इस Schedule में लिखा हुआ है कि फलां फलां चीज़ पर यह tax बढ़ जायेगा इस हाउस के फैसले के बाद गवर्नमेंट को अख्तियार है कि जिस वक्त चाहे हाउस की तवज्जुह इस की तरफ दिला सकती है कि टैक्स बढ़ा दो या कम कर दो। मेरे ख्याल में हाउस का alter करने का अख्तियार है कि गवर्नमेंट को इसे alter करने के लिये power दे। गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो सारी list को curtail कर दे या list को बढ़ा दे। House of Commons में मैंने देखा है कि इस Sales Tax को Purchase Tax कहते हैं।

If the subject be taxation, the required resolution will be that of the House of Commons only. Thus the Treasury Orders altering the rate of purchase tax have no effect until approved by a resolution of the House of Commons.

[श्री डी. डी. पुरी]

यह मिसाल है कि गवर्नमेंट इस को किस तरह alter कर सकती है । इस के safe-guards ज़रूरी होते हैं कि इसे Table of the House पर रखे या हाउस में resolution लाए कि इसे alter किया जाये । यह भी हो सकता है कि इस की time limit मुकर्रर कर दे कि अगर एक या दो रोज़ के अन्दर amendment न आये तो उसे Act of the House समझा जायेगा । लेकिन हाउस को इत्तलाह दिये बग़ैर हाउस के resolution के बग़ैर, हाउस को मौका दिये बग़ैर गवर्नमेंट को अख्तियार देना कि वह हाउस के फैसले को तरमीम कर दे मेरे ख्याल में यह बात *ultra vires* नहीं तो बहुत नामुनासिब अवश्य है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस Amending Bill में यह क्लाज़ 2 ही झगड़े का कारण है और इस में दो चीज़ें हैं । इस बिल के साथ Schedule 'A' में जो list दी गई है उन चीज़ों पर बिक्री टेक्स का rate double कर दिया जायेगा । दूसरे इस के साथ यह है कि गवर्नमेंट जैसा चाहे इस Schedule 'A' के साथ सलूक करे और टेक्स को बढ़ा दे या घटा दे । दोनों बातें बुरी हैं । अव्वल यह कि luxury goods का नाम रख कर Sales Tax के बढ़ जाने से आम तौर पर लोगों पर जो बोझ पड़ता है वह ज़ाहिर है । व्यापारी तबका जो महसूस करता है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं । स्पीकर साहिब, अमृतसर में आप को इस मामला में दख़ल देना पड़ा इस लिए कि मामला ऐसी सूरत न अख्तियार कर जाए कि पब्लिक और गवर्नमेंट के दरमियान नाराज़गी बढ़ती जाये । एक तरफ तो यह सूरत थी कि गवर्नमेंट व्यापारियों के नुक्ता-निगाह को मानती ही नहीं थी या कोई सहूलियत देती ही नहीं थी । खैर वह मामला तो बीच में ही रह गया । Luxury goods का नाम ले कर अब बहुत सारी चीज़ों पर Sales Tax double किया जा रहा है । जो लोग चीज़ें खरीदते हैं या जिन के वास्ते यह चीज़ें खरीदी जाती हैं वह क्या महसूस करेंगे । आप ने देख भी लिया कि इस हाउस में Opposition ही नहीं बल्कि Treasury Benches के मेम्बरान ने सिवाए वज़ीर साहिब के किसी ने भी नहीं कहा कि luxury goods के नाम से Sales Tax जो दुगना किया जा रहा है मुनासिब है और न ही किसी ने इस की ताईद की है । यह गवर्नमेंट वह काम करने चली है जिस को पंजाब के लोग आम तौर पर पसन्द नहीं करते । व्यापारी तबका इस के सख्त खिलाफ है और इस हाउस में एक भी मेम्बर खड़ा होकर यह कहने को तैयार नहीं—खाह व किसी पार्टी का हो, या किसी ख्याल का हो, इधर बैठा हो या उधर बैठा हो कि बेशक Schedule 'A' के हिसाब से luxury goods पर टेक्स को double कर दिया जाये । लेकिन इस के बावजूद क्लाज 2 ज़ेरे बहस है और गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर बजिद है कि इसे पास करवाया जाये । मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट एक नामुना-सिब और ग़लत कदम उठा रही है । इस provision के सब खिलाफ हैं और कोई

भी मेम्बर इस के हक में नहीं सिवाए खुद वज़ीर साहिब के या इन के तीन साथियों के। Democracy में कोई चीज़ पास नहीं होती जब तक यह न देखा जाये कि ग्राम लोगों का ख्याल उस चीज़ के मुताल्लिक ग्रौर उन के नुमायंदों का ख्याल हाउस के ग्रन्दर क्या है। इस से ज़्यादा मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। ग्रगर लोगों की ग्रावाज़, उन की दलील या किसी बात का गवर्नमेंट पर ग्रसर न पड़े तो यह Democracy की spirit के मुनाफी बात है। इसके ग्रलावा इस में लिखा है कि—

> The State Government after giving by notification not less than three months' notice of its intention so to do, may by like notification add to or delete from this schedule and thereupon this schedule shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

इस से ज़ाहिर है कि clause 2 के पास हो जाने के बाद फिर भी गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो इस Schedule में कोई चीज़ें कम कर दे या बढ़ा दे। मैं तो, स्पीकर साहिब, हैरान होता हूं कि इस तरह का कानून पास होने लगे तो ग्राया हाउस की भी फिर कोई ज़रूरत रह जाती है या नहीं। सारे कानून पहले ही पास करवा लिए जायें ग्रौर उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट जो चाहे तरमीम कर ले। उस में कमी कर दे या बढ़ौतरी कर दे। इस से साफ ज़ाहिर होता है कि यह बिल Democracy की spirit के खिलाफ है ग्रौर पार्लियामेंटरी रिवाज के खिलाफ है। जो मंज़ूरी हाउस दे रहा है कि इन २ चीज़ों पर टेक्स बढ़ा दिया जाए यह नई बात है कि हाउस की मंज़ूरी के बग़ैर ही गवर्नमेंट जिस चीज़ पर चाहे टेक्स घटा दे या बढ़ा दे ग्रौर जिस चीज़ को चाहे delete कर दे यह निहायत ही हैरतनाक ग्रौर खौफनाक बात है। बिक्री टेक्स को डबल कर दिया जाए यह किसी तरह भी मुनासिब नहीं है। ग्रौर इस के ग्रलावा यह भी कि गवर्नमेंट जो वस्तु चाहे इस में से निकाल दे ग्रौर जो चीज़ चाहे add कर दे by notification। मैं कहता हूं कि notification करते वक्त क्या ज़ोर लगता है। Type करवा दिया ग्रौर दे दिया चलो notification हो गया। May by like notification add to or delete from....... यह नहीं होना चाहिए। फिर वज़ीर साहिब ने कहा है कि item 12 में चमचे चाकू ग्रादि वह चीज़ें ग्राती हैं जोकि मेज़ पर रखी जाएं ग्रौर उन से ग्रंग्रेज़ी तरीके से खाना खाया जाए। चमचा भी वही है जो मेज़ पर रखा जाए। मैं पूछता हूं कि ग्राप लोग जो चीज़ें खरीदते हैं उन को कौन बताएगा कि इसे मेज़ पर रख कर ग्रंग्रेज़ी ढंग से खाना खाया जाएगा या मामूली तरीके से खाया जाएगा। या यह कि यह ग्रंग्रेज़ी ढंग का चमचा है या मामूली ढंग का है। क्या Finance Minister साहिब ग्रौर उनके तीन साथी दुकान पर बताने जाएंगे कि यह मामूली ढंग का चमचा है या ग्रंग्रेज़ी ढंग का है? एक ग़रीब देहाती कोई सस्ता सा कम्बल ग्रपना तन सर्दी से बचाने के लिए खरीदता है तो दुकानदार उसे कहेगा कि इसमें ऊन का टुकड़ा लगा हुग्रा है इसलिए 6-4-0 टेक्स दे दो यह तो उन पर बहुत ज़ुल्म होगा। मैं जानता हूं कि टेक्सों के मामले में कितना गोल माल होता

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

है और खास कर बिक्री टैक्स के मामला में। दुकानदार पहले ही Inspectors के हाथ से तंग हैं। Luxury goods पर टैक्स लगाने से corruption की luxury ज़रूर हो जाएगी। इस के बढ़ाने से गवर्नमेंट के खज़ाने में क्या आता है यह तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन इस के मामले में vague रहना और इजाज़त ले लेना कि notification कर के वस्तुएं बढ़ा तो लेंगे ही कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। यह clause 2 किसी शर्त पर भी नहीं मंजूर होना चाहिए। हाउस की जो feelings इस के बारे में हैं उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और अगर फिर भी सरकार ज़िद करती है तो मेम्बरों की आवाज़ जनता तक जानी चाहिये कि बावजूद उन के कहने के भी जो Ministers नहीं मानते लोगों को इस का पता चलना चाहिये कि वे सदस्य कौन हैं और उन का हुलिया कैसा है। वह कहते क्या हैं और करते क्या हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ख्याल में जो original motion है और जो amendment कामरेड राम किशन ने दी है इस के मुताल्लिक कुछ ग़लत-फहमी पैदा हो गई है। जो interpretation इस के मुताल्लिक पंडित मोहन लाल Finance Minister ने की है वह ठीक है। जो नोटिस कामरेड राम किशन ने दिया है that is an amendment to that motion. मैं ने दोबारा hon. Members की तसल्ली के लिये rules देखे हैं और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि the motion moved by the Minister-in-charge namely that the Bill be taken into consideration is a motion and that moved by Comrade Ram Kishan is an amendment to that motion.

(I think there has been some mis-understanding about the original motion moved by the Finance Minister for consideration of the Bill and the amendment moved by Comrade Ram Kishan. The interpretation offered by the Finance Minister in this connection is correct. The motion moved by Comrade Ram Kishan is an amendment to the original motion moved by the Finance Minister for consideration of the Bill at once. I have again consulted the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly for the satisfaction of the hon. Members and have come to the conclusion that the motion moved by the Minister namely, that the Bill be taken into consideration is a motion while on the other hand the one moved by the hon. Member Comrade Ram Kishan is an amendment to that motion.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਪਿਛਲੇ Session ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਆਈ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਬਿਕਰੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਇਕ ਆਨਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਸਾਡੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਘੰਟਾ ਤਕਰੀਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ Communists ਦੇ

ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗੇ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਕਰੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਖਲਾਫ਼ ਬੜੀ agitation ਹੋਣੀ ਸੀ । ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਹ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਮੰਗ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਉਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਨਾ ਰਹੇ । ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਵੇ Schedule ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਲਈਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢ ਦੇਈਏ । ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਮਸਾਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਬਾਹਰਲੀ Parliament ਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਲਏ ਹੋਣ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਬਾਬੂ ਵੀ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ Amending Bill ਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਸਧਾਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਇਹ amending ਬਿਲ ਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਪਣਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮੰਗਦੀ ਹੈ । ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਧੜੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਇਕ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੀ favour ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਚਾਹੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਧੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕਰ ਲਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰ ਲਵੇ । ਇਸ Proviso ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਪਨਾ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮਕਸਦ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। Election ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਬਾ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਵੋਟ ਲਈਏ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਗੇ ਹਾਂ । ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਕਹਿਣ ਕਿ ਫੁਲਾਣੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਢ ਦਿਉ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ oblige ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਓਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਦੀ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ charge ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ Proviso ਦੇ ਪਿਛੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਛੁਪੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ । Election ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਉਪਰ ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਬੂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ Proviso ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਤਰਫ਼ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਤਬਕੇ ਉਪਰ ਦਬਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਤਰਫ਼ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਅਸਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਫ਼ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕੋ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਲੇ ਕਹਿ ਦੇਣਾ ਕਿ ਪੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲੇ ਕਹਿ ਦੇਣਾ ਕਿ ਕੱਚੀ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਦੇਣੀਆਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਲੈਣਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ Proviso ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਦੀਦਾ ਦਾਨਿਸਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਾ ਹੋਸ਼ੋ ਹਵਾਸ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮੰਨਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਕ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪ ਦੇਵੇ । ਮੈਂ ਕਦੀ ਵੀ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਣੀ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਭੀ Legislative ਆਈਨੀ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਹਕ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ Executive ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ । Schedule Substantive law ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ law ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹਾਊਸ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

Schedule ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰਨੀ law ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ Executive ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦੇਣਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਕ ਤੋਂ ਦਸਤਬਰਦਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਧੋਖਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਥੇ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਰਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਤਾਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਦਗ਼ਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ।

श्री रिजक राम (राए) : स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक इस क्लाज़ के

6 p. m.

मुताल्लिक बहस हुई है, दो तरह की रायें मेम्बर साहिबान की तरफ से पेश की गई हैं। अव्वल तो यह कहा गया है कि luxury goods पर जो दुगना टैक्स लगाया गया है और इस के लिए जो Schedule तैयार किया गया है उस में कांटी छांटी की ज़रूरत है। मेरे ख्याल में जहां तक इस चीज़ का सवाल है, Luxury goods पर Sales Tax के बढ़ाए जाने पर कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं क्योंकि Taxation Enquiry Commission और आम लोगों ने भी इस ख्याल को सराहा है कि Sales Tax जो है वह State Government के exchequer को finance करने का सब से अच्छा ज़रिया है। इसलिए यह जो luxury goods पर टैक्स शरह ज़्यादा की गई है इस पर भी कोई मुख्तलिफ राय नहीं हो सकती।

जहां तक इस बात का चर्चा किया गया है कि यह Schedule जो तय किया गया है इसमें कमियां हैं और कुछ items बढ़ाई भी जानी चाहिएं, मैं यह मानने को तैयार हूं कि बेशक इसमें कमियां हैं और हो भी सकती हैं। आज जो luxury goods हैं कल वह हमारी necessities भी हो सकती हैं। आज जिस तेज़ी के साथ दुनिया में तरक्की हो रही है; जिस तेज़ी के साथ दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है हम समझते हैं कि आज जो ऐश की चीज़ है कल के ज़माने में वह आज़ाद मुल्क के अन्दर रोज़ाना इस्तेमाल की ज़रूरी और अहम चीज़ें बन सकती हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक luxury goods की selection का ताल्लुक है यह सवाल इस वक्त बिल्कुल fluid सी state में है। चूंकि इन items के घटने और बढ़ने के अमकानात को नज़र अन्दाज़ नहीं किया जा सकता, इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस क्लाज़ के ज़रिए जो अख्तियारात गवर्नमेंट लेना चाहती है उन के दिए जाने में कोई इतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

कुछ मेम्बरों और खासकर सरदार चनन सिंह जी धूत ने यह कहा कि ऐसा कोई provision आज तक किसी Act में देखने में नहीं आया। पिछले साल हमने Security of Land Tenures Act पास किया था। उसकी धारा 21 को इसी House ने पास किया था। इसके ज़रिए गवर्नमेंट को अख्तियारात दिए गए थे कि वह जब चाहे उस Act की किसी दफा को modify कर सकती है; कोई तरमीम कर सकती है, कोई addition कर सकती है

यानी किसी भी provision को बदल सकती है। क्या वजह थी? यह कि tenancy problem उस वक्त fluid state में थी। एक के बाद दूसरा, दूसरे के बाद तीसरा Act पास कर दिया। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के भी हालत control न हुई तो गवर्नमेंट को वक्त के मुताबिक act करने का यह अख्तियार दिया गया। स्पीकर साहिब, आप देखें कि एक साल हो गया है उस Bill को पास किए लेकिन हमें शिकायत का कोई मौका नहीं मिला कि executive या गवर्नमेंट ने उन में से किसी भी power को abuse किया हो। यहां तक कि उन्हें उस Act में अभी तक किसी किस्म की तरमीम लाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। लेकिन अगर कल को कोई जरूरत महसूस हुई तो गवर्नमेंट उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए इन अख्तियारात को इस्तेमाल कर सकेगी। इसी तरह आप Indian Co-operative Act को लें। यह सन् 1913 में पास हुआ था। इस में भी provided है कि गवर्नमेंट या executive को अख्तियारात दिए गए हैं कि वह notification के ज़रिए किसी धारा में तबदीली कर सकती है। इसलिए यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं है। हो सकता है कि जब इन articles में से कोई चीज़ article of necessity बन जाए तो गवर्नमेंट को उसे इस list में से exclude करना पड़े या किसी वक्त किसी नई article को include करना पड़े। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह provision जरूर होना चाहिए और मैं पूरे ज़ोर के साथ इस क्लाज़ की ताईद करता हूं।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस क्लाज पर discussion करते हुए मेरे कुछ दोस्तों को इतने दूर की सूझी है कि मैं हैरान हो गया हूं। मेरे progressive party से ताल्लुक रखने वाले एक साथी यह फरमाते हैं कि शायद इसमें भी हमारा कोई political motive है। उन्होंने फरमाया है कि इस क्लाज़ को लाने में हमारा कोई स्यासी मकसद है। वह क्लाज़ क्या है? यह कि हम आप की मन्ज़ूरी मांगते हैं कि यह जो Schedule में list दी गई है यानी वह चीजें जो common man इस्तेमाल नहीं करता उस पर Sales Tax की शरह को दुगना कर दिया जाए। अगर वह इसी बात पर कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारा कोई political मकसद है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन के चार्ज की कोई justification नहीं। मैं Sales Tax की history में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन अगर वह खुद progressive मुमालिक की हिस्ट्री को देखें तो उन्हें पता लग जाएगा कि Sales Tax के ज़रिए वहां आमदनी की कितनी percentage है। चूंकि यह मामला बहुत relevant नहीं इस लिए मैं इसकी details में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं हैरान हूं कि एक progressive party से ताल्लुक रखने वाले साथी भी कैसे कहते हैं कि इस में हमारा कोई political motive है।

[वित्त मंत्री]

मुझे इस बात से भी बड़ी हैरानगी हुई कि इतनी देर से Legislature से ताल्लुक रखने वाले और मेरे समझदार बजुर्ग भी इस किस्म के सख्त अलफाज़ कैसे इस्तेमाल कर गए। इस delegation of legislation के सिलसिले में उन्होंने बड़े सख्त अलफाज इस्तेमाल किए। मैंने उनके वह अलफाज़ नोट भी किए हैं। "हैरतनाक" और "खौफनाक" के लफज़ उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किए हैं। यह हैरतनाक और खौफनाक provisions आज ही नहीं लाए जा रहे बल्कि अगर उन्होंने ध्यान से देखा होता तो Act में पहले से ही मौजूद थे। उनकी इत्तलाह के लिए मैं original Sales Tax Act की section 6 को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। Sub-section (1) को पढ़ने में मैं आप का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन Sub-section (2) इस schedule के relevant है। और वह है कि.............

"The State Government after giving by notification not less than three months' notice of its intention so to do may by like notification and to or delete from the Schedule and thereupon this Schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly:"

तो यह provision पहले भी मौजूद है जिस के लिए आज 'खौफनाक' 'हैरतनाक' और पता नहीं क्या क्या 'नाक' इस्तेमाल हो रहे हैं। मैं हैरान हूं कि इस वक्त जब कि यह Act पास हुआ तो 'हैरतनाक' और 'खौफनाक' के लफज किस तरह आनरेबल मेम्बर साहिब के नोटिस से निकल गए। क्या कुछ अर्सा के लिए गवर्नमेंट चलाने की उनकी भी ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं रही है? मैं हैरान हूं कि इस अर्सा में उन्होंने किस हौसले के साथ यह 'हैरतनाक' और 'खौफनाक' के लफज़ बर्दाश्त किए जो अब बड़े 'खौफनाक' और 'हैरतनाक' दिखाई देने लग पड़े हैं। साफ जाहिर है कि इस चीज़ को लाने की ज़रूरत है।

बाकी मेरे साथी श्री रिज़क राम जी ने भी इस बात पर काफी रौशनी डाली है। उनके इतना कुछ कह चुकने के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे लिए ज्यादा कुछ कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं। जो बहस हुई है इस से भी जाहिर है कि इस list में जो चीज़ें रखी गई हैं उनके बारे में भी कई मेम्बर साहिबान का आपस में इत्तफाक नहीं है। कई कहते हैं कि उस list में कुछ additions होनी चाहिएं। कई फरमाते हैं कि इस में कुछ deletions होनी चाहियें। मैं कहता हूं इसी मतलब के लिए ही हम ने यह delegated powers मांगी हैं। हो सकता है कि इस लिस्ट को जिसे अब हम complete हो गई समझते हैं बाद में गौर करने पर पता चले कि उस में कोई चीज़ आने से रह गई है। यह मैं हाउस को बता देना चाहता हूं कि इस पर consideration की गई है और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से की गई है। मेरे एक दोस्त ने फरमाया है कि इस मामले में legal authorities की opinion ली जाए। मैं कहता हूं कि इस पर consider किया गया है और हालात के मुताबिक ministerial level पर भी इस list पर हम ने बहुत गौर किया है। मैं इन चीज़ों को यहां दोहराना नहीं चाहता और आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि आयंदा भी हम इस पर

गौर करेंगे। Delegated powers जो हम ने इस में मांगी हैं वह हालात के मुताबिक जायज़ और दुरुस्त हैं और हो सकता है कि कल हम इस में कोई कमी देखें तो उस में हम addition कर सकें इस लिये यह power मांगी गई है। इस में कोई Constitutional impropriety नहीं है। इस तरह के कई precedents हमारे पास मौजूद हैं और इस ऐक्ट में भी मौजूद हैं। मुझे इन precedents में जाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती। चौधरी रिज़क राम ने ठीक बात कही है। जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है कि जिस level पर tax लगाना चाहिये इस में उसी level पर लगाया गया है। पंडित श्री राम शर्मा अपने दिल को टटोलें तो यही कहेंगे कि यही होना चाहिये। हमें यह tax double करने में जरा भी झिझक नहीं। Luxury goods पर double Sales Tax लगाने के लिये हमें जरा भी झिझक नहीं है। हम इस के लिये electorate को face करने के लिये तैयार हैं और मुझे यकीन है कि वह इसे पसन्द करेंगे। इस में हमें घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। हम ने जो यह clause provide की है यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब है इस को इसी तरह से पास कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : **ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਇਹ ਦੋ** amendments Clause No. 2 **ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਨ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वह clause पास हो गई है। जिस वक्त वह move की गई थी उस वक्त आप बोले ही नहीं। I am sorry for that. आप को third reading में मौका दे दिया जाएगा।

[Now that clause has been passed. The hon. Member did not rise when it was before the House. I am sorry that stage is now past. He will be given an opportunity to speak during the third reading.]

CLAUSE 3

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That **Clause** 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Clause 4 with Schedule A stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be passed.

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी): स्पीकर साहिब, आज इस बिल की second reading के दौरान में एक बड़ा अहम constitutional सवाल आया था कि जब हाउस कोई फैसला करता है तो उस फैसले को बदलने का या रद करने का इख्तियार गवर्नमेंट को होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। तो मैं यह उम्मीद करता था कि वित्त मंत्री साहिब यह जो Law है delegated legislation का उस पर कुछ रोशनी डालेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने बहस के जवाब में सिर्फ यह बात कह दी है कि दूसरे कुछ बिलों में कुछ ऐसी ही clauses मौजूद हैं इस लिए यह इस बिल में भी ठीक है। मतलब यह कि यदि पहले गलती की हो तो अब भी जरूर करनी है और सदा के लिए करते रहने का अधिकार है। यह दलील मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। अगर कोई ऐसी clause किसी पुराने Act में रह गई हुई है तो वह कोई estoppel नहीं हो जाती कि इस चीज़ को हटाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को कहा ही न जाए। वह तो time barred हो नहीं गई। इस में कोई justification नहीं है कि अगर हमारी किसी पुरानी legislation में कोई ऐसी clause रह गई हुई है तो वह अब भी किसी legislation में जरूर लाई जाए। वह अगर रह गई हुई है तो वह कोई Supreme Court की ruling तो हो नहीं गई। सवाल तो merit का है। सवाल यह है कि आया delegated legislation का फैसला विधान में हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता; और अगर हो सकता है तो क्या वह उचित है या नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहिब को इस के ऊपर जरूर रोशनी डालनी चाहिए थी। यह Schedule है, इस के कुछ माने नहीं हैं जब कि वह final न हो और जिस वक्त गवर्नमेंट चाहे इस को बदल सके यह बात मुझे तो समझ नहीं आती। मैं यह कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट Schedule में जो भी तबदीली करे उसे हाउस के सामने रखे और हाउस में गौर किया जाए कि वह तबदीली valid है या नहीं। या इतना ही किया

जाए कि उस को Table of the House पर कुछ समय के लिए रख दिया जाए। अगर कोई amendment दे तो उस को consider कर लिया जाए और अगर कोई amendment नहीं आती तो यह समझा जाए कि इस में हाउस की approval हासिल है। इसी तरह की practice House of Commons में duties के बारे में जारी है। जो practice इस सिलसिले में वहां पाई जाती है वह मैं हाउस को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं।

> Thus the Treasury orders altering the rate of purchase tax have no effect until approved by a resolution of the Commons House and those which impose customs duties, under section 19 of the Import Duties Act, 1932; lapse within twenty-eight days............

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह तरीका यहां भी लागू हो जाए ताकि हाउस को इस बात का मौका मिल जाए कि उसे देख कर बता सके कि आया वह उसे approve करता है या disapprove करता है। कोई ऐसा ही तरीका यहां भी होना चाहिए जिस से हाउस को मौका मिले कि जब उस के अपने decision को रद किया जाए तो उसे confidence में लिया जाए। वैसे तो हम समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट को जो काम सौंपा जाता है वह उसे ठीक ही तरीके से करती है लेकिन जो हाउस को legislation का इख्तियार हासिल है वह उसी के पास रहना चाहिए। अगर उस को हाउस की Table पर रखा जाएगा। तो यह समझ लिया जाएगा कि यह हाउस का एक्ट है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि उन्हें delegated precedents में नहीं जाना चाहिए। जहां तक एक्ट की implementation का ताल्लुक है वह गवर्नमेंट का काम है लेकिन जो एक्ट को रद करने का या उस में तबदीली लाने का सवाल है वह हाउस का काम है।

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो point आप ने उठाया है delegated legislation का और rule making power का, इस के मुताल्लिक मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि आजकल यह कुछ tendency बढ़ रही है और इस के बारे में अगर मैं तफ़सील में न जाऊं तो यह कहूंगा कि पिछली दो Speakers' Conferences में इस चीज़ पर काफी बहस हुई थी और हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे थे कि कोई मक्सद ही नहीं रह जाता ऐसी legislation को हाउस में लाने का जब कि कोई rule making power हो वह defined न हो और rules जो हों वह इस हाउस को इजाज़त न दें कि वह जांचे कि जो delegated legislation है आया वह एक्ट की spirit और provision के मुताबिक है या नहीं। और मैं ने तो दिल्ली में इस सिलसिले में मरहूम श्री मावलंकर जी से बात की थी और उन्होंने मुझे खास तौर पर इस के लिए confidence में लिया था और कहा था कि हमें इस बढ़ती हुई tendency को check करने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। मैं तो इस मामले में Opposition और गवर्नमेंट

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

में कोई तमीज़ नहीं समझता और दोनों को एक जैसा समझता हूं क्योंकि यह हाउस के rights का सवाल है (*Loud Applause*) । इस सिलसिले में लोक सभा में एक कमेटी बनाई गई है और कई दूसरी States में भी इस तरह की कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं और पैप्सू में भी एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाए जाने का एलान कर दिया गया है । मैं Rules Committee की meeting भी बुला रहा हूं ताकि वह इस चीज़ को सोचे । इस सिलसिले में मेरा एक special committee बनाने का ख्याल है जो पिछले चार सालों में बनाई गई legislation के rules के बारे देखे और आयन्दा जो legislation बने उस के rules भी देखे ताकि अगर किसी को उन के बारे में शक हों तो वह दूर हो सकें। तो यह एक encroachment है इस legislature की legislative powers पर । मेज़ पर नियम रखने से यह बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ है । यह बड़ा अहम constitutional point है ।

(In regard to the point which you have raised relating to delegated legislation and rule making power, I may submit that tendency is on the increase nowadays and without going into its details I would say that this matter was thoroughly discussed in the last two Speakers' Conferences. We had arrived at the conclusion that it is no use bringing such legislation before the House, if the rule making power is not well defined and when the rules do not permit the House to examine whether or not the delegated legislation is in accordance with the spirit and the provisions of the Act. I had a talk on this matter at Delhi with the late Shri Mavlankar, the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha and he specially taking me into confidence, told me that we should do something to check this increasing tendency. In this matter I do not make any distinction between the members of the Opposition and the Government and I treat them alike as it is the question of the safe-guarding of the rights of this House (*Loud applause*). In this connection, a Committee has been set up in the Lok Sabha and in other States as well. Moreover, an announcement has been made for the setting up of a similar Committee in Pepsu as well. I am calling a meeting of the Rules Committee so that it may also consider this matter. I also propose to set up a special Committee in this connection which may examine the rules made under different Acts passed during the last four years and also the measures which may be enacted in this House hereafter and place those rules before the House so that if any Member has any doubt in regard to them that may be removed. So this constitutes an encroachment on the legislative powers of this legislature. It is quite different from placing the rules on the Table of the House. This is really an important constitutional point.)

Shri D. D. Puri: Sir, I wish to make an observation here. Normally, Legislatures are very jealous about guarding the Rule making powers going to the Executive. But here the power given to the Executive includes amendment to the Schedule and thus to the Act itself. This goes very much further than merely rule-making.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वह खुद बताएंगे । [This is for them to say.]

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE EAST PUNJAB GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਬੜੇ ਮਸ਼ਕੂਰ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜੋ point raise ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤੁਸੀਂ clinch ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਹੈ ਉਹ State Legislature ਨੇ ਬਦਲਨਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ Executive ਨੇ ਬਦਲਨਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੂਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ party ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ Executive ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪ ਦੇਈਏ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਅਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਧੱਕਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ House ਨਾਲ ਧੱਕਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਅਪਣੇ constituents ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਧੱਕਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਰਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਤਾਹੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਜੋ ਹਵਾਲਾ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਬੇਸੂਦ ਹੈ, irrelevant ਹੈ। ਜੋ Bill ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ powers ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਰਾਇਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਤਾਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ sanction ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਇਹ point ਕੋਈ ਮਤਲਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦਾ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Schedule ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ misunderstanding ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ amendment ਰਹਿ ਗਈ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ motor trucks, motor lorries ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ parts ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ luxury goods ਵਿਚ ਕਹੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। Spare parts ਨੂੰ ਇਹ luxury goods ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ essential ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ transport ਦੀਆਂ essential services ਹਨ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਬੜਾ ਕੁਝ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ grid age ਵੱਲ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ; ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ luxuries ਹਨ ? ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ। ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ ਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ luxury goods ਨਾ ਆਖੋ। ਫਿਰ woollen cloth ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ shirting ਜਾਂ pants ਦਾ ਕਪੜਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ luxury goods ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਹੁਣ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਕਹਿ ਲਉ ਕਿ ਕੰਬਲ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਗਰ ਪੋਹ ਮਾਘ ਦੇ ਕੜਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ luxury ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ? ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਹਿਣ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ insist ਕਰਾਂ ਗੇ ਕਿ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਿਆਲ ਨੂੰ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਜਰਾਬਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ। (ਹਾਸਾ)

(Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar asked for time to speak.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है। आप से वायदा है मगर एक दो मिनट में ही खत्म कीजिए। (All right, I promised to give you time but please finish your speech within a minute or two.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बड़ा अहम मसला है। बराबर पांच साल से इस असेम्बली के सामने चला आता है। यहां पर काफी बहस होती रही है। इस का ताल्लुक गरीब से है इस लिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप हमें इस पर पूरे गौर का मौका देंगे।

हमारे वज़ीर खज़ाना फरमाते हैं कि पूरे गौर के बाद पेश किया है। क्या यही गौर किया है इस पर कि इसमें वुलन गुड्ज़ और दूसरी ऐसी ही चीजें शामिल कर दी हैं। पंडित दत्त जी ने कहा तो कह दिया साहिब इस में से प्लग और बल्बज़ वगैरह को बाहिर रखा है। मगर और भी तो कई चीज़ें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें गरीब अपने घरों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उन पर यह टेक्स क्यों लगाया गया है ? आप बिजली को एनकरेज करना चाहते हैं। इस पर एक अरब से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं इस को आम करने के लिए। मगर इसे गरीब भी तो इस्तेमाल करेंगे। कोई मोटर लगाना चाहेगा, कोई चक्की लगाएगा। क्या यह लग्ज़रीज़ हैं ? जब भाई राम किशन ने अपनी अमेंडमेंट पेश की तो उम्मीद थी कि यह इसे कबूल करेंगे और विचार का मौका देंगे। मगर कोई परवाह नहीं। और अब पुरी साहिब ने एक सवाल उठाया जिसकी अहमियत जनाब ने निहायत सफाई से समझाई मगर वह भी इनकी समझ में नहीं आई तो गालिब की ज़बान में कहूंगा—

या रब यह न समझे हैं न समझेंगे मेरी बात,
दे इन को दिल और या न दे मुझ को ज़बां और।

यह किस्सा क्या है ? यह समझते हैं कि व्यापारी कुछ न कहेंगे। व्यापारी तो चाहते थे कि यह टेक्स आप किसी अच्छे तरीके से लें ताकि न चोरी हो और न ही फरेब हो सके (घंटी)। हज़ूर, आप देखें मामला इतना अहम है कि इस पर विचार का पूरा २ वक्त देना चाहिए। टैक्स का........

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir, जब हम irrelevant नहीं तो हमें बोलने से रोकना House के इख्तयारात पर छापा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है। अगर गुस्ताखी मुआफ.....(शोर)

(This has already been sufficiently discussed, excuse me, if....(*noise*)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि अगर यह सच्चे होते तो शराब पर यह tax लगाते, गांजे, अफीम, सिगरेट और तम्बाकू पर लगाते..........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से वादा तो किया था मगर इस ख्याल से नहीं किया था कि आप बन्द ही न होंगे। (I, no doubt, promised to give a little time to the hon. Member but I had no idea that he would not conclude his speech.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : कुछ सोचा तो जाता ; टेक्स लगाना ही था तो चाय पर लगाते । बुडेल साहिब को ख्याल आता तब तो कोई बात थी ।

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, पुरी साहिब ने जो information दी है उस के मुतािल्लक में अर्ज़ करूं कि clauses 3, 4 में जो provisions हैं इन का नोटिस पहले ही न सिर्फ मेम्बर साहिबान को बल्कि पब्लिक को भी दिया था। और delegated legislation के मुतािल्लक जब चर्चा हुई तो मैम्बर साहिबान भूल गए कि अभी तीन रोज़ पहले ही States Reorganisation Bill आया और उस की मंजूरी दी गई । उस में क्या था? Constitution की amendment करने के लिए भी Regional Committees के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति को rules-making powers delegate की गई और यहां तो delegation का मकसद rule-making से नहीं ।

(Voices from the Opposition. We want a division on this Bill.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि division मांगी गई है इस लिए House 6½ बजे खत्म नहीं होगा । यह rules में है । (As a division has been claimed, the House will not adjourn at 6-30 p. m. This is laid down in the rules.)

Mr. Speaker : Question is —

That the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, be passed.

(After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices Mr. Speaker said, "I think the 'Ayes' have it." This opinion was challanged and a division was claimed. Mr. Speaker, after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division, to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.)

The motion was declared carried.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2-00 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th March, 1950.

809 PVS—290—25-1-58—CP and S, Pb, Chandigarh

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Debates

29th March, 1956

Volume I—No. 22

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Thursday, 29th March, 1956.

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ERRATA

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in Sector 22-A, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Relations Department, free of rent, up to the 31st March, 1956, for accommodating the Information Centre to exhibit the development activities of the State Government and the models, plans, etc., of Five-Year Plan to be received from the Government of India.

Copy of letter No. 5 (72)54-*FYPP, dated the* 15*th October,* 1955, *from the Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Room No.* 168, *'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi, to the Chief Secretaries to all Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States.*

Subject.—Supply of exhibition material pertaining to the Five-Year Plan for exhibition in permanent halls in the State Capitals.

I am directed to say that at the Conference of State Ministers of Information held in September, 1953, the *ad hoc* Policy Committee *inter alia* recommended that there should be permanent exhibitions or museums in all State Headquarters dealing with subjects of not only State but also of All-India interest, and Central aid to such exhibitions should be given in the form of models, charts, exhibition photographs, posters, etc. It is regretted that due to certain unavoidable circumstances, there has been some delay in the implementation of this recommendation.

It has now been decided to supply a standard set of exhibition material pertaining to the Five-Year Plan as per list attached to all Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States for permanent exhibition at State Capitals. These sets are under preparation and are expected to be ready for supply to the States by the end of December, 1955.

It is requested that in the meantime State Governments may make necessary arrangements to reserve some suitable accommodation to house these exhibits. This Ministry would be grateful if it could be confirmed in due course that necessary action in this respect has been taken so that the sets could be supplied to State Governments as soon as they are ready.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Thursday, 29th March, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital, at* 2 *p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, BHIWANI, DISTRICT HISSAR

***6518. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the post of Resident Magistrate, Bhiwani, district Hissar, has been abolished ; if so, since when together with the reasons therefor?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : Yes, with effect from the 11th November, 1954 (afternoon), as under the new set-up there was not sufficient work for a whole-time Magistrate there.

श्री राम कुमार बिधाट: क्या यह District Magistrate ने कहा था कि भिवानी में Resident Magistrate की post abolish नहीं होनी चाहिये ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਕੁਝ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ।

OPENING OF INFORMATION CENTRE IN THE CAPITAL

***6525. Shri Ram Kishan :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any communication has recently been received from the Union Government for opening an " Information Centre " in the Capital; if so, the contents thereof, together with the action; if any, taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : Yes. A copy of the letter in question is laid on the Table. The ground floor of house No. 1, Type No. 9-F.C., in Sector 22-A, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Relations Department, free of rent, up to the 31st March, 1956, for accommodating the Information Centre to exhibit the development activities of the State Government and the models, plans, etc., of Five-Year Plan to be received from the Government of India.

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It has now been decided to supply a standard set of exhibition material pertaining to the Five-Year Plan as per list attached to all Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States for permanent exhibition at State Capitals. These sets are under preparation and are expected to be ready for supply to the States by the end of December, 1955.

It is requested that in the meantime State Governments may make necessary arrangements to reserve some suitable accommodation to house these exhibits. This Ministry would be grateful if it could be confirmed in due course that necessary action in this respect has been taken so that the sets could be supplied to State Governments as soon as they are ready.

श्री राम किशन : क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब फरमायेंगे कि इन exhibits की copies उन के पास पहुंच चुकी हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਫੇਰ ਦੁਹਰਾਓ ।

श्री राम किशन : यह जो information दी गई है उस के अंदर यह है कि—

These sets are under preparation and are expected to be ready for supply to the States by the end of December, 1955.

क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि उन के पास exhibition material पहुंच गया है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ information ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਹਾਲੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ ।

श्री राम किशन : इस के आखरी para में लिखा है कि State Governments may make necessary arrangements to reserve some suitable accommodation to house these exhibits. क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या action लिया है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस बारे में हिदायतें State Governments को हुई हैं तो क्या इन के लिये कोई suitable accommodation reserve की गई है या नहीं, इस बारे में क्या action लिया गया है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਕਾਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ।

HIGH-POWERED ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE

***6298. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any High-powered Anti-corruption Committee was set up by the Government last year as a measure for eradicating corruption in the State; if so, the names of members of this Committee ;

(b) the date when the said Committee started functioning, the number of corruption cases handled by it so far and the number of persons who have been awarded punishment as a result of the findings of the Committee?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) (i) No High-powered Anti-corruption Committee was set up by Government last year. The Anti-corruption Department was created in June, 1955.

(ii) Does not arise.

(b) If the hon. Member wants this information in respect of the Anti-corruption Department, it is as follows:—

341 complaints were received during the period, from 24th June, 1955 to 29th February, 1956, out of which 221 were forwarded to the Departments concerned for disposal, as they either did not contain specific allegations or were anonymous. The remaining 120 complaints were forwarded to the Departments concerned for enquiry and report. During the same period 19 officials were awarded various punishments.

श्री तेग राम : यह Anti-corruption Department कब कायम हुआ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਜੂਨ 1955 ਵਿਚ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ।

श्री तेग राम : Anti-corruption Department का कौन इंचार्ज है और इस के कौन कौन मैम्बर हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ।

श्री तेग राम: Anti-corruption Department जो कायम हुआ है उस का इंचार्ज कौन है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਉਸ ਦਾ incharge ਮੈਂ ਹਾਂ ।

RECRUITMENT TO POLICE FORCE

***6297. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the physical, educational and other qualifications required of candidate for recruitment to the Police Force in the State;

(b) the percentage reserved for Harijans for recruitment to the Police Force in the State ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The Physical, educational and other qualifications required of a candidate for recruitment to the Police Force and the percentage of vacancies reserved for Harijans are given below :—

(a)—

Rank	Physical qualifications	Educational qualifications	Other qualifications
1. Foot Constable..	(i) Good physique and active habits. (ii) Height 5′—7″ (iii) Chest 33″—34½″ For Scheduled Castes/ Tribes and Backward Classes, these physical standards have been relaxed as follows for one year up to 28th February, 1957:— Height 5′—6″ Chest 32″ with 1½″ expansion.	Nil. Literates are preferred	(i) Age between 18 and 25 years, relaxed temporarily by two years, i.e., up to 27 years. Harijans and Backward Classes are given a further concession of 5 years temporarily in the upper age limit, i.e. they can be enlisted up to 32 years of age. (ii) Good moral character.

[Chief Minister]

Rank	Physical qualifications	Educational qualifications	Other qualifications
2. Assistant Sub-Inspector	(i) Good physique and active habits (ii) Height 5′—7″ (iii) Chest 33″—34½″	F.A. ..	(i) Age between 18 and 25 years, relaxed temporarily by two years, i.e., up to 27 years. Harijans and Backward Classes are given a further concession of 5 years temporaril in the upper age limit, i.e. they can be enlisted up to 32 years of age. (ii) Good moral character.
3. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector	Ditto	B.A., LL.B. (Final)	Ditto
3. Inspectors ..	Ditto ..	B.A. ..	Ditto
4. D.S.P. ..	Ditto ..	B.A. ..	Ditto
5. A.S.P. ..	(i) Height 5′—5″ .. (ii) Chest 33″ with 2″ expansion	Graduate of a recognised University	A.S.Ps are recruited by Government of India on the basis of a competitive examination.

(b) (i) 19 per cent of total vacancies filled by direct recruitment in all ranks except that of constables are reserved for Harijans (Scheduled Castes) and 2 per cent for members of other Backward Classes. The percentage has been raised to 50 in the rank of constables for members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, up to 28th February, 1957.

(ii) As regards the Assistant Superintendents of Police, the I.P.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, provide for the reservation in favour of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the extent not exceeding 12½ per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of the number of vacancies filled on the results of each examination.

श्री तेग राम : सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है कि जो ग्रादमी पुलिस में constable भर्ती किये जाते हैं उन के लिये ग्राम हिदायत यह है कि उन का कद 5′—7″ होना चाहिये लेकिन हरिजनों के लिये यह रियायत दी गई है कि उन का कद 5′—6″ होना चाहिये ग्रौर छाती 32″। मैं दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूं कि जहां उन्हें जिस्मानी योग्यता में रियायत मिली हुई है क्या वहां तालीम की qualifications भी relax की गई हैं ?

Mr. Speaker : This question does not arise.

श्री तेग राम : क्या यह रियायत 28-2-57 तक इस लिये दी गई है कि उन की भर्ती 50 फीसदी constables में की जाये ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵਧ ਸਕੇ ਵਧਾਈ ਜਾਏ ।

श्री तेग राम : जहां तक police constables का तालुल्क है क्या उन की भर्ती 50 फीसदी हो गई है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਦੇ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ ।

श्री तेग राम : यह percentage कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ ਕਿਆਫਿਤ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 1956 ਤਕ ਸੀ । ਹੁਣ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾ ਸਕਣ ।

CELEBRATION OF CENTENARY OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

***6524. Shri Ram Kishan :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any correspondence has recently passed between the Union Government and the State Government with regard to the celebration in 1957 of the centenary of the First War of Indian Independence of 1857; if so, the steps, if any, Government has taken or propose to take in this connection?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : No.

श्री राम किशन : क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब कृपा करके बतायेंगे कि अगर कोई correspondence नहीं हुई तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई step लेने का है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਮੇਰੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब फरमायेंगे कि किसी तरह से उन की यादगार मनाने का उनका इरादा है ?

Chief Minister : You have asked me 'if there is any' I say there is no such correspondence.

श्री राम किशन : मैं पूछता हूं कि जहां तक पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट का ताल्लुक है वह Indian War of Independence की यादगार मनाने का इरादा रखती है कि नहीं ?

श्री बाबू दयाल : उन्होंने फरमाया है ऐसी correspondence Government of India से नहीं हुई । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या उन का इरादा Government of India से ऐसी खतोकिताबत करने का है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker : This supplementary does not arise.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT WORKERS' MEETING AT JULLUNDUR

***6528. Shrimati Sita Devi :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that a meeting of the Government Transport Workers Union attended by 35 workers was held in the Congress Office, Jullundur, on the 4th March, 1956 ;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the said workers who participated in the meeting were on duty or on leave that day ;

(c) whether any request from the Provincial Branch of the Government National Transport Workers Union for relieving the transport workers to enable them to attend the above-mentioned meeting was received by the General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Jullundur; if not, the circumstances under which the transport workers were relieved to attend the meeting?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) Yes.

(b) 26 workers were on weekly rest or leave and the remaining 9 were permitted to participate in the meeting on their request.

(c) *First Part*: Yes.
Second Part : Does not arise.

LANDOHA NADI IN GURGAON DISTRICT

***6293. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Landoha Nadi (Nalah) which had been flowing through Ferozepore-Jhirka, district Gurgaon, since times immemorial has been obstructed by the inhabitants of Alwar by building a Dam;

(b) if the reply to para (a) above be in the affirmative, the action taken by the Government in this respect and the date by which the said Nalah is expected to flow as heretofore;

(c) the total number of villages in the said tehsil which do not get any water from the Nalah due to the construction of the dam referred to above;

(d) the total number of villages in the said tehsil whose land has been infested with white ants due to the said stoppage of water?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes, the supply coming towards Ferozepore-Jhirka, district Gurgaon, has been practically nil for the past many years due to the construction of about ten cross spurs across Ataria Bund in the erstwhile Alwar State. No obstruction or dam has been constructed in the Landoha Nadi at any point between the termination of Ataria Bund and our border.

(b) The Rajasthan authorities have been approached to reconsider the matter. According to the existing agreement, the Rajasthan Government have the undisputed right of full use of the water of Landoha Nadi above the Jat Bund provided that surplus water is allowed to flow in its natural course into the Gurgaon District.

(c) 34 villages.

(d) None.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT CIRCLE

***6391. Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that clerical establishment for the Bhakra-Nangal Project Circle of the Irrigation Branch is not recruited through the Subordinate Services Selection Board; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Clerks referred to in part (a) above are recruited after they have passed the requisite tests laid down by the Irrigation Department ;

(c) whether it is a fact that persons so recruited are required to appear before the Subordinate Services Selection Board when they are transferred to Circle other than the Bhakra-Nangal Project Circle; if so, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes. In view of the paramount importance of the work on Bhakra-Nangal Projects and Government orders for its completion by target date, it was decided to exclude posts created in connection with the Project from the purview of the Subordinate Services Selection Board.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The persons so recruited are appointed against the posts which are specifically created for the Bhakra-Nangal Project and as such their appointments are required to be regulated through the Subordinate Services Selection Board (under Government orders), when they are transferred outside the Project.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਖੜੇ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ Circle ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Board ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : एक इम्तहान Board का होता है जो उन्हें पास करना पड़ता है ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੌਕਰ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ Irrigation Department ਦੇ rules ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ test ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ Circle ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Board ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ clear ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : He has already replied to this question.

THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE

***6429. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the detailed facilities and liberalised conditions for the supply and spread of electric power in the rural areas of the State together with the *per capita* consumption of electricity in rural and urban areas, separately, at the end of the First Five-Year Plan ?

Shri Sher Singh : 1. The facilities extended during the last about three years and the liberalised conditions for the supply and spread of electric power in rural areas are briefly explained below:—

(a) Formerly the monthly Minimum Return for purposes of financial justification and monthly Minimum Consumption Guarantee were calculated on the basis of 1/60th of the capital cost representing 20 per cent annual return. Now these are calculated on the basis of 1/120th of the capital cost, representing 10 per cent annual return.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

(b) Formerly Minimum Consumption Guarantee was applicable when the cost of an industrial connection exceeded Rs 100 per kW or Rs 1,000 in all; these limits have now been raised to Rs 250 and Rs 2,000, respectively.

(c) The rural consumers have been given the option of paying their bills half-yearly provided they deposit equivalent amount of additional security.

(d) The revised tariffs enforced from 1st January, 1954, provide a lower rate for the consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes and cottage industries, being lower by 3 pies per unit for the first 500 units per month, as compared to the rate for the corresponding small industries.

(e) Financial justification of subsidiary project estimates, mainly meant to cover the rural areas, was formerly worked out by adopting the rate of 10 pies per unit for the Grid cost; this is now worked out at 7.5 pies per unit.

(f) Formerly in the case of an unjustified connection, the prospective consumer had to pay the entire cost. Now only the difference between the total cost and the justified cost is recovered.

(g) When a consumer wants to pay the cost of the service line instead of paying rentals, the cost now recovered is exclusive of 24 per cent departmental charges which were included earlier.

(h) For service lines exceeding 1,500 ft. in length and/or 30 kW in capacity, the service rental is at present calculated at the rate of 1½ pies per rupee of the cost; a proposal to reduce this rate is already under the consideration of the Government.

2. As the period of First Five-Year Plan has not yet ended, the *per capita* consumption of electricity at the end of the First Five-Year Plan cannot, therefore, be given. The *per capita* consumption for rural and urban areas separately is not available. The overall *per capita* annual consumption in Punjab at present is about 14 units .

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CHANDIGARH

***6512. Shri Lajpat Rai** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the construction of—

(i) main building of the Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh, its study rooms and workshops, separately;

(ii) hostel for boys and houses for the members of the Staff and others working in the institution;

(b) the area of land in acres, used for the institution referred to in part (a) above together with the cost thereof;

(c) the total number of students admitted in the said College together with the total amount of fees realized from them during the year 1955-56 ;

(d) the total amount disbursed as salaries to the members of the staff in the said institution during the period mentioned above?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) (i) Main building

		Rs
Academic Block	..	4,48,000
Lecture rooms and Laboratories	..	4,05,000
Workshop Block	..	1,45,000
Total		9,98,000
(ii) Students Hostel Block	..	4,22,000
Houses for members of the staff and others working in the institution	..	5,28,000
Total		9,50,000

(b) Area of land	..	81.5 acres
		Rs
Cost of land paid to Chandigarh Capital Organization	..	5,00,000
(c) Total number of students admitted in the College during 1955-56	..	58
Total amount of fees realized during 1955-56 (April, 1955 to February, 1956, only)	..	Rs 37,743
(d) Total amount of salaries disbursed to staff during 1955-56 (April, 1955 to February, 1956)	..	Rs 2,47,010

Note.—The amounts of fees and salaries mentioned above are for eleven months, i.e, for the period from April, 1955 to February, 1956 and do not include that for March, 1956, as this month has not yet ended and it is not possible to give actual figures for this month.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN CHANDIGARH AND JAGADHRI

***6519. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government has recently made any recommendation to the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, for the construction of a new railway line between Chandigarh and Jagadhri;

[Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat]

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any reply has been received from the Government of India in this connection ; if so, what ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Recommendation for the railway line referred to above was made in February, 1955.

(b) No.

SITA RAM-KIDAR NATH MATERNITY WARD, LADY HAILEY HOSPITAL, BHIWANI, DISTRICT HISSAR

***6517. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the Sita Ram-Kidar Nath Maternity Ward was donated to the Lady Hailey Hospital, Bhiwani, district Hissar, together with the date when it was taken over by the authorities concerned ;

(b) whether any wards other than the one referred to in part (a) above have been donated by individuals to the said hospital ; if so, the dates when each of them was taken over by the authorities ;

(c) whether any repairs to the wards referred to in parts (a) and (b) above have been done since they were taken over?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) The Sita Ram-Kidar Nath Maternity Ward, duly completed and constructed in the Lady Hailey Women's Hospital, Bhiwani, was donated by Prahlad Rai Kedya Trust in January, 1952. This ward was brought on to the P.W.D. Books in October, 1952.

(b) One ward was also donated by Shri Mangat Rai in June, 1952 and this too was taken on to the P.W.D. Books on the 7th October, 1952.

(c) Repairs to the Ward at (b) above were carried out in February, 1956.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALOES

***6292. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether any restrictions have been imposed on the slaughter of buffaloes or their breed in the State; if not, whether any orders have been issued by Government permitting the same?

Shri Sher Singh : No.

CO-OPERATIVE COLD STORES

***6430. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number, names and capacity of Co-operative Cold Stores at present working in the State;

(b) the quantity of seeds, fruits, vegetables, or other articles, separately, preserved in the Stores referred to in part (a) above during the year 1955-56?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) There are 6 Co-operative Cold Stores in the Punjab State and required particulars with regard to each of them are given as under :—

Name of Cold Store	Capacity of cold store	REMARKS
	Maunds	
1. The Hoshiarpur Co-operative Store, Ltd., Hoshiarpur	10,000	This store is functioning.
2. The Madhuban Co-operative Cold Store, Kutail, Ltd., Karnal	10,000	Ditto
3. The Rupar Co-operative Cold Store, Ltd., Rupar, district Ambala	10,000	These four Stores are under construction and have not yet started functioning.
4. The Amritsar Co-operative Cold Store, Ltd., Amritsar	25,000	
5. The Jullundur Co-operative Cold Store, Ltd., Jullundur	10,000	
6. The Pathankot Co-operative Cold Store, Ltd., Pathankot, district Gurdaspur (registered recently)		
(b)—		
1. Hoshiarpur Cold Store preserved potatoes ..	8,000	
2. Madhuban Cold Store, Karnal, preserved potatoes	3,612	
3. Rupar Cold Store preserved potatoes ..		
4. Amritsar Cold Store preserved potatoes ..		
5. Jullundur Cold Store preserved potatoes ..		
6. Pathankot Cold Store preserved potatoes ..		

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROHIBITION INQUIRY COMMITTEE

***6523. Shri Ram Kishan:** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any communication from the Union Government containing recommendations of the "Prohibition Inquiry Committee"; if so, the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

Shri Mohan Lal : *First Part.* Yes, a communication was received in the month of October, 1955.

Second Part. This Government has since communicated their views to the Government of India (Planning Commission) and their reply is still awaited. Further action will be taken on hearing from them.

श्री राम किशन: क्या Finance Minister साहिब फरमायेंगे कि पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने इस report को accept किया है या reject ?

वित्त मंत्री : इस के लिए अलहदा नोटिस दें। इस में से पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री राम किशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो Prohibition Enquiry Committee की रिपोर्ट आई, हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने उन्हें accept किया है, reject किया है या कि कोई तरमीम suggest की है ?

मंत्री : हमने अपने views उन को communicate कर दिये हैं। अभी तक उन का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। जब गवर्नमैण्ट आफ इंडिया से जवाब आएगा तो आइन्दा स्टैप लेंगे।

श्री राम किशन : उन की recommendations के मुताबिक prohibition पर पंजाब में कोई अमल शुरु हुआ है या नहीं ?

मंत्री : अभी सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि Enquiry Committee की जो report थी उस का क्या मतलब था और गवर्नमैण्ट ने जो कुछ लिखा उस का क्या मतलब है?

मंत्री : नोटिस चाहिये। This does not arise out of the main question.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: मतलब यह है कि आप बताना नहीं चाहते।

मंत्री : यह आप खुद समझ लीजिये।

RELIGIOUS PLACES LIKE MOSQUES, TAKIAS ETC. IN THE STATE

***6291. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of mosques, takias, tombs and durghas in the State, at present, district-wise;

(b) the total number of sacred waqf places in possession of the Government or semi-Government institutions, at present;

(c) the total number of places of worship mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above which have been converted into Gurdwaras or Mandirs;

(d) the number of places referred to above where schools have been opened and the total number of such places where refugees have) been rehabilitated?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a)—

Hissar	..	158
Hoshiarpur	..	120
Simla	..	12
Ludhiana	..	176
Karnal	..	309 (in urban areas only)

Gurgaon ..	112	(in urban areas only)
Gurdaspur ..	183	
Rohtak ..	194	
Ambala ..	833	
Jullundur ..	208	(in urban areas only)
Amritsar ..	230	
Kangra ..	23	(except Hamirpur Tehsil)
Ferozepore ..	..	Information not yet received

(b) 30 .. except Ferozepore District, tehsil Hamirpur of Kangra District and rural areas of Karnal, Gurgaon and Jullundur Districts.

(c) 437 .. Ditto

(d) Schools opened	Refugees rehabilitated	
68	750	Ditto

In addition to this there are 5 such places in Hissar District for which separate figures for schools opened and refugees rehabilitated have not been received.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FARIDABAD DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS FACTORIES

***6431. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any agreement between the Government and the Faridabad Development Board to regulate the percentage for recruitment of labour, of displaced persons and local residents in various factories at Faridabad, district Gurgaon, has recently been arrived at ; if so, the number of labourers of each category at present working in the Bata Factory, the Hindustan Electric Company, the Bhaskar Lantern Factory and the Cycle Factory, separately ?

Shri Mohan Lal:

1st Part .. No, so far as this Government is concerned.

2nd Part .. Does not arise.

LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

***6529. Shrimati Sita Devi :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state —

(a) whether there is a rule under the Factories Act, 1934, laying down that qualified Labour Welfare Officers be appointed in factories in which more than 500 workers are employed; if so, the names of such factories in the State where qualified Labour Welfare Officers have been appointed ;

[Shrimati Sita Devi]

(b) the names of factories mentioned in part (a) above where qualified Labour Officers have not been appointed together with the reasons therefor?

Shri Mohan Lal: (a) First Part : Yes.

Second Part :

1. Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Yamuna Nagar.
2. Indian Woollen and Textile Mills, Chheharta.
3. Government Central Workshops, Amritsar.
4. Khanna Silk Mills, Amritsar.
5. Government of India Press, Simla (Part-time).
6. Kalka-Simla Railway Workshops, Kalka (Part-time).
7. Ammunition Depot, Gurgaon.
8. New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal.

Besides, two Labour Inspectors fully qualified are working on deputation as Labour Welfare Officers in Bhakra-Nangal Project and Capital Project, Chandigarh.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

First Part ..

(i) Punjab Cloth Mills, Bhiwani.

(ii) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

(iii) Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonepat.

(iv) Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamuna Nagar.

(v) Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills, Amritsar.

Second Part .. In the case of Nos. (ii) and (iv) Government have granted exemption from the operation of Rule 4 of the Punjab Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules), 1952. In the case of No. (i), the management have terminated services of their previous Labour Welfare Officer. In the remaining two cases, the managements of the factories have been asked to replace un-qualified Labour Welfare Officers with qualified ones. Their replies are awaited.

AWARDS GIVEN BY INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

***6530. Shrimati Sita Devi**: Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether he is aware of the fact that the award given by the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute relating to the Sewak Bus Service, Moga, district Ferozepore, has not so far been implemented; if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri Mohan Lal:

First Part .. Yes.
Second Part .. Prosecution of the management of M/s Sewak Bus Service, Moga, for non-implementation of the award, has been sanctioned by Government.

श्रीमती सीता देवी: क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि prosecution order कब हुआ?

वित्त मंत्री: Date के लिये तो नोटिस दें ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : आप ने कहा कि sanction हो गई है । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि कब हुई ?

मंत्री : इस के लिये अलग नोटिस दें ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकेंगे कि उन की knowledge में है कि prosecution हो गई हैं ?

मंत्री : मैं ने तो अर्ज़ कर दिया है ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : Sanction हो जाने के बाद कितनी देर में order implement हो जाना चाहिए ?

मंत्री : जल्दी हो हो जाना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : केस एक महीने का sanction हो चुका है मगर implement नहीं हुआ । इस की क्या वजह है ?

Mr. Speaker: This question does not arise.

श्रीमती सीता देवी : क्या आप को पता है कि sanction हो चुकी है लेकिन implementation नहीं हुई ?

मंत्री : नोटिस दीजियेगा ।

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PRISONERS IN JAILS

***6296. Shri Teg Ram**: Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of prisoners of each class at present in the various jails of the State;

(b) the daily and monthly expenditure incurred by the Government on each class of prisoners referred to in part (a) above together with the details of such expenditure;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have, as an experimental measure, permitted prisoners to do manual work outside the jails to earn money; if so, the total number of prisoners in the State who have been given such permission ?

Shri Mohan Lal: *Part* (a).—A Class .. 1

B Class .. 29

C Class .. 6,029

Total .. 6,059

Part (b).—The requisite information is contained in the statement laid on the Table.

Part (c).—No.

STATEMENT REGARDING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PRISONERS IN JAILS

Daily and monthly average expenditure incurred on 'A', 'B' and 'C' Class prisoners during 1954.

(Figures for the year 1955 are yet under compilation and shall be available after 2 months or so.)

Detailed Head of expenditure	Daily average expenditure per 'A' and 'B' Class prisoner	Monthly average expenditure per 'A' and 'B' Class prisoner	Daily average expenditure per 'C' Class prisoner	Monthly average expenditure on 'C' Class prisoner
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment charges ..	0 7 11	15 1 10	0 7 11	15 1 10
Dietary charges—				
For Vegetarians ..	1 3 4	36 4 0	0 6 9	12 13 4
For Non-vegetarians ..	1 6 6	42 3 0		
Clothing and bedding charges	0 3 0	5 10 6	0 1 4	2 9 8
Hospital charges ..	0 1 4	2 8 0	0 1 4	2 8 0
Sanitation charges ..	0 0 4	0 9 2	0 0 4	0 9 2
Charges on moving of prisoners..	0 0 4	0 11 3	0 0 4	0 11 3
Other Miscellaneous contingent charges	0 1 1	2 1 9	0 1 1	2 1 9
Travelling Allowance ..	0 0 2	0 4 5	0 0 2	0 4 5
Total— For Vegetarian A and B Class	2 1 6	63 2 11	(For 'C' Class)	
Non-Vegetarian A and B Class ..	2 4 8	69 1 11	1 3 3	36 11 5

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि बन्दियों की इन तीन श्रेणियों, जो कि उन्होंने बताई हैं, के अलावा और भी कोई श्रेणी है ?

मंत्री : सवाल में जो information आप ने मांगी थी उस के मुताल्लिक सारी information आप को दे दी गई है। इसके अलावा आप को कोई और information चाहिए तो अलहदा सवाल का नोटिस दे दें।

श्री तेग राम : इन बन्दियों को क्या इन्हीं तीन श्रेणियों में रखा जाता है या और भी कोई बन्दियों की class बनी हुई है ?

मंत्री : इस के मुताल्लिक भी मैं अलग नोटिस चाहूंगा।

श्री तेग राम : यह जो मंत्री महोदय ने A, B और C की तीन classes बताई हैं और उन का खर्च बताया है क्या इन तीनों श्रेणियों के खर्च के rate में स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के बाद कोई तबदीली की गई है या वही पुराना है ?

मंत्री : यह भी अलग चीज़ है इस के लिये भी आप नोटिस दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ऐसा ही सवाल करेंगे तो यह उस के लिये नोटिस मांगेंगे। जो सवाल आप अब पूछना चाहते हैं उस का तो आप ने नोटिस ही नहीं दिया। यह तो बड़ी ज़्यादती है। [If the hon. Member asks this question then the hon. Minister will ask for a fresh notice. He did not give notice of what he is asking now. This is not fair.]

BUILDING OF HOUSES FOR POLITICAL SUFFERERS N THE STATE

***6295. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of houses built for political sufferers in the State between 1947—56 (up to date)?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : None.

TAKING OVER AREAS FROM THE STATE FOR UNION CAPITAL

***6434. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the State Government has been approached by the Union Government asking for certain areas of the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak for increasing the borders of the Union Capital; if so, the details of the request made and the action, if any, taken thereon?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : *Part* (a). No.

Part (b). Does not arise.

MAINTENANCE OF RECORD OFFICE IN THE STATE

***6526. Shri Ram Kishan** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any communication from the Indian Historical Record Commission in connection with the opening, maintaining and preserving of Record Offices in the State; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: No such communication has been received.

श्री राम किशन : क्या मुख्य मंत्री बतायेंगे कि क्या पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने अपना कोई Record Office State level पर रखा हुआ है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਆਪ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਦਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੋ ; ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

***6527. Shri Ram Kishan :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether all the recommendations made by the Committee on the Reorganisation of District Administration appointed during the year 1952-53 have been implemented; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : No. Most of the important recommendations of the Committee have, however, been accepted and implemented to the extent possible. Information so far collected in regard to some of the recommendations is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. Further information is being collected and will be supplied in due course. Briefly the main reason why the recommendations of the Committee have not been fully implemented so far is want of funds and non-availability of accommodation for opening new sub-divisions at certain places.

Statement showing action taken on the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganisation of District Administration appointed during the year 1952-53

Serial number	Particulars of the recommendations	Action taken
1	Decentralisation of administration—Creation of Sub-Divisions	It was decided that each tehsil should normally be the basis for the formation of a sub-division but, taking into account other factors like areas, population, means of communication, etc., more tehsils than one may also be included in a sub-division if considered practicable. In pursuance of this decision the following new sub-divisions have been opened:— *District* — *Sub-Divisions* Hissar .. Rewari and Gurgaon Tehsils with Headquarters at Rewari, Bhiwani Tehsil. Rohtak .. Jhajjar Tehsil Karnal .. Panipat Tehsil Jullundur .. Nawanshahr Tehsil

Serial number	Particulars of the recommendations	Action taken
1—*concld*	Decentralisation of administration—Creation of Sub-Divisions.	Hoshiarpur .. Una Tehsil Ferozepur .. Muktsar Tehsil Amritsar .. Patti Tehsil Kangra .. Hamirpur Tehsil Nurpur Tehsil Ambala .. Jagadhri Tehsil Gurdaspur Gurdaspur, Batala and Pathankot Tehsils Sub-Divisions at Nuh for Nuh and Ferozepore-Jhirka Tehsils in Gurgaon District and at Naraingarh are being opened and the question of opening one at Dasuya also is under consideration. It has not yet been possible to open Sub-Divisions at other tehsils for want of accommodation for the office, court and residence of S.D.O., judicial lock-ups, etc. A phased programme of opening Sub-Divisions at all other tehsils has been drawn up and it is proposed to open all the remaining Sub-Divisions during the next year or two as soon as accommodation can be arranged or new buildings constructed. During the year 1956-57, it is proposed to open Sub-Divisions at District Headquarters and other tehsils where temporary arrangements can be made for accommodation. Considerable decentralization of work has taken place from the district to the sub-division, e.g. work relating to motor taxation, renewal of arms licences, passports, panchayats, market committees, etc., has been transferred to Sub-Divisions. As regards the work relating to Local Bodies necessary powers in respect of Panchayats have been delegated to S.D.O.s. As regards other Local Bodies necessary action would be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee on the question of setting up of Local Government Directorate with regional offices at Divisional and District levels and the possibility of integrating it with the Directorate of Panchayats. The Committee may take about six months more to submit its report to Government. An S.D.O. devotes most of his time to development and executive work and does not do any regular criminal judicial work except security and allied cases. He is competent to correspond direct with Government and other Departments on routine matters.

[Chief Minister]

Serial number	Particulars of the recommendations	Action taken
2	Separation of judiciary from executive	The judiciary has been separated from the executive under executive orders in the districts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Simla, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. In these districts there are now two categories of Magistrates, i.e. executive and judicial. The Executive Magistrates do not do any judicial work except security cases and kindred proceedings. They continue to be under the direct control of the D.Cs. Judicial Magistrates, on the other hand, do not normally do any executive work, but they perform only judicial functions. They are placed under the immediate supervision and control of District and Sessions Judges through the Additional District Magistrates. Their confidential reports are written by the District and Sessions Judges and they are responsible for approving their tour programmes, grant of casual leave, transfer of cases and inspection of courts, etc. The aim is to bring about complete separation of judiciary from the executive. Steps in this direction are being taken by way of collecting material from other states for the purpose of enacting necessary legislation, etc.
3	Upgrading of Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' Offices	The offices of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have been upgraded. As a result the scale of pay of Superintendents, Commissioners' offices, have been revised and they have been declared as gazetted officers. The scales of pay of clerks in district offices have also been raised and brought in line with those in Headquarters offices on a uniform basis. The clerical staff in offices have been grouped under three categories, i.e. Clerks, Assistants and Superintendents including Assistant Superintendents.
4	Reorganisation of the offices of Deputy Commissioners	The offices of the Deputy Commissioners have been reorganised. A separate G.A. to the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed in each district. He is in charge of the office. He is not required to tour and as such he will be able to keep a vigilant eye on the office, and attend to complaints against the office, public grievances, etc. He is competent to correspond direct with Government and other Departments in routine matters.
5	The question of reduction in the existing number of categories of offices	The question of reclassification of offices is under consideration of Government.
6	Training of Officers and Clerks ..	A Revenue Training School for Officers has been opened. The question of opening of training school for clerks was considered and a scheme was drawn up, but it was decided that in view of the proposed linguistic changeover the matter should be postponed for the present.

Serial number	Particulars of the recommendations	Action taken
7	Amenities for ministerial Government servants. Opening of canteens in all offices on co-operative basis	Instructions have already been issued to all Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, asking them to open canteens on co-operative basis, in their offices.
8	Treasury Officers ..	A separate cadre of whole-time Treasury Officers has been created. The administrative control of treasuries has also been transferred from the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, to the Finance Department.

श्री राम किशन : जो information मुहैया की गई है उस के मुताबिक इस में recommendation की गई है :

Instructions have already been issued to all Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners asking them to open canteens on co-operative basis in their offices.

तो क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब यह फरमायेंगे कि आया किसी district headquarters में इस तरह की कोई canteen खोली गई है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अलहदा सवाल कर रहे हैं। इस के साथ इस का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

[The hon. Member is asking quite a different question. What connection has it with the main question?]

श्री राम किशन : यह चीज़ इस जवाब में दी हुई है ।

Chief Minister : I have placed the facts on the Table of the House. He ought to know it.

श्री राम किशन : इन recommendations में जो district offices की reclassification के बारे में जो सिफारिश की गई है, क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतलायेंगे कि उस के बारे में क्या कुछ किया गया है ?

Chief Minister : The question of reclassification is under consideration.

श्री राम किशन : इस के बारे में कब तक कुछ फैसला किया जाएगा ?

Mr. Speaker : You have not asked this in the original question.

श्री राम किशन : इस में जो यह सिफारिश की गई है कि वहां जो क्लर्क काम करते हैं उन के लिये training school खोला जाना चाहिये तो क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि इस के मुताल्लिक syllabus का या जगह का कोई फैसला किया गया है कि वह कहां खुलेगा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਤਕ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਏਗਾ । ਹਾਲਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਾਮਲਾ under consideration ਹੈ ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि क्या यह तै हो गया है कि वह किस जगह पर खुलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise when he has already stated that it is still under consideration ?

KACHA ROUTES IN FEROZEPUR DISTRICT

***6300. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the names of kacha routes sanctioned by the Government in Ferozepur District together with names of transport companies which have been allowed to ply their buses on such routes?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A list of new katcha routes in Ferozepur District is laid on the Table. No permit has so far been sanctioned in favour of any transport company.

FEROZEPUR DISTRICT

1.	Muktsar-Malan	..	16
2.	Malout-Bajidpur	..	22
3.	Abohar-Bajidpur	..	24
4.	Abohar-Sher Wala	..	15
5.	Malout-Sherwali Mandi	..	20
6.	Zira-Fatehgarh-Panjtur-Jogewala Railway Station	..	10
7.	Dharamkot-Kokni Kalan-Jagraon	..	19
8.	Zira-Mallanwala	..	12
9.	Malout-Sikhawali	..	16
10.	Badal-Bajidpur	..	20
11.	Dabwali-Bajidpur	..	17
12.	Giddarbaha-Balu Khurd	..	16
13.	Muktsar-Guru Harsahai *via* Mukand Singhwala	..	22
14.	Acharli-Fazilka *via* Panjkori Shehtuwala	..	34
15.	Moga-Chnil	..	8
16.	Abohar-Soti-Abubshabr	..	26
17.	Ferozepur-Lehgarh	..	17
18.	Muktsar-Abohar *via* Badar Chab-Chibran Wali, Mida Pani-wala and Patti	..	32
19.	Muktsar-Fazilka *via* Lakwali Mandi	..	32
20.	Ferozepur-Guru Harsahai	..	18
21.	Abohar-Buj Hanumangarh	..	16
22.	Muktsar-Mukand Singhwala *via* Kanianwala Lada, Boda Jasiana and Bura Guzzar	..	142
23.	Muktsar-Sohangarh	..	12
24.	Abohar-Khuban	..	17

श्री तेग राम : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि इस बात का कब तक फैसला हो जायगा कि कौनसा रूट किस company को दिया जाना है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि यह जो buses चलेंगी क्या यह किसी co-operative society की होंगी, या किसी आदमी की या किसी company की होंगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा आप सवाल को तो देखें । आपने उस में पूछा क्या है और supplementary क्या कर रहे हैं ? (The hon. Member should just read his question. What information has he asked for therein and what supplementary is he putting?)

RELIEF TO FLOOD SUFFERERS BY GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC

***6299. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the damage caused to State-owned and private property,respectively, by the floods and heavy rains in October last year;

(b) the extent of relief provided by Government and the public seperately to the flood sufferers in the shape of foodgrains, money, clothes and other material?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Rs 30,13,59,436 (exclusive of damage to properties of State and Central Governments, Local Bodies, etc., canals, roads, embankments, telegraphs, railways, etc.)

(b) (i) Total value of relief provided by Government in kind for food, shelter, clothing, razais, cooked food, medicines, tents, free wheat and disposal articles ..Rs 30,16,144

(ii) Information is not available about the extent of total relief provided by the public.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि यह जो रकम बतलाई गई है इस में वह भी शामिल है जो रुपये पब्लिक की ओर से सहायता के तौर पर दिये गये थे ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : वह इस के अलावा है ।

श्री तेग राम : पब्लिक की ओर से जो सहायता मिली थी क्या उस का भी कोई record रखा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सवाल में नहीं समझ सका । (I have not been able to follow his supplementary.)

श्री तेग राम : पब्लिक की ओर से जो अनाज और कपड़े सहायता की शक्ल में दिये गये थे उन का कोई record रखा हुआ है ?

मंत्री : उन का record हमारे पास तो नहीं है। जिन संस्थाओं को वह चीज़ें दी गई थीं और जिन्होंने वह लोगों में बांटी थीं उन का record उन संस्थाओं के पास होगा, गवर्नमेंट के पास उन का record कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो सामान public ने इकट्ठा कर के अफसरों के पास जमा करवाया, क्या उस का कोई record है उन अफसरों के पास ?

मंत्री : ज़रूर होगा ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਕੀਤਾ, ਉਹ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਹੈ ?

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ: ਸੂਚਨਾ ਇੱਕਤਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। (Information is being collected.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि जो लोगों ने flood relief के लिये रुपया या चीज़ें दीं और वह सरकार की मार्फत तक्सीम हुईं क्या वह गवर्नमेंट relief में शामिल हैं या public relief में ?

मंत्री : Public का रुपया होगा तो public relief ही होगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमैण्ट के पास उस relief का अलग २ account है जो उन्होंने अपने खज़ाने से दिया और जो लोगों ने दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जवाब दिया जा चुका है। Public ने जो दिया उस के मुताल्लिक information इकट्ठी हो रही है । (This has already been replied to. Information about the public contribution is being collected.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जो गवर्नमैण्ट ने लोगों में तक्सीम किया उस का पता लगेगा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਕ ਇਕ ਪਾਈ ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਹੈ। ਸਵਾਲ ਕਰੋ ਤੇ ਪੁਛ ਲਉ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : जो public की तरफ से दान मिला था उस का सरकार ने एलान किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौलवी साहिब आप अभी आए हैं यह सवाल हो चुका है ।

(Maulvi Sahib, you have arrived just now. This question has already been asked.)

CORRECTION OF WRONG ENTRIES IN GIRDAWARIS

***6338. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar**: Will the Minister for Revenue and irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director, Land Records, Punjab, has recently issued any instructions regarding entries in revenue records relating to numbers concerning which there are disputes; if so, what;

(b) whether all the wrong entries in the Khasra Girdawari have been corrected;

(c) the total number of applications for correction of Girdawari received during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955, respectively, tahsil-wise in the State together with the number of those accepted and the number of cases in which entries were corrected ;

(d) the total number of applications referred to in part (c) above pending in various tahsils of Ambala Division and in district Gurgaon?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) *First part.*—Yes.

Second part.—Disputes of cultivation should be decided by entering mutations of *mutnaza kasht.*

(b), (c) and (d) The information is being collected from districts and will be supplied as soon as it becomes available.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने अलग से कोई स्टाफ इन गलत गिरदावरियों को ठीक करने के लिये मुकर्रर किया था ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੇ ਸਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਜਾਲੰਧਰ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਬਾਲਾ Divisions ਵਿਚ Mutation Officers ਲਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि उन्होंने अब तक क्या काम किया है, कितनी entries ठीक की हैं ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਲਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿਉ ।

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON DADRI DISTRIBUTARY AND NEW GUJRANI MINOR

*6537. **Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the detailed estimates and actual cost (under the heads cost of materials used, labour and overhead and other charges) of construction of bridges on (i) Dadri Distributary on the Bhiwani-Rohtak Road near village Kharak in Rohtak District; and (ii) the new Gujrani Minor (Western Jumna Canal) near T.I.T. Mills, Bhiwani, district Hissar, on the Bhiwani-Tosham Road?

Shri Sher Singh : The estimated cost of the bridge on the Dadri Distributary including work to be done by the P.W.D.,B. & R. Branch, is Rs 48,500 and of the bridge on Gujrani Minor is Rs 25,000.

Anticipated expenditure on the two works is Rs 48,000 and Rs 21,880 , respectively. As part of the work is yet to be executed by the P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch, the total actual cost cannot be worked out at this stage. Similarly actual expenditure separately under (i) material, (ii) labour, and (iii) overhead charges, also cannot be given till the accounts of the two estimates are closed.

श्री राम कुमार बिधाट : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी final नहीं हुई तो क्या वह बतायेंगे कि actual cost कितनी है और estimated expenditure कितना है ?

मंत्री : मैं ने जवाब में बताया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने detailed estimates और actual cost मांगी है । फिर किसी वक्त जवाब दे दें । You may place it on the Table. (He has asked for the detailed estimates and the actual cost. The hon. Minister may give the necessary reply at some other time or he may place it on the Table.)

Minister : I will supply it to the hon. Member.

MADHOPUR-BEAS LINK

***6538. Shri Dev Raj Sethi** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total estimated cost of the Madhopur-Beas Link Project, together with its scope and potentialities ;

(b) the time by which the said Project is expected to be completed?

Shri Sher Singh : It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, JULLUNDUR

***6539. Shri Ram Kishan** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether Government has recently received any resolution passed by the Municipal Committee, Jullundur, with regard to the exemption of Cycle Tax and House Tax; if so, the details thereof and the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes, for abolition of Cycle Tax and for exemption of the following types of properties from the levy of House Tax:—

(i) One property or portion only, occupied by the assessees personally;

(ii) All properties attached to religious institutions, the income whereof is spent upon the maintenance of such institutions; and

(iii) in the case of widows , the exemption limit should be raised to Rs 50 per mensem.

The matter is under consideration of Government.

श्री राम किशन : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि under consideration है। तो क्या दोनों मामले यानी House Tax और Property Tax under consideration हैं या किसी एक का फैसला हो चुका है ?

मंत्री : दोनों ही under consideration हैं ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह फैसला कब होगा ? एक साल तो हो चुका है ।

मंत्री : जल्दी ही फैसला हो जाएगा ।

श्री राम किशन : जल्दी से क्या मुराद है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 'जल्दी से' की definition तो कई दफा बताई जा चुकी है । (The definition of "soon" has been given a number of times.)

श्री राम किशन: अर्ज़ यह है कि एक साल हो चुका है । पता तो चले कि और कितनी देर लगेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही जवाब मिलेगा जो पहले मिलता है । (The hon. Member will get a reply that is always given.)

मंत्री : यह सवाल तो श्रीमती सीता देवी जी का है आपने क्यों पकड़ लिया है ? (हंसी)

श्रीमती सीता देवी : मैंने आप को बख्श दिया है । (हंसी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी अपने predecessor की नकल कर रहे हैं । (The hon. Minister is also following his predecessor.)

CLOSING OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, MOGA, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR

*6542. **Sardar Gurcharan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Committee, Moga, district Ferozepur, has closed down all its Primary Schools; if so, the reasons therefor and the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter;

(b) the number of students affected as a result of the closure referred to in part (a) above?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes, the present Municipal Committee has decided to close down three primary schools which were opened in 1953. The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, has suspended execution of this resolution of the Committee so that the schools may continue after the 31st March, 1956, and the students do not suffer.

(b) Does not arise.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, MOGA, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR

*6543. **Sardar Gurcharan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur, recommended the supersession of the Municipal Committee, Moga, district Ferozepore; if so, the action, if any, taken in the matter?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes; the matter is under consideration of Government.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ: ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਯਕੀਨ ਦਿਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਬੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ?

Mr. Speaker : This question does not arise.

SANITARY INSPECTOR IN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, MOGA, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR

***6544. Sardar Gurcharan Singh :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether any representation for the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector in the Municipal Committee, Moga, district Ferozepur, has been received by the Government; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes, it is under consideration of Government.

LOCAL RATE IN DISTRICT LUDHIANA

***6547. Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Local Rate has been enhanced by the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana; if so, the extent to which the increase has been made and the reasons therefor?

Shri Sher Singh : *Part* I.—No.

Part II.—Does not arise.

PRIZES TO THE BEST PRODUCERS OF COTTON AND FOODGRAINS IN THE STATE

***6301. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government awards any prizes to the best producers of cotton and foodgrains in the State; if so, the year when this practice was started ;

(b) the names of zamindars who were awarded prizes for producing the highest quantity of cotton, wheat, paddy and gram, separately, during the last three years together with amount of prizes awarded in each case?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) No prize is awarded for the producers of cotton as this crop has not been included in the Crop Competitions Scheme. Crops included in the scheme are wheat, gram, potato, rice, maize and bajra. The competitions were started from Kharif 1951 onwards.

(b) Statement giving the names of the Zamindars in the various districts who were awarded prizes for wheat, gram and bajra is laid down on the Table.

Note—Information in respect of Hissar, Ludhiana and Ferozepur Districts is being collected and will be supplied when it is ready.

ROHTAK DISTRICT

Names of zamindars	Crop	Amount
		Rs
1952-53—		
Shri Bani Singh, son of Ramji Lal, village Kheri Maham	Wheat State Level ..	1,000
Shri Ram Sarup, son of Hans Ram , village Mahmudpur	Rice Village Level ..	9
Shri Giani Ram, son of Sardara, village Kheri Maham	Gram Village Level ..	9
Shri Bhagwan Singh, son of Shiv Chand, village Pakasma	Bajra Village Level ..	9

ROHTAK DISTRICT—CONCLD.

Names of zamindars	Crop		Amount
			Rs
1953-54—			
Shri Soma Singh, son of Raghbir Singh, village Jasrana	Wheat	State Level ..	500
Shri Ram Kawar, son of Shiv Lal, Jhajjar	Wheat	Tehsil Level ..	89
Shri Mangtu Ram, son of Deba, Saini, village Bahajholri	Bajra	Village Level ..	9
Shri Banwari Lal, son of Ramji Lal, Village Kheri Meham	Gram	Village Level ..	9
1954-55—			
Shri Pokhar, son of Abha Ram, village Chirana	Wheat	Village Level ..	9
Shri Mangtu Ram, son of Godhu, village Kateara	Gram	Village Level ..	9
Shri Jarjas, Jat of Sisana ..	Bajra	Village Level ..	9

GURGAON DISTRICT

Year	Crop	Name of winner	Village	Amount
				Rs. A. P.
1951-52	Bajra ..	1. Amar Singh ..	Shampur ..	100 0 0
		2. Bed Ram ..	Sibi ..	75 0 0
		3. Angad Ram ..	Bawli ..	50 0 0
		4. Pala Ram ..	Gugera ..	100 0 0
		5. Delu Ram ..	Miranpur ..	75 0 0
		6. Ramji Lal ..	Whawana ..	50 0 0
1952-53	Bajra ..	1. Bhagwan Sahai ..	Alika ..	84 0 0
		2. Sowaran Singh ..	Amarpur ..	60 0 0
		3. Nahar Singh ..	Hodal ..	40 0 0
1952-53	Wheat..	1. Hukam Singh ..	Alapur ..	90 0 0
		2. Kishan Lal ..	Mohodpur ..	65 0 0
		3. Nathi ..	Lohana ..	45 0 0
		4. Jit Ram ..	Sibi ..	21 0 0
		5. Sohan Lal ..	Chharya ..	15 0 0
		6. Hans Ram ..	Sibi ..	10 0 0

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GURGAON DISTRICT—CONTD

Year	Crop	Name of winner	Village	Amount
				Rs. A. P.
1953-54	Bajra ..	1. Sru Ram ..	Chandat ..	23 0 0
		2. Duli Chand ..	Medapur ..	35 0 0
		3. Nahar Singh ..	Berha Patti Hodal	46 0 0
		4. Perma Nand ..	Marora ..	40 0 0
		5. Devi Sahai ..	Marora ..	30 0 0
		6. Deep Chand ..	Marora ..	23 0 0
1953-54	Wheat..	1. Rattan Lal ..	Mandkola ..	23 0 0
		2. Nathi ..	Chhoparia ..	17 0 0
		3. Kishan Lal ..	Kundla ..	12 0 0
		4. Hazari Lal ..	Garotta ..	43 0 0
		5. Jai Narain ..	Pehi Patti Hodal	21 0 0
		6. Parshadi ..	Ditto ..	15 0 0
		7. Balu ..	Daltabad ..	11 8 0
		8. Amarjit ..	Dalelpur ..	8 8 0
		9. Harkishan ..	Lalpur ..	6 0 0
		10. Hazari ..	Brchher ..	30 0 0
		11. Balmakund ..	Brchher ..	15 0 0
		12. Shamsher ..	Moriaba ..	23 0 0
1954-55	Bajra ..	1. Shyam Singh ..	Sibi ..	4 7 3
		2. Daulat Ram ..	Unchgam ..	3 5 3
		3. Gopi Chand ..	Sibri ..	2 3 6
		4. Bhagwan Sahai ..	Alika ..	31 0 0
		5. Mam Chand ..	Alika ..	20 0 0
1954-55	Barley	1. Yad Ram ..	Godhana ..	250 0 0
		2. Lachhman ..	Bharawas ..	150 0 0
		3. Sooraj Singh ..	Barli Kalan ..	100 0 0
1954-55	Wheat	1. Sardha Nand ..	Fazalpur ..	88 0 0
		2. Puran ..	Fazalpur ..	64 0 0
		3. Raj Karan ..	Fazalpur ..	46 0 0

GURGAON DISTRICT—CONCLD

Year	Crop	Name of winner	Village	Amount		
				Rs	A.	P.
1954-55	Wheat	4 Chahat ..	Barha Alimadai..	91	0	0
		5. Devi Ram ..	Gehlale ..	69	0	0
		6. Rattan Lal ..	Mandkola ..	46	0	0
		7. Nathi ..	Fazalpur ..	58	0	0
		8. Ami Lal ..	Hassanpur ..	44	0	0
		9. Shiv Charan ..	Dakora ..	30	0	0

KARNAL DISTRICT

Name of the Zamindar and Father's name	Village	Level of competition	Prize awarded		
1953-54					
Wheat—			Rs.	A.	P.
Shri Shamsher Singh, son of Shri Jahangir Singh	Goli ..	D.L. ..	250	0	0
Shri Kundan Lal, son of Shri Lal Singh	Shamalkha ..	,, ..	150	0	0
Shri Badlu Ram, son of Shri Alaw Chand	Charao ..	,, ..	100	0	0
		Total	500	0	0

Note.—A sum of Rs 195 was collected from the competitors and a subsidy of Rs 305 was given by the Government

Name of the Zamindar and Father's name	Village	Level of competition	Prize awarded		
1954-55					
Wheat—					
S. Gurinder Singh, son of S. Gurbax Singh	Shamgarh ..	D.L. ..	250	0	0
Shri Raghbir Singh, son of Diwan State Farm	Theh Malbora	,, ..	150	0	0
Shri Dhaja, son of Shankar ..	Paoti ..	,, ..	100	0	0
		Total	500	0	0

Note.—A sum of Rs 115 was collected from the competitors and a subsidy of Rs 385 has been given by the Government (Prizes will be awarded on Farmers' week, i.e. 14th March, 1956.)

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AMBALA DISTRICT

Year	Name of zamindar	Prize	Amount
	WHEAT		Rs
1952-53 ..	No competition on any level was held during this period ..		
1953-54 ..	S. Atma Singh of village Rangian tehsil, Rupar ..	1st Prize ..	250
	Tikka Jagjit Singh of Village Ramgarh, tehsil Naraingarh ..	2nd Prize ..	150
	S. Saroop Singh of Nagla, tehsil Naraingarh ..	3rd Prize ..	100
1954-55 ..	S. Hardit Singh of village Mani Majra ..	1st Prize ..	250
	Pt. Sat Dev of Bela, tehsil Rupar ..	2nd Prize ..	150
	S. Atma Singh of village Rangian..	3rd Prize ..	100
	PADDY		
1954-55 ..	S. Jagjit Singh of Village Ramgarh, tehsil Naraingarh ..	1st Prize ..	250
	S. Tirlok Singh, son of Bara Singh, village Panjokhra ..	2nd Prize ..	150
	S. Bachan Singh, son of S. Rur Singh, village Mani Majra ..	3rd Prize ..	100

KANGRA DISTRICT

Name of zamindar to whom prizes awarded	Name of level	Amount awarded Rs. A. P.
WHEAT		
Rabi, 1952-53—		
1. Shri Hari Singh Negi, village Kohli Behar, tehsil Kulu, district Kangra(I) ..	Village Level ..	10 0 0
Rabi, 1953-54—		
1. Shri Thakar Dass, village Shahpur, tehsil Kangra(I) ..	Tehsil Level ..	100 0 0
2. Shri Hari Singh Negi, Village Kohli Behar, tehsil Kulu, district Kangra. (I) ..	Village Level ..	10 0 0
3. Shri Lekh Ram, village Babeli, tehsil Kulu ..	District Level ..	250 0 0
Rabi, 1954-55—		
1. Shri Chanda Singh, village Tiara, tehsil Kangra	Tehsil Level ..	99 12 0
2. Shri Jit Ram, village Nanga Bagh, tehsil Kulu	Village Level ..	9 0 0

KANGRA DISTRICT—CONCLD

Name of zamindars to whom prize awarded	Name of level	Amount
PADDY		Rs. A. P.
Kharif, 1952—		
1. Shri Nabhu Ram, village Dhanotu, tehsil Kangra	Village Level ..	10 0 0
Kharif, 1953—		
1. Shri Sharda Ram, village Tikkar, tehsil Palampur	Village Level ..	10 0 0
Kharif, 1954—		
1. Shri Mansa Ram Butail, village Sungal, tehsil Palampur	Village Level	9 0 0

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

Name of the Tehsil	Name of Zamindars to whom prize awarded	Amount	Name of Level
Rabi, 1952-53—	WHEAT	Rs	
	Shri Malkiat Singh ..	8	Tehsil Level
	Shri Hari Singh ..	6	Ditto
	Shri Dalip Singh ..	4	Ditto
Kharif, 1953—	RICE		
Hoshiarpur Tehsil	Shri Piare Lal ..	2	Ditto
Dasuya Tehsil	Shri Manohar Lal ..	21	Ditto
	Shri Ram Narain Singh ..	16	Ditto
	Shri Saran Singh ..	19	Ditto
Rabi 1953-54	WHEAT		
	Shri Thakar Singh ..	250	District Level
	Shri Sant Singh ..	150	Ditto
	Shri Manohar Lal ..	100	Ditto
Hoshiarpur Tehsil	Shri Ishar Singh ..	91	Tehsil Level
	Shri Thakar Singh ..	68	Ditto
	Shri Avtar Singh ..	45	Ditto
Dasuya Tehsil ..	Shri Gurdashan Singh ..	90	Ditto
	Shri Gurdip Singh ..	67	Ditto
	Shri Sant Singh ..	45	Ditto
Garhshankar Tehsil..	Shri Jagat Singh ..	97	Ditto
	Shri Charan Singh ..	74	Ditto
	Shri Harnam Singh ..	49	Ditto

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HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD

Name of Tehsil	Name of zamindar	Amount	Name of Level
	WHEAT—*concld*	Rs	
Rabi, 1953-54—concld			
Una Tehsil ..	Shri Nand Lal ..	93	Tehsil Level
	Shri Haku Ram ..	79	Ditto
	Shri Bakhtawar Singh ..	46	Ditto
Kharif 1954—	RICE		
Dasuya Tehsil ..	Shri Amar Dass ..	90	Ditto
	Shri Bishan Singh ..	67	Ditto
	Shri Gajjan Singh ..	45	Ditto
Rabi, 1954-55—	WHEAT		
	Shri Mahesh Chand ..	250	District Level
	Shri Gurdit Singh ..	150	Ditto
	Shri Jaswant Singh ..	100	Ditto
Hoshiarpur Tehsil ..	S. Udhe Singh ..	92	Tehsil Level
	Shri Shangara Singh ..	68	Ditto
	Shri Munshi Ram ..	46	Ditto
Garhshanker Tehsil ..	Shri Kartar Singh ..	89	
	Shri Sucha Singh ..	67	
	Shri Gurbachan Singh ..	444	

Name of Tehsil	Name of Zamindar	Amount of prize
		Rs. A. P.
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT	
Jullundur ..	1. Shri Gurdas Ram of Lambra ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Ajit Singh of Avadan ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Banta Singh of Barai Khas ..	50 0 0
Nakodar ..	1. Shri Niranjan Singh of Nakodar ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Karam Singh of Bhodipur ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Santa Singh of Bagra ..	50 0 0
Phillaur ..	1. Shri Jaswant Rai of Bir ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Hazara Singh of Begumpur ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Amrik Singh of Paddi Jagir ..	50 0 0

Name of Tehsil	Name of Zamindar	Amount of prize
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—CONTD	Rs A. P.
Nawanshahr	1. Shri Karam Singh of Chak Dana ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Jaswant Singh of Mukanpur ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Sarwan Singh of Hanslon ..	50 0 0
1953-54—		
Nawanshahr	1. Shri Sadhu Singh of Sirhal Qazian ..	96 0 0
	2. Shri Nasib Singh of Alachaur ..	72 0 0
	3. Shri Gulzar Singh of Bharta Khurd ..	48 0 0
Nakodar ..	1. Shri Santa Singh of Bagga ..	93 0 0
	2. Shri Bhagwan Dass of Malsian ..	70 0 0
	3. Shri Piara Singh of Shrakpur ..	47 0 0
Phillaur ..	1. Shri Gurmit Singh of Khaira ..	94 4 0
	2. Shri Darbara Singh of Cheema Kalan ..	70 10 0
	3. Shri Hazara Singh of Dyalpur ..	47 2 0
Jullundur ..	1. Shri Narindar Singh of Jallowal ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Ajit Singh of Avadan ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Gurdas Ram of Lambra ..	50 0 0
1954-55—		
Jullundur ..	1. S. Ajit Singh of Avadan ..	90 0 0
	2. Shri Gurdas Ram, Lambra ..	65 0 0
	3. Infantry Battalion, Jullundur Cantt. ..	45 0 0
Nawanshahr..	1. Shri Bachan Singh of Muzzaffarpur ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Dilbagh Singh of Chak Muzara ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Amar Singh of Mehrampur ..	50 0 0
Nakodar ..	1. Shri Hazara Singh of Meda ..	90 0 0
	2. Shri Karam Singh of Bhodipur ..	65 0 0
	3. Shri Bachan Singh of Fazzalwal ..	45 0 0
Phillaur ..	1. Shri Darbara Singh of Cheema Kalan ..	100 0 0
	2. Shri Amrik Singh of Paddi Jagir ..	75 0 0
	3. Shri Mit Singh of Rurka Kalan ..	49 0 0
	DISTRICT LEVEL	
1952-53 ..	No competition was held.	

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

Name of Tehsil	Name of Zamindar		Amount of prize
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—CONCLD		Rs. A. P.
1953-54— Nawanshahr	1.	Shri Sadhu Singh of Sarhal Qazian ..	250 0 0
	2.	Shri Gurbux Singh of Rahna ..	150 0 0
	3.	Shri Pritam Singh of Sajjaralpur ..	100 0 0
1954-55 ..	1.	Shri Hazara Singh of Meda ..	250 0 0
	2.	Shri Gurbux Singh of Rahna ..	150 0 0
	3.	Shri Raghbir Singh of Avadan ..	100 0 0

AMRITSAR DISTRICT

List of Prize-winners of Crop Competition in the Amritsar District.

Serial Number	Name of competitor	Village	Position	Amount of Prize awarded
				Rs
	Tehsil Level, Rice Crop Kharif, 1953			
1	S. Puran Singh ..	Mianwind	Ist	6
2	S. Mangal Singh ..	Jhander	IInd	5
3	S. Harcharan Singh ..	Natcoke ..	IIIrd	3
4	Shri Prithvi Raj ..	Chuslewar ..	1st	8
5	S. Harbans Singh ..	Mughalwala	IInd	6
6	S. Kartar Singh ..	Kairon	IIIrd	4
	Tehsil Level, Wheat Crop Rabi 1953-54			
7	S. Hari Singh ..	Timmowal	Ist	5
8	S. Surain Singh ..	Jandiala	IInd	3
9	S. Sohan Singh ..	do	IIIrd	2
10	Dr. Parmatma Singh ..	Tarn Taran	Ist	98
11	S. Naranjan Singh ..	Bharowal	IInd	74

AMRITSAR DISTRICT

Serial Number	Name of competitor	Village	Position	Amount of Prize awarded
12	S. Tarlok Singh ..	Panjwar	IIIrd	50
13	S. Jagdip Singh ..	Ajnala	Ist	100
14	S. Divindar Singh ..	Soofian	IInd	60
15	S. Harcharan Singh ..	Soofian	IIIrd	40
16	S. Chanan Singh ..	Bhure Kohna	Ist	19
17	S. Harbans Singh ..	Mughalwala	IInd	15
18	S. Milkha Singh ..	Kairon	IIIrd	10
	District Level Paddy Crop, Kharif, 1954			
19	S. Joginder Singh ..	Mahal ..	Ist	250
20	S. Davindar Singh ..	Kot Khalsa	IInd	150
21	Shri Faqir Chand ..	Verka	IIIrd	100
	*Rice Crop Tehsil Level Kharif,*1954			
22	S. Shiv Singh ..	Malia	Ist	27
23	S. Kundan Singh ..	Fazil Pur	IInd	21
24	S. Sahib Singh	Jhabhal	IIIrd	14
25	Giani Kartar Singh ..	Kairon ..	Ist	3
26	Subedar Gurbux Singh ..	Patti	IInd	3
27	S. Mohinder Singh ..	Nathu Pur Toda	IIIrd	2
	Wheat Crop Tehsil Level Rabi, 1954-55			
28	S. Sarup Singh ..	Nushera Punwan	Ist	22
29	S. Kartar Singh ..	Vein Poin	IInd	16
30	S. Shangara Singh ..	Dulchipur ..	IIIrd	6
31	S. Aroor Singh ..	Jama Rai	IIIrd	6
32	S. Jogindar Singh ..	Sirhali	Ist	6
33	Shri Satya Pal ..	Patti	IInd	6
	Wheat Crop Rabi 1952-53 *Tehsil Level*			
34	S. Faqir Singh ..	Verrary	Ist	20
35	Shri Madan Lal ..	Sarangara	IInd	15
36	S. Tara Singh ..	Kohali	IIIrd	11

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—CONCLD

Serial Number	Name of competitor	Village	Position	Amount of Prize awarded
37	S. Chnana Singh ..	Dhotan ..	Ist	100
38	S. Santokh Singh ..	Vein Poin	IInd	75
39	Dr. Parmatma Singh ..	Palasaur	IIIrd	50
40	S. Surjit Singh ..	Patti	Ist	23
41	S. Jagat Singh ..	Kairon	IInd	17
42	S. Buta Singh ..	Dhatal	IIIrd	12

GURDASPUR DISTRICT

Serial Number	Name of Crop	Level of competition	Name of prize winner	Amount
				Rs
1	Rice ..	District Level ..	S. Shivdev Singh of village Nagla Bagbana, tehsil Batala	250
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	Shri Kashmiri Lal of Shri Hargobind pur	150
3	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Raghbir Singh of Daulpur ..	100
Rabi, 1953-54—				
1	Wheat..	Tehsil Level ..	S. Santa Singh of village Maman, tehsil Batala	100
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	Diwan Dilbag Rai, F.G. Churian ..	75
3	Do ..	Ditto	S. Mohinder Singh of F.G. Churian	50
1	Do ..	District Level	Shri Narain Singh of Gaokhowal, tehsil Batala	250
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Amar Singh of Qila Lal Singh ..	150
3	Do ..	Ditto ..	Diwan Dilbag Rai, Village F.G. Churian	100
Kharif, 1954—				
1	Rice ..	Village Level	S. Amar Singh of Dialgarh ..	10
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	Giani Sawan Singh of Dialgarh ..	5
Rabi 1954-55—				
1	Wheat	Tehsil Level ..	S. Bishan Singh, village Batala ..	100
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Randeer Singh, village Palanangal ..	75

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD

Serial Number	Name of Crop	Level of competition	Name of prize winners	Amount
Rabi, 1954-55—				
3	Wheat..	Tehsil Level ..	Shri Wandan Singh, village Kala Nagal ..	50
4	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Ajain Singh, village Sahari, tehsil Gurdaspur ..	40
5	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Hakim Singh, village Phara ..	30
6	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Lal Singh, Village Kot Santokh Rai ..	18
1	Do ..	District Level ..	S. Bishan Singh, village Batala ..	250
2	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Chanan Singh, son of Waryam Singh ..	150
3	Do ..	Ditto ..	S. Randeep Singh, son of Gurcharan Singh, village Palanangal ..	100

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन ज़िलों में इनाम दिये ही नहीं गये या सूचना इकट्ठी नहीं हुई ?

मंत्री : हिसार, लुधियाना, फिरोज़पुर के लिये अभी सूचना एकत्र हो रही है।

श्री तेग राम : यह जो मुझे सूचना दी गई है उस में कहीं village level पर, कहीं तहसील level पर दिखाई गई है; तो क्या यह सब जगह ज़िलेवार नहीं हो सकता कि जो बढ़िया फसल पैदा करे उसे इनाम दिया जाए ?

मंत्री : जिस जिस level पर है इस में दी हुई है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह मुकाबला गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने चालू किया है या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ cotton ਕਈ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ major crop ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ competition ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਸਕੀਮ ਸਿਰਫ਼ food grains ਲਈ ਹੈ। Cotton ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ।

AFFORESTATION TARGETS UNDER THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

***6432. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by Government to achieve the afforestation targets under the First Five-Year Plan and the achievements in relation to (i) timber, (ii) firewood, and (iii) fodder, separately ;

[Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht]

(b) if he will lay on the table a copy of the blue print on afforestation planning in the Second Five-Year Plan?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) The afforestation targets, during the First Five-Year Plan period are—

(i) 98,432 acres of land; and

(ii) 8 miles of road and canal strips.

Against these targets it is hoped that 106,525 acres of land and 93 miles of road and canal strips would be afforested. No definite proportions can be given about the achievements in relation to timber, firewood and fodder, but out of the areas specified above the distribution would roughly be as follows:—

(i) Timber .. 75 per cent

(ii) Fuel and fodder .. 25 per cent.

The steps taken to achieve these targets are the establishment of nurseries for doing planting work and collection and importation of seeds of economically important species for sowing. In areas where regular working plans exist only those species which yield timber are sown, but in other areas species are especially selected to provide fuel and fodder. In order to establish the plants in afforested areas tending operations are also carried out.

(b) No particular map showing actual areas to be afforested can be prepared. The targets of afforestation during the Second Five-Year Plan have been fixed at 53,252 acres of land and 1650 miles of road sides and canals strips. The details of these schemes would be found in part II, *Document No. 6 (b) of the Planning Department. A copy of this document is laid on the table of the House.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR WORKERS AT CHANDIGARH

***6532. Shrimati Sita Devi** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any residential arrangements have been made for the workers employed in the construction work at Chandigarh; if so, what;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that huts where the said workers are residing at present are un-hygienic and not fit to live in; if so, the action taken by the Government in this behalf?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Accommodation for workers employed on construction work at Chandigarh has been provided by the contractors themselves at their own expenses in accordance with the provision in their contracts.

(b) Government are aware that the huts provided by the contractors are not as hygienic as they should be. Keeping this in view, Government are working out proposals for the construction of two labour colonies for which provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan.

*Kept in the Vidhan Sabha Library.

श्रीमती सीता देवी : क्या वज़ीर साहिब यह बतलायेंगे कि जो मकान ठेकेदारों ने labour के लिये बनवाए हैं, उन्हें कभी वज़ीर साहिब ने खुद जा कर देखा है ?

मंत्री : मेरे देखने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में कैसे आ सकता है ? (How does this question arise?)

श्रीमती सीता देवी : जनाब यह इतना important सवाल है और आप इस पर supplementaries करने नहीं देते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल शायद आपके लिये important हो मगर मिनिस्टर साहिब की visit को मैं important नहीं समझता । (It may be an important question for the Lady Member, but I attach no importance to the visit of a Minister.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो labour workers के लिये colonies बनाई जा रही हैं यह कितने वक्त में मुकम्मल हो जाएंगी ?

मंत्री : अगले पांच सालों में ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : छः साल में तैयार हो जायेंगी ।

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

***6294. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government during the period from 1947 to 1956 (up to 31st January, 1956) on the rehabilitation of displaced Muslims in the State together with the total number of new houses built for them ;

(b) the total number of houses built by Government for rehabilitating displaced persons;

(c) the number of houses referred to in part (b) above built for Harijans?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) Rs 29,591-8-0 on establishment and Rs 3,52,681 on account of loan. No houses have been built for such Muslims.

(b) 31,168.

(c) Nil.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो मैं पूछ लूं कि गवर्नमेंट displaced Muslim किसे समझती है ?

मंत्री : आप इस के लिये separate notice दें ।

MORTGAGES OF EVACUEE LAND

*6548. **Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that long term mortgages of evacuee lands have been redeemed by the Government without paying any compensation to the mortgagees; if so, the reason therefor?

Shri Mohan Lal : It is not a fact that long-term mortgages of evacuee lands have been redeemed by the Government, without paying any compensation to the mortgagees.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ: ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ redemption ਦਾ ਪਰ ਕੀ ਇਹ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਧਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਜੋ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਰਹਿਨ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਬਿਨਾ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਵਾਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਤਾਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਐਸਾ ਕੇਸ ਨਹੀਂ। (The hon. Minister has already replied to this question that no such thing has happened.)

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਜਨਾਬ ਮੈਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੁਛ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਾਰਨ ਦਸਣ ਕਿ ਕਿਉਂ ਬਗੈਰ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਾਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੇਸ ਨਹੀਂ । (But he has stated that there has been no such case).

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : On a point of order, Sir. ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਗਲਤ ਬਿਆਨੀ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਹੈ ?

ਅਰਥ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ; ਕੋਈ ਗਲਤ ਬਿਆਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ। ਹੁਣ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੁਛਣ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਾਂ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of information, Sir. क्या किसी मैम्बर के किसी सवाल की जांच का फैसला करने का अख्तियार वज़ीर साहिब को है या स्पीकर साहिब को ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अख्तियार स्पीकर को है वज़ीर को नहीं । (To decide this is within the power of the Speaker and not the Minister.)

वित्त मंत्री : अगर स्पीकर साहिब, आप इजाज़त दें तो मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि competent officers ने redemption की हां तो मैं कह नहीं सकता, गवर्नमैंट ने नहीं की। Competent authority गवर्नमैण्ट नहीं ।

COTTON GINNING FACTORIES IN MALAUT MANDI, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE.

***6549. Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of cotton ginning factories in Malaut Mandi, District Ferozepore;

(b) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to increase facilities for marketing of cotton ginning in Malaut Mandi?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Eleven.

(b) A Co-operative Cotton Development and Marketing Society of the Cotton growers was established at Malaut in 1953-54. It holds auctions of *Kapas* of its members and the *kapas* so auctioned brings a premium of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund.

(ii) Although no co-operative ginning factory has as yet been started in Malaut Mandi, Agmarks are issued by the Department of Agriculture in respect of cotton which conforms to the standard fixed for awarding Agmarks.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੱਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋਢਿਆ ਗਿਆ ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋਢਿਆ ਗਿਆ ।

SALES-TAX LICENCES

***6546. Shri Balwant Rai Tayal :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of applications for the issue of sales-tax licences received by the District Excise and Taxation Officer, Hissar District, during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 (up to 31st January, 1956) together with the total number of licences issued during this period?

Shri Mohan Lal :—

Serial Number	Year	Applications received	Licences issued
(i)	1954-55 ..	330	325
(ii)	1955-56— (1st April, 1955 to 31st January, 1956) ..	297	237

INDIAN MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, KARNAL

***6531. Shrimati Sita Devi :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the award given by the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute relating to the Indian Motor Transport Company, Karnal, in 1954, has not so far been implemented; if so, the reasons therefor;

[Shrimati Sita Devi]

(b) whether any representations from the Motor Transport Workers' Federation have been received by Government in connection with the award mentioned in part (b) above; if so, the action taken thereon?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) *1st part.* Yes, in respect of four items of the award.

2nd Part. Government are not aware of the reasons as to why the management of the Indian Motor Transport Company, Karnal, has not implemented the said four items of the award.

(b) *1st part.*—Yes.

2nd part. The management of the Indian Transport Company, Karnal, has been prosecuted under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of the said terms of the award.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DUTIES OF STORE-KEEPERS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS IN P.W.D.

825. Master Partap Singh : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay of Store-keepers and Assistant Clerks in the Public Works Department up to the end of 1954;

(b) the qualifications, if any, prescribed for the posts of Store-keepers and Assistant Clerks mentioned in part (a) above;

(c) the nature of duties and responsibilities of the posts referred to above;

(d) whether the said Store-keepers are included in the posts referred to above;

(e) whether the said Store-keepers are held responsible for the store under their charge during the period when they are not on duty ;

(f) whether the grades of pay of store-keepers were revised at the time of the revision of the grades of pay of clerks mentioned in part (a) above; if not the reasons therefor?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) The scales of pay at the end of 1954 were as under—

Store-keeper	Rs 100—6—160/8—200. Rs 90—5—120/5—175 Rs 50—3—80/4—100.
Assistant Clerks ..	Rs 50—3—80/4—100.

(b) Store-keepers .. Matriculation, preference being given to those possessing higher qualifications and experience in store-keeping.

Clerks .. Matriculation.

(c) Store-keeper .. The duties of a storekeeper are confined to the custody, preservation and issue of the stores under his charge and to keeping the required returns relating to them.

Clerks .. The duties of a clerk are to keep receipt and despatch diaries, typing, maintenance of records, establishment and accounts work etc.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) No. The reasons therefor are not known to this office.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker : I have received notices of *two adjourment motions from Shri Wadhawa Ram. The first adjournment motion is vague. It relates to a dispute between certain individuals, i.e. landlords and the tenants. So the matter is not within the cognizance of the Government. Besides, other legal remedies are available for securing settlement of the dispute. I, therefore, hold this adjournment motion out of order.

3-0 p.m.

As regards the second one, it is also general in character and vague. It is not of recent occurrence. Besides other legal remedies are available for the redress of the matter. I, therefore, hold this adjournment motion also out of order.

In this connection I may inform the House that the members will be supplied cyclostyled copies of a note on the latest position regarding moving of Adjournment motions.

*1. **Shri Wadhawa Ram, M.L,A.**, to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation arising out of the fifteen days old work stoppage by nearly 100 enants of village Ranewala, Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, in protest against their treatment as agricultural labourers by the landlord and to demand that surplus land of tandlord be given to tenants for cultivation according to Law.

The Government has failed to intervene and settle the dispute. The Police on the other hand, has been intimidating and terrorising the tenants. The unrest is already rapidly spreadiug and tenants of village Alamshah have also resorted to stoppage of work and a grave situation has developed.

2. **Shri Wadhawa Ram M.L.A.**, to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the situation arising out of the forcible expulsion of nearly 300 Harijan men, women and children of village Badal, Police Station Lambi, District Ferozepore from their village by the village Jagirdar. The Harijans are being subjected to unheard of terror and harassment by the Jagirdar who is helped by the Police. The Harijan families have been forced out on open roads and are living without shelter. This has created great unrest throughout the area and a grave situation has developed.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Mr. Speaker : Under Rule 261 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly I have nominated the following Members as Members of the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1956-57.

1. Shri Mool Chand Jain,—*Chairman*.
2. Dewan Jagdish Chandra.
3. Shri Lajpat Rai.
4. Master Daulat Ram.
5. Bakhshi Partap Singh.
6. Sardar Gurbanta Singh.
7. Shri Daulat Ram Sharma.
8. Shri Sri Chand.
9. Sardar Wazir Singh.

RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker : Under Rule 254 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assemly I have nominated the following Members as Members of the Rules Committee for the year 1956-57—

1. Speaker.
2. Shri Sher Singh.
3. Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa.
4. Shri D.D. Puri.
5. Shri Ram Kishan.
6. Captain Ranjit Singh.
7. Sardar Gopal Singh.
8. Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker : Under Rule 226 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly I have nominated the following Members as Members of the Library Committee for the year 1956-57 to advise upon matters connected with the Members' Library :—

1. Principal Harbhajan Singh,—*Chairman*.
2. Principal Rala Ram.

3. Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri.

4. Rao Abhai Singh.

5. Shrimati Sita Devi.

6. Shri Chand Ram Ahlawat.

PRESENTATION OF THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Rizaq Ram : Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1951-52 and Audit Report, 1953.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Som Datt Bahri: Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Estimates Committee on the Budget Estimates for the year 1955-56.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Shri Mool Chand Jain : Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1955-56.

BILL(S)—(LEAVE TO INTRODUCE)

THE PUNJAB RESERVATION OF CULTURABLE WASTE LAND BILL, 1955

Sardar Khem Singh (Amritsar) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Reservation of Culturable Waste Land Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Reservation of Culturable Waste Land Bill.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon): Sir, I object to leave being granted to the introduction of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

> That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Reservation of Culturable Waste Land Bill.

The leave was refused.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : On a point of order, Sir, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order, order. अब आप कैसे बोल सकते हैं ? मैं तो motion put कर चुका हूं। इस stage पर आप नहीं बोल सकते हैं। (Order, order. How can the hon. Member make a speech now when the motion has already been put to the vote of the House? He cannot speak at this stage.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਹੋਣ ਪਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਆ ਸਕਣ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਅਨਾਜ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੁੱਖ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ਔਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ । ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ introduction ਦੀ leave ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ । ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਬੜੀ ਬੇਇਨਸਾਫੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ protest ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ walk out ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

(*At this stage Sardar Khem Singh walked out of the Chamber.*)

THE PUNJAB OCCUPANCY TENANTS (VESTING OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Shri Mohan Lal Datta (Anandpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Prof. Sher Singh): Sir, I object to the leave being granted for the introduction of this Bill.

श्री मोहन लाल दत्त : स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब में काफी तादाद ऐसे काश्तकारों की है जो दर हकीकत मालकान थे मगर अंग्रेज के वक्त में जब बन्दोबस्त अराज़ी हुआ तो उन को मालकान की बजाय मौरूसी बना दिया गया; वहां के जो Settlement Officers थे उन्हों ने हेरा फेरी करके मौरूसी का दर्जा उन को दे दिया। यही नहीं बल्कि उन मौरूसियों पर लगान का एक बड़ा भारी बोझ यानी ½ बटाई उन पर ठोंस दी। इस लगान को 45/55 की बटाई कहते हैं। अगर एक मौरूसी मुजारे को 100 मन गल्ला होता है तो उस में से 45 मन मालिक को देना पड़ता है। उन लोगों के साथ जो असल में मालिक थे इतना बड़ा अन्याय किया गया। इस के खिलाफ उन मुजारों और मौरूसियों ने अंग्रेज़ की हकूमत में बड़ा अंदोलन किया था और काफी इस के बारे में उन लोगों ने agitations भी की थीं। इस बारे में अंग्रेज़ी हकूमत में कई commissions बैठे और उन commissions ने reports भी पेश कीं मगर उन पर हकूमत ने कोई अमल नहीं किया। जिस की वजह से उन लोगों ने इस लगान के बारे में अदम अदायगी की मुहिम शुरु की और लगान देना बन्द कर दिया और उस की वजह से उन लोगों को सरकार ने ज़मीन से बेदखल कर दिया। वह बेचारे जो ज़मीन के मालिक थे एक मामूली मुज़ारे की हैसियत में हो गये। देश आजाद होने के बाद सरकार ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया और एक कानून पास किया जिस की रू से सब मौरूसियान को ज़मीन का मालिक बना दिया गया मगर जो लोग ज़मीन से बेदखल किये

गये थे उनको इस Act में भी कोई relief नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जब इन लोगों ने अदम अदायगी की मुहिम शुरु की थी तो हम सब congress-men और congress party वाले उन को support करते थे और कहते थे कि ठीक है यह लगान मत दो। मगर आज हम उन लोगों को कोई relief नहीं दे सके हैं। अब जब हिंदुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ है सब मौरूसी मालिकान बन गये मगर जो लोग बेदखल कर दिये गये थे उन लोगों को कोई relief नहीं मिला। न तो वह मालिक रहे और न ही मौरूसी। वह अपने जीवन की आजीविका से ही महरूम हो गये हैं।

मैं आप के द्वारा मुख्य मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा और पुरज़ोर अपील करूंगा कि इन बेचारों पर ज़रा कृपा दृष्टि रखें और उन को relief दें।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है इस सिलसिले में अगर हम यह देखें कि जो लोग पहले काश्त करते थे वह कुछ अरसे के बाद बेदखल हो गये। अगर हम गैर मौरूसी मुज़ारों को मौरूसी बनाने लगें तो बहुत सी समस्याएं खड़ी हो सकती हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। इस ढंग से एक चीज़ को लाकर अगर हम कानून बनाने लगें तो कई पेचीदगियां सामने आयेंगी। गैर मौरूसी को पहले मौरूसी बनाएं उस के बाद मालिक करार दें तो बटाई न देने के बाद एक और सिलसिला खड़ा हो जायगा और तमीज़ करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इन हालात में इस खास class को ले कर मालिक ज़मीन बना देना मुनासिब न होगा।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment), Bill.

The leave was refused.

THE PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Shri Mool Chand Jain (Sambhalka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon): Sir, I object to the leave being granted to the introduction of this Bill.

श्री मूल चंद जैन : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल जो मैंने पेश किया है दर असल इस वजह से पेश किया है कि हमारी स्टेट हिंदुस्तान की दूसरी स्टेटों के मुकाबले में बहुत progressive है। लेकिन जहां तक शहरी जायदाद के किरायेदारों का ताल्लुक है उस नज़रिये से हमारा Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act दूसरी States के कानूनों के मुकाबले में बहुत पीछे है। यह जो मैं ने Amending Bill पेश किया है यह मौजूदा बिल की कमी को पूरा करता है। वह यह है कि जैसे हम ने गरीब tenants के लिये काफी safeguards

[श्री मूल चन्द जैन]

किये हैं और उन के बेदखली के provisions withdraw करके protection दी है शहरी किरायेदारों और जो लोग poorer section से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उन को भी protection की जरूरत थी । Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act के मुकाबले में Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act में ज़्यादा protection दी गई है। जैसे मैं ने पहले कहा कि हमारी स्टेट हिंदुस्तान की दूसरी States के मुकाबले में बहुत progressive है। ऐसे हालात में इस Amending Bill का मकसद यह है कि किरायेदारों की बेदखली इस तरीके से नहीं होनी चाहिये जैसे कि अब होती है । [Voices : Withdraw the Bill] अगर सरकार की तरफ से कोई मौज़ूं बिल इस के मुतालिक पेश होने वाला है तो मैं withdraw करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : सरकार ऐसा बिल लाना चाहती है और वह इस से भी अच्छा है ।

Shri Mool Chand Jain : Sir, in view of the remarks made by the hon'ble Minister I may be permitted to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Prof. Sher Singh): Sir, I object to the leave being granted to introduce the Bill.

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ object ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ instructions ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਕਮੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੇ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਨੇ instructions ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਬਿਲ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ motion ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ objection ਨਹੀਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion be withdrawn ?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE PUNJAB TOWN IMPROVEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur): Sir, I introduce the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB VILLAGE COMMON LANDS (REGULATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Shri Mohan Lal Datta (Anandpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh): Sir, I object to the leave being granted to introduce the Bill, because we are bringing a Bill on this subject.

(*Voices*: Withdraw the Bill.)

Shri Mohan Lal Datta : Sir, I may be permitted to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker : Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE PUNJAB ANTI-CATTLE SLAUGHTER BILL, 1956

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma (Sonepat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Anti-Cattle Slaughter Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Anti-Cattle Slaughter Bill.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon): Sir, I object to the leave being granted to the introduction of the Bill because this matter is already under the consideration of Government. As a matter of fact Government is soon bringing a bill on this subject.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : आप का एतबार कौन करे ? अगर आप हलफिया ब्यान दें कि यह बिल जल्दी हाऊस में लाया जायेगा तो मैं वापस लेने को तैयार हूं । (हंसी) ।

Mr. Speaker : Is it the pleasure of the House that the Bill be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill.

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa): Sir, I object to the leave being granted to the introduction of the Bill.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਜਾਬ Municipal Act ਦੀ amendment ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ । ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਜੋ provincial Government ਦੇ ਐਕਟ ਹਨ especially 'The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act' ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ Societies registered ਹਨ ਜਾਂ charitable institutions ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ buildings ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ । ਪਰ Municipal Act ਦੇ ਹੇਠ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ House Tax ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ permisson separately ਲੈਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ Municipal authorities ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ exemption seek ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਵਕਤ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੈਂਟ੍ਰਲ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਤੇ ਸਟੇਟ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ relegious ਤੇ charitable institutions ਦੀਆਂ buildings ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਏ । The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ connected ਹੈ । Central Government ਤੇ Provincial Government ਨੇ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । Amendment ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਇਕ idea ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 2 per cent ਮਿਉਨਿਸਿਪਲ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ trust administration ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਰਕਮ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ per cent ਕਰ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ Provincial Town Planning Department, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਵਿਚ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ shortage ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਭਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਣ ਲਗਾ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was refused.

POINT OF ORDER REGARDING *RESOLUTION GIVEN NOTICE OF BY PANDIT SHRI RAM SHARMA

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : On a point of order Sir, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ *resolution agenda ਉਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਣਾ

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*In view of the disparity in the representation in services of the State between the residents of Ambala and Jullundur Divisions this Assembly recommends to the Government in the interest of solidarity of the State to fix percentages for their recruitment in order to reduce the present disproportion.

ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ Constitution ਦੇ Article 16 ਨੂੰ violate ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ ਗਿਆਤ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ Article ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ —

"There shall be equality of opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to the employment or appointment to any office in the State....."

ਇਕ ਜੈਸਾ ਹਕ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ office ਵਿਚ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਓਹਦੇ ਉਪਰ ਨੀਯਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ।

"No citizen shall on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible for, or discriminate against in respect of any employment or office under the State.,,"

ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ race ਕਰ ਕੇ, ਰੰਗ ਕਰਕੇ, caste, sex ਜਾਂ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਜਾਂ residence ਕਰ ਕੇ ਕਿਸੇ service ਵਾਸਤੇ ineligible ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ—

"Nothing under this Article shall prevent Parliament...."

Parliament law ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ । ਇਕ ਚੌਥੀ sub clause ਹੈ ਉਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਭੁਲੇਖਾ ਲਗ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਥੱਲੇ resolution ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ clear ਹੈ ; ਮੈਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ—

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

ਸਿਰਫ backward class of citizens ਦੇ ਲਈ State ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਬਰਾਦਰੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ । ਕਿਸੇ area ਦਾ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਬਰਾਦਰੀ ਦਾ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਹੈ । ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਨੇ ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਲੰਧਰ division ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਅਹੀਰ, ਝਿਉਰ, ਆਦਿ they can be according to the Article a backward class of citizens....areas ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ, ਦਾ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਚੌਥੇ Section ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ State ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਇਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ Article 16 ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ Section ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹੋਵੇ । ਹਰੀਜਨ ਬੈਕਵਰਡ class ਕਹੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ area ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ area ਨਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ region ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੋੜ ਸਕਦੇ । ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ resolution ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ in view Article ਨੂੰ infringe ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ agenda ਉਪਰੋਂ remove ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ and no permission be granted to move it.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत): स्पीकर साहिब, जो point of Order हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने उठाया है उस के मुतअल्लिक मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि असैम्बली के कायदे के मुताबिक मैं ने Resolution पेश करने का नोटिस दिया और आपने Rules of Procedure के मुताबिक उस पर गौर करने के बाद उस को admit किया। ऐसा करने में मेरी और आप की राए एक ही मालूम देती है। लेकिन हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी आज बड़े भारी constitutionalist बन गये हैं। किसी मामला में आप की judgment के बाद अगर मुख्य मंत्री जी अपने दिमाग को हरकत दें constitutional point पर तो उन की यह बात मुझे अपील नहीं करती। आं जनाब ने Article 16 को पढ़ दिया है और एक, दो तीन Sections पढ़ते २ चौथे Section तक चले गये। फरमाते हैं कि भुलेखा मुझे भी हो गया और आप को भी हो गया। इस को दूर करने के लिये उन्होंने पढ़ दिया कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। उस में लिखा है—

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State......

आपने class लफज़ का मानी ऐसा लिया है। Class का मतलब मुख्य मंत्री जी की राये में बरादरी है। वह अपनी ही कोई dictionary consult करके आए हैं। इन के विचार के मुताबिक class का मतलब नाई, अहीर, धोबी, तेली, जाट या ब्राह्मण है। यह कहते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान भर के अन्दर Constitution में class का मतलब बरादरी है और बरादरी के लिये यह गवर्नमैण्ट कानून बनाने के लिये competent है और गौर कर सकती है उन को appointment वगैरह देने के लिये। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाए कोई इलाका, area, गांव, ज़ैल या तहसील है तो वह शब्द class में नहीं आता। मैं कहता हूं कि यह interpretation बिल्कुल उल्ट है और Constitution की spirit के खिलाफ है। बल्कि अगर मायूब कोई चीज़ है तो फिरका और कास्ट है लेकिन रिजन नहीं हो सकता। मिसाल के तौर पर Education के मामले में सारी झज्जर तहसील को backward करार दिया गया है और लड़कों को वजीफे दिये जाते हैं और दूसरी रियायतें दी जाती हैं। आज तक तो यही सुनते आए हैं, किसी रिजन के लिये या इलाके के लिये यह लफज़ आता है और यह Constitution की spirit में भी है। Backward class of citizens का मतलब general sense में लिया जाता है। चौथी जमायत या पांचवीं जमायत के मानी नहीं लिये जाते। यह इस की spirit है। यहां जो backward class of citizens है कोई भी citizens कहे जा सकते हैं जिन को इस तरह से बताया जा सकता है जैसे कि मैं कहता हूं अम्बाला डिवीजन के citizens employment और recruitment आफ services के अन्दर most backward हैं। जो कुछ गवर्नमैण्ट को इस fourth sub-clause की रू से अख्तियार है......

Any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented,

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं गवर्नमैण्ट की information के लिये आज तैयार हो कर आया हूं कि facts and figures से साबत करूं। यह इलफ़ाज़ तो बहुत कम हैं कि "inadequately represented"। मैं कहता हूं not wholly represented or fully represented, हजार में एक दो की बात तो दूसरी है। चूंकि गवर्नमैण्ट ने यह फैसला करना होता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे यह सब explain कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को clarify कराना चाहता हूं। एक खास रिजन है उसे सारे रिजन को रिजन के तौर पर backward कहा जाता है। आप मेरी यह तसल्ली करवा दें कि आया उस में जो तमाम लोग बसते हैं उन में जितनी कलासिज़ होती हैं क्या उन तमाम को मिला कर एक class कहा जा सकता है जहां तक उस रिजन की backwardness का ताल्लुक है ?

(The hon. Member is trying to explain things to me. But I want him to clarify whether a particular region can be called ' backward as a whole' without reference to its people. I would like to be satisfied as to whether all the classes of people inhabiting that region can be described as one class so far as backwardness of that region is concerned.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था और फिर दुहराता हूं कि इस में class of citizens, का ऐसा कोई मायना नहीं जिस से यह कहा जाए कि इस का ताल्लुक किसी बरादरी से है, किसी फिरके से है या किसी गांव से है या किसी region से नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि 'class of citizens' के मायने सब चीजें हो सकती हैं। यहां 'class' के मायने सिर्फ "caste" ही नहीं।

अगली बात यह है कि चूंकि गवर्नमेंट को इस सब-क्लाज 4 ने अख्तियार दिया है कि अगर वह चाहे कि कोई class of citizens backward है.......

Mr. Speaker : Can any region be a backward class ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं समझता हूं कि एक country भी, एक State भी, एक region भी, एक district भी, और इस से छोटा हिस्सा भी 'class of citizens' की definition में शामिल हो सकता है वरना इन्हें इस को define करने के लिये दस तरह के लफ़ज इस्तेमाल करने पड़ते।

Chief Minister : I would welcome it.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : लेकिन जो मतलब इस 'class of citizens' के इलफाज का मुख्य मंत्री जी ने निकाला है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। 'Class of citizens' का मतलब यह है कि चाहे वह कोई region हो, चाहे caste हो, चाहे community, यह एक

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

बिल्कुल wider sense में है और मेरे resolution की, जो आपने मंजूर किया और admit किया, sense भी यही है कि चूंकि Constitution में गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा करने का अख्तियार दिया गया है, इस लिये मैं यह साबत करूं कि अम्बाला डिवीजन की जो class of citizens पंजाब में रहती है वह employment के अन्दर, recruitment के अन्दर most backward है। अगर मेरे arguments और मेरी बातें सुनने के बाद आप यह समझें कि मेरा stand ठीक है, तो सही बात है। वरना इन की जो interpretation है उस का मतलब तो यह होगा कि मैं अपने इस resolution को move करने के लिये एक बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी सी लिस्ट पेश करूं—कोई 30,40 या 50 बरादरियों की जिन में जाट भी हों, ब्राह्मण भी हों, नाई, धोबी और बनिए वगैरह हों। या उन के कहने के मुताबिक उस का मतलब यह है कि हिंदुस्तान का जो ऐसा आला किस्म का आईन है उस के अन्दर सिवाए एक बरादरी के और किसी की services में backwardness की बात नहीं कर सकते। मैं समझता हूं कि मुख्य मंत्री जी की यह interpretation बिल्कुल गलत है, Constitution की spirit के खिलाफ है और असल में यह खुद ही इस resolution को यहां नहीं लाने देना चाहते क्योंकि इस में इन्हें political मुश्किल आ गई है कि उन की party के जितने भी आदमी अम्बाला डिवीजन के हैं वह इस के हक में हैं और दूसरे इस के खिलाफ। इस लिये मैं यह जानता हूं कि वह अपने घर का झगड़ा निपटाने के लिये यह गलत interpretation दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह आप legal interpretation कर रहे हैं ? (Is he giving the legal interpretation of the matter ?)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जनाब स्पीकर साहिब, अगर यह बात न होती तो इन जैसे समझदार आदमी ऐसी गलत बात न करते।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ ਲਿਆਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਪਰ ਮੇਰੇ Legal Remembrancer ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਡਤ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ political ਇਖਤਲਾਫ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਗਲਤ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ Constitution ਨੂੰ violate ਨਾ ਕਰੇ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ, ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਪਰ Constitution ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ regional basis ਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਸਕਦੇ।

श्री मूल चन्द जैन : स्पीकर साहिब, दूसरे मैम्बरों को भी मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह अपने ख्यालात का इजहार कर सकें।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : House में कुछ मैम्बरों को और इजाजत दे दें तो आप को अपनी ruling form करने में आसानी होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : No question of any further debate now. अब सवाल यह है कि आया यह resolution move हो सकता है या नहीं । यह तो इस हाऊस का बुनियादी अख्तियार है कि वह इस को move होने से पहले इस पर एतराज़ कर सकता है । चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जो एतराज़ उठाया है वह यह है कि एक region को class नहीं कह सकते । और आपने (पं. श्री राम शर्मा ने) जो interpretation दी है वह यह है कि जो class का लफज़ है वह all inclusive है । तो यह दोनों interpretations अब हाऊस के सामने हैं। पेश्तर इस के कि इस सवाल पर final तौर पर में कोई फैसला दूं मैं Advocate General को भी consult करना चाहता हूं और चूंकि वह आज देहली में हैं इस लिये मैं अपनी ruling reserve करता हूं । (No question of any further debate now. The question before the House is whether this Resolution can be moved or not. This is the inherent right of the House that it can object to the moving of a motion. The objection raised by the Chief Minister is that a region cannot be treated as a 'class' whereas the interpretation put by the hon. Member Pandit Shri Ram Sharma is that the word "class' is all inclusive. Both the interpretations are before the House. But before I give my final ruling I would like to consult the Advocate General in this matter. Since he is away to Delhi, I reserve my ruling.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : लोक सभा के स्पीकर से भी पूछ लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि region और class में काफी फर्क है । खैर, आपने जो interpretation दी है वह भी और जो Chief Minister साहिब ने दी है वह भी मैं उन के सामने रख दूंगा । मैंने L.R. को भी consult किया है । इस के अलावा Advocate General के साथ बात करके फैसला करूंगा । अगर उन्होंने कोई एतराज न किया तो अगले non-offical day पर आप के resolution का नम्बर list में पहला रखा जायगा । अगर उन्होंने भी एतराज किया तो नहीं आयगा और उस हालत में आप को in writing जवाब दिया जायगा । (My own view is that there is a lot of difference between the terms 'region' and 'Class'. Anyhow, I will place the interpretations given by the Chief Minister as well as the hon. Member before the Advocate General. I have also consulted the Legal Remembrancer. But I will give the final decision on this issue after consulting the Advocate General. If he has no objection, then the Resolution of the hon. Member will be placed at number one on the order paper for the next non-official day. But in case there is any objection, then of course, this will not be done and the hon. Member will be informed about the matter in writing.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : उन के नोटिस में यह भी ले आइये कि Centre ने पूरे हिमाचल को backward करार दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो point आप लाना चाहते हैं वह लिख कर भेजें । (Please send your points in writing.)

RESOLUTION REGARDING DECLARING MEWAT AREA IN THE GURGAON DISTRICT AS COW-BREEDING AREA ETC.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar (Nuh) : Sir, I beg to move—

This Assembly recommends to the Government that with a view to improving the breed of cows the Mewat Area in Gurgaon District be declared as a cow breeding area and that it should provide monetary aid, establish Dairy Farms and Go-sadans in that area and award prizes to those who breed best cows.

स्पीकर साहिब, यह एक सीधी सादी सी बात है । यह असैम्बली गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश करती है कि गाय की नसल को तरक्की देने के लिये......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मैम्बर साहिबान को बताना चाहता हूं कि मौलवी सहिब को चोटें लगी हुई हैं। इस लिये वह बैठकर ही तकरीर कर रहे हैं। आप यह न समझें कि वह सिर्फ बातें कर रहे हैं । वह अपने रैज़ोल्यूशन को मूव कर रहे हैं। (I would like to inform the hon. Members that Maulvi Sahib has sustained some injuries. Therefore, he is delivering his speech while sitting. They may not think that he is just talking. He is in fact moving his resolution.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : तो मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि मेरे इलाके गुड़गांव के मेवात एरिया को गाय पालने का इलाका करार दे दिया जाए और दूध की डेरी फार्मज़ और गोसदन कायम किये जायें और उस इलाका को गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा माली इमदाद दे और जो लोग गाय की अच्छी नसल पैदा करें उन को इनाम दिये जायें । स्पीकर साहिब, यह तजवीज़ ऐसी है कि मेरा यकीन है कि इस में हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब और उन की पार्टी के दूसरे मैम्बरान को कोई एतराज न होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त की गवर्नमेंट को और इस से पहली गवर्नमैण्ट को भी एक शिकायत की जाती रही है और यह चर्चा किया जाता है कि पंजाब में गो हत्या की जाती है । मैं अर्ज करूं, स्पीकर साहिब, कि एक तो पंजाब के अन्दर मुसलमान हैं नहीं और अगर मेवात के रकबा में कुछ थोड़े बहुत रह भी गये हैं, कोई डेढ़ लाख, तो आये दिन उन के खिलाफ यह प्रापेगेंडा किया जाता है कि वह गो हत्या करते हैं । मैं ने यह समझा कि बजाए इस बात के कि हर रोज गवर्नमेंट इस बात की, इस इत्तलाह की तरदीद करे कि यह गलत है, हमेशा के लिये यह सिलसिला बिल्कुल बन्द ही कर दिया जावे ताकि इस को कानूनी शक्ल दी जाये । मैं, स्पीकर साहिब, आप की इत्तलाह के लिये यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जो भी वहां उन इलाकों में रहने वाले हैं उन्होंने पंचायतें करके, बड़ी बड़ी कान्फ्रेंसें करके यह एलान किया हुआ है कि न तो हम गो कशी करेंगे और न ही करने देंगे । लेकिन अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं कि जिन को गलत बात कहने पर मज़ा आता है, जिन को मुसलमानों के खिलाफ प्रापेगंडा करने में लुत्फ आता है । तो इस लिये मैं आप की मदद से, इस हाऊस की मदद से गवर्नमेंट से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हम ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार करें कि जिस से न रहे बांस और न बजे बांसुरी । और उन को इस देश में, इस आजाद देश में, जहां हिंदु, सिख, हरिजन और ईसाई रहते हैं, यह एहसास हो कि हमें भी इस में रहने का हक है और उन को सहूलियात दी जावें ताकि वह गो पालने में नसल को इस कदर बढ़ाएं कि किसी को यह कहने की जुरंत न हो कि आए साल वहां के मुसलमान गो हत्या करते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं तो नहीं मानता कि पुरानी शराब नई बोतलों में, लेकिन किस्सा यह है कि डालडा बड़ी तरक्की कर रहा है। सेल्ज़ टैक्स को दुगना करने का सवाल आया तो डालडा मेरे दोस्तों की आंखों में से निकल गया। (*Interruptions*) बहर हाल, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि बच्चों को मक्खन मिले, बढ़िया दूध मिले और सरकार इस वक्त जब कि हमारा देश आजाद हो गया है और जब कि महात्मा गांधी जी की तसवीर आप को सामने दिखाई देती है, तो आप को ख्याल आना चाहिये कि उन का मजाक न उड़ाया जाए।

मैं ने एक दिन सवाल किया। बड़े ही नेक मिनिस्टर जिन के लिये मेरे दिल में बहुत इज्जत है यह कहने लगे कि मैं ने इकरार किया है। इकरार क्या किया है? यह कि गाय पालो। क्या यह भी कोई बात है? जब अंग्रेज ने घोड़ी की नसल को तरक्की देनी चाही तो सरगोधा, मिंटगुमरी, शाहपुर के इलाकों को इस मकसद के लिये माली इमदाद दी, बड़े बड़े मुरब्बे दिये। मैं कहता हूं कि आप मुरब्बे और इनाम तो जाने दीजिये, मेवात के इलाके को माली इमदाद तो दें जिस से कि वह इस नसल को तरक्की दे सकें। यह उन की जिन्दगी का सवाल है, उन की इज्जत का सवाल है। मेवात के मुतअल्लिक यह गलत फहमी हुई है कि वह गो हत्या करते हैं। वह बेचारे इस के लिये बहुत परेशान हैं।

तो, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी सरकार से दरखास्त करता हूं कि वह गाय की तरक्की के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जो नया नौ-नुक्ता programme बनाया था उस में भी उन्होंने जो वायदा किया है कि यहां गो हत्या बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी जायेगी तो इस के लिये वह कोई बिल लायें। मैं तो कहता हूं कि बिल लाने का मौका ही न दिया जाए और गाए की तरक्की के लिये वैसे ही कदम उठाये जाएं और सरकार गाय की तरक्की के लिये उन लोगों को मदद दे जो जिला गुड़गांव के पहाड़ी इलाके में रहते हैं। उन्हें वहां गायें चराने की इजाजत दी जाए, जिस की आजादी मिलने के बाद वहां रोक लगा दी गई हुई है। वहां अब कोई गाय नहीं चरा सकता। उन्हें गायें चराने की इजाजत ज़रूर मिलनी चाहिये। सरकार इस मतलब के लिये वहां गौ-शालाएं खोले, गो सदन कायम करे। लेकिन, स्पीकर साहिब, बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि यहां किसी को गाय पालने की फिकर नहीं है। न ही बजट में इस काम के लिये कोई provision की गई है और न ही अगली पांच-साला योजना में इस की कोई चर्चा की गई है सिवाये इस के कि कहीं कहीं इस का थोड़ा सा ज़िक्र किया गया है। जो गाएं लूली, लंगड़ी या बूढ़ी हो जाती हैं उन के लिये कोई गोसदन खोलने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। आप देखेंगे मेरे जो गौ के बड़े पुजारी हैं गाय का दूध पीते रहते हैं लेकिन जब वह बूढ़ी हो जाती है और दूध नहीं देती तो उस को छोड़ देते हैं। उस को धक्का देकर घर से बाहर निकाल देते हैं। वैसे उसे अपनी माता कहते हैं। उस वक्त कोई नहीं समझता कि यह हमारी माता है। (एक आवाज़—क्या वह आप की माता भी है?) हां, मेरी भी माता है। मैं भी उसे गौ माता कहता हूं। जिस का दूध हम पीते हैं उस मां की हिफाज़त करना हमारा फर्ज़ है। क्या कोई बूढ़ी मां को घर से बाहर निकाल देता है? स्पीकर साहिब,

[मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार]

हमारी सरकार की तरफ से गोसदन के लिये कोई provision नहीं की गई । मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गोसदन खोले जायें । वहां के मुसलमानों, जिन को अपने हाथों से उजाड़ा गया था, की rehabilitation के लिये एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया । उन को कोई मदद नहीं दी गई । इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि मेहरबानी कर के आप मेवात के इलाके को गोपाल करार देकर उन की मदद करें । .

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government that with a view to improving the breed of cows the Mewat Area in Gurgaon District be declared as a cow breeding area and that it should provide monetary aid, establish Dairy Farms and Go-sadans in that area and award prizes to those who breed best cows.

श्री केदार नाथ सहगल (बल्लभगढ़): प्रधान जी, मेरे दोस्त मौलाना अब्दुल गनी साहिब ने जो resolution पेश किया है मैं समझता हूं कि इस को उन्होंने पेश कर के मुल्क की बड़ी खिदमत की है । और अब मैं इस resolution की ताईद में कुछ अर्ज़ करूंगा । कभी तमाम दुनिया यह कहती थी कि हिंदुस्तान में घी और दूध की नदियां चलती हैं लेकिन आज यह हालत है कि वाकिया ही कोई खालस घी बेचता हो तो उस पर एतबार नहीं किया जाता । इस लिये कि अब तमाम हिंदुस्तान भर में मसनूई घी तैयार किया जाता है और अगर इस तरह हालत रही तो दस साल बाद जो यहां औलाद पैदा होगी वह डालडा औलाद कहलाएगी । यहां आजकल जो मसनूई घी हिंदुस्तान में मिलता है वह निहायत ही मुज़रेसेहत है चाहे डाक्टर लोग कितना ही क्यों न कहें कि यह नुक्सान पहुंचाने वाली चीज़ नहीं है । मैं ने देखा है कि पंजाबियों के लिये ख़ास तौर पर मसनूई घी बड़ा मुज़रेसेहत है और इस किस्म का घी पंजाब में पंजाब के लोगों को बिल्कुल सेहत नहीं दे सकता । इस लिये, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की मारफत इस सदन के मैम्बरों और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में भी अर्ज़ करूंगा कि सब से पहला काम उन्हें यह करना चाहिये कि डालडा घी में रंग शामिल किया जाए ताकि इस की मिलावट लोगों को मालूम हो सके । अगर मसनूई घी को रंग करने का इन्तजाम किया जाये तो यह बड़ा भारी काम होगा । इस के लिये हमारी गवर्नमेंट को Central गवर्नमेंट के पास सिफारिश करनी चाहिए । एक अरसा तक यानी 5 या 7 साल के लिये तो इस में इस तरह रंग डाला जाए फिर यह कतई तौर पर बन्द कर दिया जाए और लोगों के लिये अच्छे दूध और घी की सपलाई के लिये कोई न कोई इलाका इस State में गौ-पाल करार दिया जाये । इस काम के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि जिला गुड़गांव की जो पहाड़ी range है बड़ी अच्छी है इस लिये वहां के लोगों को वहां गाय चराने की इजाज़त दे दी जाए । वह लोग गाय पालने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि अच्छे दूध और घी के लिये गाय का पालना निहायत ही ज़रूरी है और गवर्नमेंट को इस काम में हिस्सा लेना चाहिये । इस को चाहिये कि जो अच्छी नसल की गाएं पालें उन्हें encourage करने के लिये इनाम दे । अच्छी नसल की गौओं की exhibitions लगाए और उन लोगों की मदद करे । मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारी मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट इस काम में हिस्सा लेगी ताकि फिर पंजाब में दूध और घी की नहरें चलती नज़र आयें । इन इलफ़ाज़ के साथ में अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करता हूं ।

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, गाय की protection का सवाल तीन पहलुओं से बड़ा ज़रूरी समझा गया है। एक तो social नुक्ता निगाह से, जो कुछ अरसा से उतना मजबूत नहीं रहा जितना कि यह चाहिये था। यह सब से पहली चीज़ है। दूसरी चीज़ medical side है। यह जिन्दगी के लिये कितनी जरूरी चीज है, और तीसरा है economy point से। इन तीनों नुक्तों को कैसे आगे रख सकते हैं इस के बारे में मैं मुख्तसर इलफाज़ में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। गाय protection सब से पहले इस लिये जरूरी है क्योंकि गाये के दूध में वह तमाम qualities हैं जो कि माता के breast milk में होती हैं। इसी लिये तो गाय को माता कहा जाता है और सब से अच्छा दूध काली गाय का समझा गया है। स्पीकर साहिब, मैंने इस subject पर बड़ा study किया हुआ है क्योंकि एक बार गो conference में अमृतसर में, जिस के प्रधान डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद थे मुझे इस सिलसिले में बोलना पड़ा था। इस लिये मैं उस को यहां हाऊस में दौहराता हूं। जब से गाय protection हिन्दुस्तान में कम हुई है तब से यहां बीमारियां ज्यादा हो गई हैं। हिंदुस्तान में वह brain नहीं रहा जो brain यहां पहले पंडितों का होता था और इसी लिये काली गाय पंडितों को दी जाती थी ताकि उन के brain की development पूरी हो क्योंकि वह हमें शिक्षा देते थे। Brain development के लिये गाय के दूध में बहुत ज्यादा properties हैं। यह दूध brain cells को develop करता है। इसी लिये इस को माता कहा जाता था। दूसरा economy point of view से भी यह बड़ी फायदेमंद बात है। हिंदुस्तान की इकतसादी हालत जरायत पर निर्भर थी। जरायत से ही हिन्दुस्तान की agricultural economy या rural economy का एक हिस्सा गाय की मदद से पूरा होता था। फिर गऊ के बछड़े के मुताल्लिक कहा गया है कि 'धन गऊ दा जाया जिस ने सारा जगत बसाया', इस लिये कहा गया है कि हिंदुस्तान की economy को promote करने में गऊ का काफी हिस्सा है।

तीसरी चीज़ यह है। हमारे एक मुसलमान साथी, hon. Member ने यह सवाल उठाया है। मैं खुद उन के और सहगल साहिब के साथ मेवात में गया हूं। वह लोग दिल से गऊ की इज्ज़त करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि बदकिस्मती से हम गऊ को slaughter करने वाले मशहूर हो गये हैं। वजह दरअसल इक्तसादी है, उन के गुज़ारे का ज़रिया कोई नहीं। वह 90 per cent हिंदुओं से converted हैं। गाय की इज्जत तो उन के खून में है। इस लिये इस तरफ ज़रूर तवज्जुह दें। उन्होंने तो slaughter भी बन्द कर दिया है। इस तरह fraternal relations कायम हो जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आप की बातें सुनने के लिये मैं और Minister साहिब ही रह जायेंगे। (It so appears as if only I and the hon. Minister will be left here to listen to the hon. Member.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : उन लोगों की हौसला अफ़जाई की जाए, इनामो इकराम दिये जायें और भत्ता मुकर्रर किया जाये जिस तरह कि पहले घोड़े पालों को मिलता था। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हिंदू-मुसलिम relations अच्छे हो जायेंगे और हमारे मुल्क की सेहत अच्छी होगी।

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो resolution मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार साहिब ने पेश किया है यह उस इलाके के मुताल्लिक है जिस को मेवात कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब जा रहे हैं, क्या बात है ? (Why are all the hon. Members leaving ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : Treasury Benches वाले दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। यह तो वैसे ही पेश किया है। तो यह जो मेवात का इलाका है यह हरियाने का ही भाग है। हरियाने के साफ माने हैं भगवान का वन। यह एक लम्बा चौड़ा इलाका है, 2 करोड़ आबादी है और 250 मील लम्बा और 200 मील चौड़ा इलाका है। हरियाने के लोगों का सब से बड़ा काम.......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सभी चले जाएं तो भी मैं अकेला ही आप की बातें सुनूंगा। (हंसी) (Even if all the Members leave I alone will listen to the Member (*Laughter*).

श्री बाबू दयाल : मेहरबानी। यह जो हरियाने का इलाका है.....

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤਰੀ : On a point of Order, Sir. ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਵੀ non-official day ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬੜਾ ਸ਼ੋਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਦਿਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਈ importance ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਤੇ ਅੱਜ ਪਤਾ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਕੁ importance ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवा लाख तो बैठा है। (हंसी) (At least there is one hon. Member from the Opposition) (*Laughter.*)

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਜੇਕਰ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਿਨ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਮਗਰ ਜੋ ਰੋਜ਼ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ non-official day ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅੱਜ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ importance ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। There is no quorum, Sir.

श्री बाबू दयाल : हमें तो कहा जाता है मगर Treasury Benches से बोलने वाला कोई नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, quorum नहीं है । (The hon. Member may please resume his seat. There is no quorum in the House.)

(Bells were rung and some hon. Members entered the Chamber. At this the hon. Speaker permitted Shri Babu Dayal to proceed with his speech as the House was in quorum.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह जो हरियाने का इलाका है जहां के लोगों का बड़ा पेशा मवैशी पालना था। ज़मीन काबिले काश्त थोड़ी थी, चरागाहें अधिक और खेती बाड़ी कम होती थी, ज्यादा काम मवैशी पालना ही रहा है। यहां के पशुओं की breed सारे हिंदुस्तान में मशहूर है। लोगों का यही पेशा रहा है। चुनांचि इस की बड़ी भारी ऐतिहासिक background है। 1857 में आजादी की पहली जंग में इस इलाके के लोगों ने बढ़ चढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया तो अंगरेजों ने उन को बरबाद करने के लिये इस इलाके की बड़ी २ चरागाहें तबाह कर दों, वहां की जो agricultural industry, जैसे cattle-breeding, farming, दूध बेचना, पशुओं की नसल कशी, यह सब तबाहो बरबाद कर दीं। 1887 में जो Land Revenue Act बनाया गया उस में बड़ी २ चरागाहों को खत्म कर दिया गया और ज़मीनों को cultivable करार दे दिया गया। इस से गऊ पालन के पेशे पर भारी चोट लगी और आहिस्ता २ यह खत्म होता गया। मेवात का इलाका हरियाने के दक्षिण-पूर्व में वाकया है। अगर्चे वहां मुसलमान रहते हैं मगर वह सिर्फ नाम के मुसलमान हैं। पहले वह किसी वजह से दबाव वगैरह से हिंदुओं से convert होकर मुसलमान हो गये मगर उन के सारे रिवाज हिंदुओं के से थे। वह गउओं की इज्जत और कदर करते हैं। उन के रस्मोरिवाज भी हिंदुओं से मिलते जुलते थे, विवाह में पंडित फेरे कराते थे। वह दूसरे मुसलिम फिरकों की तरह नहीं थे। उन में territorial integrity इतनी थी कि पिछले दिनों जब बड़ी भारी लड़ाई हुई तो मेवों ने अपने इलाके के हिंदुओं का साथ दिया और हिंदुओं ने अपने इलाके के मुसलमानों का साथ दिया जो मेवात के थे...

Minister for Public Works and Education : There is no quorum, Sir. *(Bells were rung again.)*

(After ringing of the bells the House was in quorum and Shri Babu Dayal again rose to continue his speech).

4.0 p.m

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि मेवात के इलाके में अगर गऊपालन आवश्यक कर दिया जाये तो मेरे ख्याल में मुल्क की भारी सेवा होगी और लोगों को भारी मदद मिलेगी। जिस हिंदुस्तान में सुना जाता है कि दूध और घी की नदियां बहती थीं आज वहां क्या देखते हैं कि सारे देश में कहीं भी pure ghee और मक्खन नहीं मिल रहा और इस के मिलने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया।

Minister for Public Works and Education : There is no quorum again.

Mr. Speaker: I call upon the hon. Member to resume his seat, as there is no quorum.

(*Lobby bells rang but there was no quorum.*)

Mr. Speaker : This is the third time that there is no quorum in the House. I had to interrupt the hon. Member thrice for want of quorum in the House. I am sorry I am not able to give any more chance. I am left with no choice but to adjourn the House.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2 *p. m., on Monday, the* 2*nd April,* 1956.

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Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Debates

2nd April, 1956

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OFFICIAL REPORT

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ERRATA

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Monday, 2nd April, 1956

The Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital at* 2 *p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker* (*Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon*) *in the Chair.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INQUIRY AGAINST FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE, PALWAL, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6437. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry into the complaints against a First Class Magistrate at Palwal, District Gurgaon is being held at present ; if so, the nature of the complaints being enquired into ;

(b) the period for which the office· referred to in part (a) above has remained posted in Gurgaon District ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes. The complaint has been made by the hon. Member himself. He must, therefore, be aware of its nature. In short, it is against alleged partisan spirit, misconduct etc.

(b) From 22nd August, 1952 to 1st January, 1956.

REFUND OF FINES TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS IN THE STATE

***6567. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the refunding of fines by the Government in political cases has now been discontinued ; if so, since when and why ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes. From 31st December, 1954. Government had originally fixed the 31st December, 1952 as the last date for the receipt of such applications. This date was further extended to the 31st December, 1953. In spite of wide publicity having been given to this target date, Government found that there were still a large number of political sufferers who had failed to apply in time for the refund of fines imposed on them during the British regime. Further opportunity was, therefore, given to the political sufferers and the last date for the receipt of such applications was extended to the 31st December, 1954, and it was made clear in the Press Communique that no application whatsoever would be entertained after this date, i.e., after the 31st December, 1954, as the last date for the receipt of such applications had already been extended twice by Government.

श्री देव राज सेठी : जो दरखास्तें वक्त मुकर्रर से पहले दी गई हैं उन के बारे में तो यह जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा कि उन पर गौर नहीं हो सकता और अगर दिया जायेगा तो क्यों दिया जायेगा ?

मंत्री : नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि जिन के मामले ज़ेरे ग़ौर थे और जिन को गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा था कि तुम्हारी दरखास्त पर गौर हो रहा है बाद में उन को लिख दिया गया कि चूंकि तारीख गुज़र चुकी है तुम्हारी दरखास्त पर ग़ौर नहीं हो सकता ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਤਾਂ ਗੌਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह अमर वाक्या नहीं है कि जिन के मामले ज़ेरे ग़ौर थे उन को भी यह जवाब दिया गया है कि चूंकि मियाद खत्म हो चुकी है तुम ने वक्त के अन्दर apply नहीं किया इस लिये आप की दरखास्त पर ग़ौर नहीं हो सकता ?

सिंचाईं तथा माल मंत्री : क्या आप का मतलब यह है कि जिन्हों ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1954 से पहले दरखास्तें दी थीं ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : हां । क्या उन को ऐसा जवाब नहीं दिया गया ?

मंत्री : नहीं दिया गया ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि 28-8-51 को 6866-WG-51/3468 के नम्बर से चीफ सेक्रेटरी से सरूप सिंह s/o नेकी जाट को यह चिट्ठी गई—

> "That the matter is under the consideration of this Government in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak and that you will be informed when a decision is reached"

फिर बाद में यह जबाव दिया गया 2605-WG-55/41360 नम्बर से 22-7-55 को कि—

> "It was not received in time. The last date fixed for the entertainment of such application was 31-12-54"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस मसले को गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में ला सकते हैं । (The hon. Member can bring this matter to the notice of the Government.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह fact नहीं है कि एक ही आदमी को पहले तो यह जवाब दिया कि तुम्हारी दरखास्त पर ग़ौर हो रहा है और बाद में उसी को जवाब दे दिया कि चूंकि तुम्हारी अर्ज़ी वक्त मुकररा से पहले नहीं आई इस लिये गौर नहीं हो सकता ?

मंत्री : हो सकता है कि जो दरखास्तें 1951 में या 1952 में आई हुई हों और बहुत पुरानी हों उन में से कुछ अर्ज़ियां ऐसी रह गई हों जिन पर ग़ौर न हुआ हो । उन को अब देख लिया जायेगा और मुनासिब कारवाई की जाएगी ।

ARRESTS IN DISTRICT AMBALA

*6550. **Shri Wadhawa Ram** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of members of the Kisan Sabha arrested in district Ambala during the year 1955 along with the charges against them in each case ?

Shri Sher Singh : In all 34 Kisan Sabha workers were arrested in Ambala District, during the year 1955.

Three of them were arrested u/s 188/224 IPC for violation of the order imposed by the District Magistrate, Ambala, u/s 144 Cr. P. C., on 27-3-1955 for a period of two months prohibiting the taking out of any procession or the holding of demonstration or shouting of slogans in any public place within the limits of the Ambala District. Thirty-one were arrested u/s 9 of the Security of State Act for delivering objectionable speeches and raising slogans which amounted to contempt of court and tended to undermine public order.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ : On a point of Order, Sir. ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਵਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਲੇਕਿਨ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਵੈਸੇ ਹੀ ਚਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਬੜੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आप वैसे ही कह सकते थे, इस में point of Order उठाने की क्या ज़रूरत थी ? (The hon. Member could bring this matter to my notice in an ordinary way. What was the necessity of raising a point of Order on it ?)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं जनाब की इस बात में ruling चाहता हूं कि पहले स्पीकर साहिब ने यह ruling दी थी कि जो जवाब अंग्रेज़ी में दिये जाएं उनका तर्जुमा हिन्दी और पंजाबी में किया जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह ruling वापस ले ली गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं कि पहले स्पीकर साहिब ने ऐसी कोई ruling दी होगी। मैं भी कहता हूं कि Ministers हिन्दी और पंजाबी में जवाब दे दिया करें। मैं ने उस दिन भी पोज़ीशन वाज़ेह की थी कि अभी Secretariat level पर अंग्रेज़ी ही चल रही है। इस लिये मैं इन को force नहीं कर सकता कि जवाब हिन्दी और पंजाबी में दें। मेरे पास भी staff कम है लेकिन जिस दिन गवर्नमेंट पालिसी में तबदीली करेगी उस दिन से लाज़मी तौर पर यह बात लागू कर दी जाएगी।

(I do not know whether my predecessor had given any ruling in this connection. I also say that the Ministers ought to give replies in Hindi and Punjabi. I had clarified the position the other day that as at present

[Mr. Speaker]

English is being used at the Secretariat level I cannot force the Ministers to give replies in Hindi and Punjabi. I have not got enough staff in my Secretariat. But as soon as there is a change in the policy of the Government the medium of giving replies will be changed.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, इस में आपके दफतर का सम्बन्ध ज्यादा नहीं है केवल बात यह है कि मन्त्री साहिबान हिन्दी और पंजाबी में तर्जुमा करते कुछ दिक्कत महसूस करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको चाहिये कि जो मैम्बर साहिबान अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते उनकी सहूलत के लिये हिन्दी और पंजाबी में तर्जुमा कर दिया करें । (The hon. Ministers ought to translate the replies in Hindi and Punjabi for the convenience of those hon. Members who do not understand English.)

श्री तेग राम : जो जवाब मैम्बर साहिबान को लिख कर भेजे जाते हैं वह भी हिन्दी और पंजाबी में भेजे जाने चाहियें ।

ARRESTS IN VILLAGE BEHAK KHAS, TEHSIL FAZILKA, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE

***6551. Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of persons arrested under section 107/151, Criminal Procedure Code, in village Behak Khas, police station Fazilka Sadar, district Ferozepore, along with the reasons for their arrest in each case and the number of those amongst them convicted by the courts ?

Shri Sher Singh : A statement is laid on the Table.

No period was specified in the question. The information contained in the statement, however, pertains to the period from 1st January, 1955 up to date.

Statement showing the names, dates and reasons for arrest of the persons under sections 107/151, Cr.P.C. from village Behak khas, from 1st January, 1955 up to date

Serial No.	Names of persons arrested	Date of arrest	Reasons for arrest	Orders passed by the court
1	(1) Kala Singh, son of Gehna Singh (2) Gajjan Singh, son of Gehna Singh (3) Maghar Singh, son of Mangh Singh (4) Labh Singh, son of Jaimal Singh (5) Wazir Singh, son of Gehna Singh, Rai Sikh	29th January, 1955	One Dilwar Singh of Hasta Kalan was allotted about 40 acres of land which he leased out to Kala Singh and others; the latter neither gave any 'Batai' nor relinquished possession, and this led to disputes between the two parties. Dilawar Singh transferred his rights in land for one year to Sohan Lal, who insisted on getting 'Batai' from the tenants. The latter held out. Conciliation could not be effected between the parties in spite of the efforts made by the Police and breach of peace was apprehended. Arrests were, therefore, made under sections 107/151, Cr.P.C., and the cases were sent up.	Discharged.
2	(6) Sardar Singh, son of Fauja Singh (7) Mota Singh, son of Mohan Singh (8) Fauja Singh, son of Mohan Singh Rai Sikh (9) Chet Singh, son of Ganda Singh, Rai Sikh	1st February, 1955	Breach of peace was apprehended as a result of the existence of strained relations due to the refusal by Sardara Singh and his relatives to send Mst. Piaro to her husband, Chandan Singh.	Discharged.
3	(10) Sajjan Singh, son of Gehna Singh (11) Guranditta, son of Nadir Singh (12) Ram Singh, son of Nadar Singh (13) Kartar Singh, son of Ram Singh (14) Inder Singh, son of Nadir Singh (15) Mangh Singh, son of Jaimal Singh (16) Wazir Singh, son of Gehna Singh, Rai Sikh	22nd March, 1955	Breach of peace was threatened as a petty disp ute amongst the womenfolk over the baking of 'Chapatis' on a 'Tandur' developed into a fight amongst the males, and the relations became strained.	Discharged.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Serial No.	Name of persons arrested	Date of arrest	Reasons for arrest	Order passed by court
4	(17) Tehal Singh, son of Bela Singh (18) Bhagwan Singh, son of Bela Singh (19) Gulab Singh, son of Saudagar Singh, Rai Sikh	20th June, 1955 ..	Tehal Singh and Bhagwan Singh threatened one Gulab Singh with dire consequences for having appeared as P.W. against Shanker Singh in a case under section 110, CR.P.C. An altercation took place between the two parties in which abuses were freely exchanged and breach of peace was apprehended.	Bound down.
5	(20) Gurdit Singh, son of Jaimal Singh (21) Sunder Singh, son of Pathana Singh (22) Inder Singh, son of Bakhtawar Singh (23) Hakam Singh, son of Jaimal Singh (24) Kaku Singh, son of Arjan Singh (25) Hakam Singh, son of Sher Singh (26) Falik Singh, son of Mehtab Singh (27) Sunder Singh, son of Bogha Singh (28) Inder Singh, son of Bogha Singh (29) Hardit Singh, son of Goman Singh (30) Sher Singh, son of Tara Singh (31) Dallu Singh, son of Gurdit Singh (32) Bahal Singh, son of Mehtab Singh (33) Arjan Singh, son of Bela Singh (34) Kishen Singh, son of Boota Singh (35) Mehtab Singh, son of Kala Singh (36) Kundan Lal, son of Nanak Chand (37) Kartar Singh, son of Goman Singh (38) Harnam Singh, son of Shanker Singh	13th August, 1955	Damage caused to the crops by trespassing of cattle and subsequent impounding of the cattle led to strained relations amongst the villagers. Efforts to bring about conciliation amongst them failed and breach of peace was apprehended. The arrests were, therefore, made and the cases sent up.	Bound down.

Serial No.	Name of persons arrested	Date of arrest	Reasons for arrest	Order passed by court
	(39) Ram Singh, son of Ganesha Singh (40) Chakar Singh, son of Boor Singh (41) Malla Singh, son of Chanan Singh, Rai Sikh			
6	(42) Wazir Singh, son of Kahan Singh, Rai Sikh	13th January, 1956	There was apprehension of breach of peace between Wazir Singh who claimed that Jawala Singh had leased out his land to him, and the previous tenants of Jawala Singh who belonged to village Ladhuka. Wazir Singh of Behak Khas and three persons of village Ladhuka who belonged to the other party, were therefore, arrested and sent up under section 107/151 Cr.P.C.	Discharged.
7	(43) Gurdit Singh, son of Saudagar Singh, Rai Sikh (44) Bhagwan Singh, son of Hakam Singh, Rai Sikh (45) Hukam Singh, son of Ladha Singh, Rai Sikh	27th January, 1956	Hukam Singh obtained an order of the court for taking over possession of three acres of land which was in possession of Gurdit Singh and Bhagwan Singh. The latter instead of handing over possession held out threats to Hukam Singh with the result that their relations deteriorated and breach of peace was apprehended	Bound down.
8	(46) Jodha Singh, son of Machhia Singh, Rai Sikh (47) Timra Singh, son of Jodha Singh, Rai Sikh	6th February, 1956	Mst. Maya Devi, the widow of one Arjan Singh, wanted to cultivate the land which her husband had leased out before his death to Gurdit Singh and his brothers of Chand Mari, but the latter refused to make it over. Jodha Singh and Timra Singh of village Behak Khas, sided with Mst. Maya Devi, and were threatened by the other party. Action was taken against Gurdit Singh and Avtar Singh by the Police u/s 107/151 Cr. P. C. on 11-2-56. Later, Gurdit Singh put in an application that the other party had forcibly cultivated the land in dispute and his own life was threatened. Jodha Singh and Timra Singh were, therefore, arrested on 16. 2. 56 and sent up.	Pending in court.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦਿਲਾਵਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਛਡਦੇ । ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਉਸ ਪਾਸ ਅਦਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ? ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ 107 ਵਿਚ ਝਟ ਪਕੜ ਲੈਣ ? ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਦਫਾ 107 ਹੇਠ ਫੜ ਲੈਣ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कानून के मुताबिक चलेंगे । (They will act according to law.)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਖਾਮਖਾਹ ਪਕੜ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ । 47, 48 ਆਦਮੀ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਪਕੜ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਕੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो साफ है कि वह कानून के मुताबिक काम करेंगे । (It is clear that they will act in accordance with the provisions of law.)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਗਿਰਫਤਾਰੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਐਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਪਕੜ ਲਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस को अच्छी तरह से तो पढ़ें । (The hon. Member should read the reply carefully.)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਇਆ ਹਾਂ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सवाल के जवाब में उन्हों ने बता दिया है कि—(In reply to the hon. Member's question he has stated that....)

> "One Dilawar Singh of Hasta Kalan was allotted about 40 acres of land which he leased out to Kala Singh and others ; the latter neither gave any "Batai" nor relinquished possession, and this led to disputes between the two parties. Dilawar Singh transferred his rights in land for one year to Sohan Lal, who insisted on getting "Batai" from the tenants. The latter held out. Conciliation could not be effected between the parties in spite of the efforts made by the Police and breach of peace was apprehended."

अब आप बताएं कि आपका supplementary क्या है ? (Now he may please state what is his supplementary question ?)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੇਰਾ supplementary ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪਟੇਦਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ....

Mr. Speaker : This supplementary question does not arise.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : Arise ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ peace ਦੇ breach ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਸੀ, ਅਮਨ ਟੁਟਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਸੀ. ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਦਿਲਾਵਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਸੋਹਣ ਲਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ 107 ਵਿਚ ਪਕੜ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ? ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਉਹੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਾਹੁਣੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਮੇਰਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਦਾ ਆਪੋ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਝਗੜੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਝਟ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜ ਕੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਦਿਲਾਵਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਝਗੜਾ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ 107 ਵਿਚ ਯਕਤਰਫੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋਈ ? (The hon. Member then means why under section 107 Cr. P. C. *ex-parte* action was taken in the case of Dilawar Singh Vs. tenants ?)

मंत्री : जिस की तरफ़ से खतरा महसूस हुआ उसी को पकड़ा जाता है। दोनों तरफ से होता तो दोनों को पकड़ा जाता ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बतलाया जा सकता है कि खतरा पैदा होने से पहले उस मालिक ने कोई अदालती कारर्वाई की थी ?

मंत्री : नोटिस चाहिए ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि आम तौर पर मालिकों और मुज़ारों का जो झगड़ा होता है उस में मुज़ारों को ही क्यों दफा 107 में पकड़ा जाता है ? अदालती कारवाई क्यों नहीं होती ?

मंत्री : कानून के मुताबिक जो मुजरिम होता है उसके खिलाफ़ कारवाई की जाती है ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਅਗਲੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਚੌਂਹ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਫੜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰਦਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਰੇ ਭੇਜਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਬਰਾਦਰੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਭੇਜਣ ਤੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ 107 ਹੇਠ ਫੜਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਫੜਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਉਂ ਦਖਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਆਖਿਰ ਗੱਲ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? (After all what is the matter ?)

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਪੁਲਿਸ ਪੈਸੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਇੰਝ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕਿਸੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਨਾਲ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਕਰੋ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਚੰਗੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਬਦਕਿਸਮਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਹਨ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक खास आदमी का मसला है। इसे सवाल का मौजूं नहीं बनाया जा सकता। (This case relates to a particular individual. It cannot be made the subject of a question.)

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਤੀਜੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੰਦੂਰ ਤੇ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਪਕਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਪਕਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਕੁਝ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਆਪੋ ਵਿਚ ਲੜ ਪਈਆਂ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ breach of peace ਦਾ ਡਰ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਤਾਕਤ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜ ਲਏ ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि औरतों के आपसी झगड़े से breach of peace कैसे apprehend किया गया ?

मंत्री : इस में बताया गया है कि कुछ औरतों का तन्दूर पर रोटी पकाते २ झगड़ा हो गया। और यह झगड़ा बढ़ते बढ़ते यहां तक पहुंच गया कि मर्दों की भी लड़ाई हो गई। जब मर्दों की आपस में लड़ाई शुरू हो गई तो action लेना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जरूर श्री बधावा राम जी के लिए चपातिआं लगा रही होंगी (हंसी)। (Those *chapaties* must necessarily have been prepared for Shri Wadhawa Ram.) (*Laughter*)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि औरतों के तन्दूर के झगड़े से शुरू होकर यह मालिकों और मुजारों का झगड़ा कैसे बन गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : औरतों के इस झगड़े को छोड़िये (Leave aside the dispute amongst the women.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि औरतों के तन्दूर वाले झगड़े का मालिकों और मुज़ारों के झगड़े से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों कि इन्हों ने सवाल कर दिया कि 107/151 Cr. P. C. के नीचे उस गांव में कितनी गिरफ्तारियां हुईं तो उसके जबाब में इन्होंने यह ससुराल न जाने वाली लड़की और तन्दूर वाले झगड़े के वाक्यात को बयान कर दिया। शायद पुलिस वालों ने इन के साथ मज़ाक किया है। (Since he enquired the number of arrests made in that village under section 107/151, Cr. P. C. the Minister in his reply stated incidents relating to a girl refusing to go to her husband and baking of *chapaties* on a '*tandur*.' The police has perhaps cut a joke with him).

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਗੇ ਪੰਜਵੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ 20 ਤੋਂ 41 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੀਕਰ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪਕੜੇ ਗਏ ਕਿ ਕੁਝ ਡੰਗਰ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੜ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ breach of

peace ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ । ਉਸ ਬਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੁੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਦਾ ਕਿਨਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इस में सिर्फ number of cases के बारे में पूछा है । तफसील के बारे में नहीं पूछा । अगर आप ऐसे सवाल करते हैं तो I disallow it.

मैं बाजवा साहिब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्पीकर को कोई सजा दी हुई है कि यहां पर कोई पंखा नहीं लगाया ? पिछले साल भी नहीं लगाया गया था और अब भी वहीं हाल है । मैं ने कई बार इस सिलसिले में आप से कहा है.....

(The hon. Member simply enquried about the number of cases and not the details thereof. If he asks questions for this purpose, I disallow them.

I would like to enquire from Bajwa Sahib whether the Speaker has been subjected to any punishment that no fan has been installed over his seat ? Last year also, no arrangement in this connection was made and even now the matter stands there. I have reminded him time and again......

Minister for Public Works : I will find out, Sir.

खान अब्दुल गफार खां : तो इस महकमे का यह हाल है कि स्पीकर साहिब तक को भी पंखा नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी आप की आवाज मुश्किल से सुनाई देती है । फिर तो शायद सुनाई ही न दे । (The voice of the hon. Member is faintly audible even now. In case the fan is installed then perhaps it would become totally inaudible).

T. A. AND D. A. TO FOOT CONSTABLES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

***6561. Shri Babu Dayal Sharma :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the rate of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance admissible to foot constables in the Police Department when they are required to discharge their duties beyond a radious of 5 miles from their headquarters ;

(b) the time within which the T.A. and D. A. bills referred to in part (a) above are paid and the arrangements that exist for the purpose ?

Shri Sher Singh : A statement is laid on the Table.

(a) Rank	T.A. when travelling by rail	T.A. WHEN TRAVELLING BY ROAD			Daily Allowance
		By taking a single seat in a Motor Omnibus or Lorry	By other means of conveyance	Ordinary cycle	
Foot Constable	III Class fare plus incidentals at the rate of ½ III Class fare by passenger train	Re 0-1-0 per mile	Re 0-1-6 per mile	Re 0-1-6 per mile	Re 0-10-0 per day

Note.—(i) The rates of daily allowance are subject to increase in expensive localities.

(ii) Foot Constables are not entitled to T.A. for journeys within their sphere of duty (The boundary of the Tehsil of their postings) except in case of journeys performed by them by Motor Omnibus or other road vehicles when the Superintendent of Police concerned certifies that the journey undertaken by the Foot Constable by Omnibus was necessary in the public interest.

(iii) Foot Constables draw mileage for rail journeys within their sphere of duty, but they do not draw incidentals.

(b) No time limit is fixed. The amount of the bill is paid as soon as passed for payment by the competent authority after the necessary check is completed. Such bills are normally drawn and paid within a period of 20 days of the receipt of the claim in district headquarters office. The claims are originally received through the S. H.O.s. and Lines officers, who record the particulars of the journeys in the prescribed form and then forward it to the District headquarters office for drawal of amount. The amount when drawn is disbursed through the Lines Officer to the headquarters establishment and through S. H. O.s in the case of personnel posted at Police Stations.

LEASE OF SHAMILAT LAND IN VILLAGE TERH, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6507. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any area of Shamilat Deh of village Terh, tehsil Ferozepur-Jhirka, district Gurgaon, has been leased out ; if so, the terms of the lease ;

(b) whether the lessee of the land referred to in part (a) above has abided by the terms of the lease ;

(c) whether the Tehsildar concerned conducted any enquiry in connection with the lease mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above during the year 1956 ; if so, the nature of the report submitted by him and the action, if any, taken by the Deputy Commissioner thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) *First Part.*— Yes.

Second Part.—The land was leased to Shri Siri Ram of village Pinangwan on 7th September, 1951 on payment of Re 0-10-0 per bigha annually as rent in addition to the land revenue, etc.

(b) Partly. Some of the land in question has not yet been actually brought under cultivation under the terms of the lease, although it is recorded as tarradad in Khasra Girdawari for Rabi and Kharif, 1953.

(c) *First part.*—Yes.
Second part.—A show cause notice as to why the land should not be resumed from the lessee has been given.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैंने पूछा है कि आया सन 1956 में उस के मुतअल्लिक कोई enquiry हुई ? अगर हुई तो उस की रिपोर्ट क्या थी ।

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्री : उस का जवाब दिया हुआ है ?

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : सवाल के भाग (सी) में आगे यह पूछा गया था कि उस report की nature क्या थी । तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब उस के बारे में जवाब देंगे ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ abide by ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ show-cause ਦਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

LAND-OWNERS IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF TEHSIL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6559. Shri Babu Dayal Sharma :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of land-owners possessing more than 30 standard acres of land in villages Dharubera, Rewari, Bharawas, Bhandaur Govindpuri, Jailpur, and Rampura of tehsil Rewari, district Gurgaon, in the year 1946 ;

(b) the number of land-owners possessing more than 30 standard acres of land at present in the villages referred to in part (a) above ;

(c) the names of land-owners in the villages referred to in part (a) above who have alienated their lands along with the names of alienees during the period from 1947 up to date ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) 12.

(b) 24.

(c) *Names of the land-owners who have alienated their land.*	*Name of alienees*
1. Captain Rao Bir Inder Singh of Rampura	1. Shri Inder Jit Singh, son of Captain Bir Inder Singh.
	2. Shrimati Chander Prabha Devi, w/o Captain Bir Inder Singh.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

2. Shri Nemi Chand Jain of Rewari	Shrimati Shakuntla Devi, w/o Nemi Chand.
3. Rao Dalip Singh, son of Risaldar Ganpat Singh, Dharuhera	1. Shamsher Singh, son of Dalip Singh. 2. Tej Singh, son of Dalip Singh. 3. Jai Pal Singh, son of Dalip Singh. 4. Inder Pal Singh, son of Dalip Singh. 5. Shrimati Jagan Kaur, w/o Dalip Singh.
4. Rao Bhup Singh son, of Risaldar Ganpat Singh of Dharuhera	1. Shri Rohtan Singh, son of Bhup Singh 2. Shri Bikram Singh, son of Bhup Singh. 3. Shrimati Ishwer Devi, daughter of Bhup Singh. 4. Shrimati Shakuntla Devi, daughter of Bhup Singh. 5. Shrimati Rani Hukam Kaur, daughter of Bhup Singh.

SHAMILAT LAND IN VILLAGES OF TEHSIL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6560. Shri Babu Dayal Sharma :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the area of Shamilat land in villages Dharubera, Maheshri, Bhatsana, Khataoli and Nandrampurbas of tehsil Rewari, district Gurgaon, at present ;

(b) the date on which the Shamilat land referred to in part (a) above was transferred to Gram Panchayats together with the date on which the Gram Panchayats were given possession thereof ;

(c) the area of land in the said villages at present which is under cultivation, lying Banjar and covered by residential houses, respectively ;

(d) the names of persons to whom the Panchayats have leased out the cultivable land referred to in part (c) above along with the area leased out to each ?

Shri Sher Singh : The information is being collected and it will be supplied to the Member as soon as it becomes available.

DAMAGE BY RAINS AND FLOODS IN VILLAGE BANURI, DISTRICT KANGRA

***6570. Sardar Darshan Singh :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total estimated loss in village Banuri, tehsil Palampur, district Kangra, due to rains and floods last year together with the total amount of relief given to the residents of the said village;

(b) whether the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, received a representation dated 3rd February, 1956, from the Secretary, District Communist Party complaining against the distribution of the amount in respect of relief in the village referred to in part (a) above ; if so, the action taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Loss .. Rs 6,000.

Relief .. Rs 890.

(b) First part .. Yes.

Second part .. An inquiry into the matter has revealed that the relief given to the residents of this village was distributed in consonance with Government instructions and that the allegations are baseless.

WORK AT BHAKRA MAIN LINE BRANCH, NARWANA BRANCH AND BHAKRA MAIN BRANCH

***6533. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total volume in cubic feet of Bhakra Main Line, Bhakra Main Branch and Narwana Branch, respectively ;

(b) the total volume in cubic feet of blasting, pick and jumper work done on each of the branches mentioned in part (a) above and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the repairs of the branches referred to in part (a) above during the year 1955-56?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Total volume of earthwork involved in the excavation of the three channels is as below :—

Bhakra Main Line	..	77.51 crores cft.
Narwana Branch	..	28.37 crores cft.
Bhakra Main Branch	..	30.9 crores cft.

(b) Total quantity of pick and jumper work and blasting items :—

		Volume	*Expenditure* Rs
Bhakra Main Line	..	7.46 crores cft.	29.52 lacs
Narwana Branch	..	5.00 crores cft.	20 lacs
Bhakra Main Branch	..	3.08 crores cft.	10 lacs.

(c) Total expenditure for repairs to earthwork of banks during 1955-56 :—

		Rs
Bhakra Main Line	..	1,30,000
Narwana Branch	..	1,00,000
Bhakra Main Branch	..	53,000

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : सवाल के जवाब में मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बताया है कि नरवाना branch की पांच करोड़ cubic feet की खुदवाई पर 20 लाख रुपये खर्च आए थे और उस के मुकाबले में भाखड़ा Main Branch की 3.8 करोड़ cubic feet मिट्टी की खुदवाई पर 10 लाख रुपये की लागत आई है। तो क्या वह बतायेंगे कि इन दोनों में इतने बड़े फर्क की वजह क्या है ?

मंत्री : इस की वजह है कि उन दोनों की मिट्टी की nature में फर्क था। भाखड़ा Main Line की मिट्टी में 10 per cent कंकर था लेकिन नरवाना Canal की मिट्टी में 18 per cent कंकर था जिस की वजह से उस पर ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ा था।

RAISING OF WATER LEVEL IN CHOWDHRY RAJBAH EASTERN CANAL, FEROZEPORE DISTRICT

***6552. Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that water level in Chowdhry Rajbah on the Eastern Canal in district Ferozepore was ordered to be raised through lift arrangements during the year 1955 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders referred to in part (a) above have now been reversed ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੇਰੀ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਸ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਖੁਦ ਦਰਖ਼ਾਸਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦੀ ਤਰਫ਼ੋਂ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਇਹ ਜਵਾਬ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਰਵੇ ਕਰਾਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਾਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please. आप चाहते क्या हैं ? [Order please. What does the hon. Member want ?]

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ point of Order ਹੀ ਸਮਝੋ। ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਗਲਤ ਬਿਆਨੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਸਬੂਤ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਨਹਿਰ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਵੇ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਪਾਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਪਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਹੁਕਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

मंत्री : यह चौधरी distributary है, यह एक और distributary में से निकलती है और यह lift canal है। इस में पानी pump करने के लिए दो engines जो diesel oil से चलते हैं लगे हुए हैं। अगर माननीय

मेम्बर चाहें तो में यह भी बता सकता हूं कि इस के ज़रिये इस साल में कितनी आबपाशी बढ़ गई है। पिछले साल इस से 958 एकड़ ज़मीन में आबपाशी हुई थी। अब और पानी lift करने का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता।

[At this stage Shri Wadhawa Ram wanted to say something.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय: Order please, आप बाकायदा तौर पर supplementary पूछने के लिए क्यों नहीं खड़े होते हैं ? इस तरीके से बोलना शुरू कर देना ठीक नहीं। [Order please. Why does the hon. Member not rise and ask permission for putting a supplementary ? To start speaking like that is not proper].

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ: ਆਪ ਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਸਵੱਲੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰਾ supplementary ਇਹ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਨਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ lift ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ ? ਕੀ ਇਸ ਮਤਲਬ ਲਈ ਇੰਜਣ ਵੀ ਲਗਾਏ ਗਏ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ ? ਕੀ ਹੁਣ ਉਥੋਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਨਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਲਿਖਤ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੀ ਵਜਾਹ ਕੀ ਹੈ ?

मंत्री: 1955 में दोनों फसलों में 1545 एकड़ ज़मीन में सिंचाई इस के पानी से की गई थी और इस साल इस से 998 एकड़ ज़मीन को इस फसल की सिंचाई के लिए पानी दिया जा रहा है और यह total commanded area का 50 per cent है इस लिए मज़ीद पानी इस से देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ: ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਦੋਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ......

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise. Order please.

ALIGNMENT OF GUDHA MINOR

***6566. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma:** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the alignment of the proposed Gudha Minor together with the names of villages to be benefited thereby and the total area of land likely to be acquisitioned from each village for the purpose;

(b) whether any representation was received by the Government from the residents of village Bichpari for starting the minor referred to in part (a) above from outlet R.D. 69000; if so, the details thereof together with the action, if any, taken thereon?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) The alignment of Gudha Minor benefits and passes through the following villages. The area to be acquired from the villages is shown against each :—

(1) Bichpari	..	18.82 acres
(2) Gangsar	..	16.14 acres
(3) Khandrai	..	14.56 acres
(4) Gohana	..	4.79 acres.

(b) No such representation from the residents of village Bichpari was received.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो जवाब में कहा गया है कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कोई representation नहीं मिली इस में वज़ीर साहिब का गवर्नमेंट से क्या मतलब है या उस में वहां के Executive Engineer or Superintending Engineer भी शामिल हैं या कि नहीं ? क्या उन को भी इस बारे में कोई representation नहीं मिली ?

मंत्री : इस में वे सब आ जाते हैं । वहां से मुझे जो information आई है उस के मुताबिक ऐसी कोई representation वसूल नहीं हुई । अगर माननीय मेंबर के नोटिस में कोई ऐसी चीज़ है तो वह मुझे बताएं मैं फिर दरयाफत कर लूंगा ।

LOAN FOR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, HODAL, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6435. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Revenue and rrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any request from the Municipal Committee, Hodal, district Gurgaon, for the grant of a loan for purposes of development of the town; if so, the details thereof together with the action ; if any, taken thereon?

Shri Sher Singh. Yes, for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for development of its roads. The application will be considered along with such applications from other Local Bodies for allotment of loan *pro rata* out of the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs, which the State Government have requested the Government of India to advance as loan for this purpose under the Second Five-Year Plan.

PUTTING UP A LIFE-SIZE STATUE OF MAHATMA GANDHI AT AMRITSAR

***6540. Shri Ram Kishan :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has recently rejected the proposal of the Municipal Committee, Amritsar, for putting up a life-size statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the town of Amritsar; if so, the reason therefor ?

Shri Sher Singh. Yes. The proposed expenditure (Rs 20,000) was considered by Government to be excessive and disproportionate to the financial position of the Municipal Committee.

श्री राम किशन : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 20 हज़ार का खर्च ज्यादा है। क्या इसी reason पर ही इस चीज़ को working में लाने की इजाज़त नहीं दी या कोई और भी वजूहात थीं ?

मंत्री : खर्च की ही वजह से इस की इजाज़त नहीं दी गई।

श्री राम किशन : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या पंजाब की दीगर municipalities पर भी statues लगाने की पाबन्दी आयद थी या सिर्फ अमृतसर पर ही लगाई गई ?

मंत्री : इस सूचना के लिए नोटिस दें।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि अमृतसर म्यूनिस्पैलिटी का खर्च और आमदन कितनी है कि जिस पर 20,000 रुपये खर्च की रकम गवर्नमेंट को बहुत बड़ी लगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल कुछ और है। (The question is different.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : सरकार ने इस municipality की माली हालत को देखते हुए 20,000 रु० के खर्च की मंजूरी नहीं दी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस म्यूनिस्पैलिटी की कितनी हालत कमज़ोर है कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह खर्च करना पसन्द नहीं किया। मैं यह भी मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन से वज़ीर साहिब थे कि जिन के दिमाग से ऐसा बढ़िया हुक्म निकला ?

मंत्री : यह नहीं कह सकता। हुक्म तो गवर्नमेंट का था।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : म्यूनिस्पैलिटी की माली हालत के बारे क्या जवाब है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਆਮਦਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਬਾਰੇ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿਉ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या rejection के बाद अमृतसर municipality ने दोबारा गौर करके और resolution पास करके गवर्नमेंट को भेजा ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : नोटिस दें।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : कौन से वज़ीर साहिब जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

मन्त्री : दोनों।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या दोनों वज़ीरों में से (हंसी) कोई एक वज़ीर साहिब बता सकते हैं कि किन मानों में municipality की हालत कमज़ोर थी कि 20,000 रु० का खर्च मंजूर नहीं किया गया ?

मन्त्री : इस चीज़ का पता नहीं। इस खर्च को disproportionate समझा गया इस लिये इसे करना उचित नहीं समझा गया।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : ऐसा समझने की वजह क्या थी ? आखिर किसी बात के समझने के लिये किसी authority को अकल से काम तो लेना ही पड़ता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सारे पंजाब में सब से बड़े शहर की सब से बडी municipality जिस का कि लाखों करोड़ों का बजट है, द्वारा 20 हज़ार के खर्च को फ़ज़ूल खर्ची क्यों समझा गया और वह दिमाग कौन सा है जिस ने इतनी बढ़िया वजह तलाश की ?

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्री : कितनी आमदनी है या खर्च है इस के लिए नोटिस दें। आया उसमें इस खर्च की गुंजायश थी या नहीं यह तो देख कर ही बताया जा सकता है।

श्री देव राज सेठी : अमृतसर म्यूनिस्पैलिटी के 90 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा के बजट के पेशेनज़र और राष्ट्रपिता जैसी महान हस्ती के statue पर 20,000 के खर्च से क्यों इनकार किया गया ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਹਸਤੀ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਸਵਾਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਖਰਚ statue ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਪਿਛੇ ਰਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या पंजाब में local bodies को statues लगाने के बारे कोई directions हैं ? अगर हैं तो क्या हैं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਰ ਮਯੂਨਿਸਪੈਲਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ consider ਕਰ ਕੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

श्री राम किशन : इस अमर के पेशेनज़र कि पंजाब के अन्दर करनाल, जालन्धर और कई और municipalities को statue लगाने की इजाज़त है तो क्या वजह है कि अमृतसर जैसी आमदनी वाली म्यूनिस्पैलिटी को इस की इजाज़त नहीं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹੋਰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੰਮ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਜੋ statue ਲਗਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

श्री राम किशन : इस अमर के पेशेनज़र कि......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please. "इस अमर के पेशे नज़र और उस अमर के पेशेनज़र,—यह सवाल नहीं है। यह एक hypothetical question है (To say 'in view of this or in view of that' is not a supplementary question. It becomes a hypothetical question.)

श्री राम किशन : सवाल है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के ख्याल से होगा मगर rules के ख्याल से नहीं है। (This may be a question according to the opinion of the hon. Member but not according to the rules.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि वे ज्यादा ज़रूरी काम कौन२ से थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिए separate नोटिस दें। (Please give separate notice for this.)

श्री चन्दन लाल जौड़ा : इस बात को देखते हुए कि अमृतसर म्यूनिस्पैलिटी ने यह resolution पास किया मगर गवर्नमेंट ने रद्द कर दिया और फिर दोबारा कमेटी ने इसे unanimously पास किया तो क्या गवर्नमेंट अपना decision revise करने को तैयार होगी ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : हालात के मुताबिक municipality ने जो काम छोड़ रखे हैं और जो जरूरी हैं तो उसे लाजमी तौर पर उन्हें पहले करना होगा। उस के बाद इसे करेंगे।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या municipality ने दोबारा गवर्नमेंट के पास representation भेजी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है। (This question has already been replied to.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं ने पूछा कि क्या municipality ने दोबारा गवर्नमेंट को लिखा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़ा सा ठीक तरह बोला करें। 'कौन था', 'क्या था' यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। थोड़ा सब्र से बातें करनी चाहिएं। आप तो मुझे भी धमकियाँ देने लग जाते हैं (हंसी)। आप को पता नहीं लगता कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। (हंसी) (The hon. Member should speak with a little moderation. It is not proper to begin interpellations with the words who and what. He must restrain himself while speaking. What to talk of that he starts threatening me even (*Laughter*). He does not realise as to what he is doing. (*Laughter*))

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. यह जो आप ने remarks पास किए हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन आप को धमकियां देता है, यह गुस्ताखी कौन करता है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਪੰਡਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़े तहम्मल से बोला करें। [The hon. Member should speak with a little restraint].

श्री राम किशन : पहली बार हालात के पेशेनज़र उन की demand को रद्द कर दिया गया मगर अब दोबारा भेजने पर क्या हालात में कोई तबदीली हुई है या नहीं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. यह बैठे २ ही फरमा रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker : He should rise to speak.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इन की टांग तो नहीं टूट गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर अब supplementaries बस करें। (No more supplementaries on this question please.)

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN GURGAON DISTRICT UNDER COMMUNITY PROJECTS

***6339. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of villages in tehsil Ballabgarh, district Gurgaon, electrified in the Faridabad Community Project Blocks during the 3 years ending 31st March, 1956 ;

(b) the total number of villages electrified under other Community Project Blocks in the State during the period referred to in part (a) above ;

(c) the total number and names of villages in which electricity under the Community Projects is likely to be switched on before 31st March, 1956 ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a), (b) and (c) The reply is given below.

(a) Eight.

(b) One hundred and eighty-three.

(c) Electric energy is expected to be supplied to forty-two villages before the 31 st March, 1956.

The names of the villages Community Projects-wise are as under :—

Name of Community Project	*Names of Villages*
Faridabad Community Project ..	1. Baselwa
	2. Kheri Kalan
	3. Mewai
	4. Fatehpur Chandla
	5. Medla Maharajpur
	6. Wazirpur
	7. Kheri Khurd
	8. Faridpur
	9. Tigaon
Samrala National Extension Scheme ..	1. Nandpur
	2. Otalan
Sonepat Community Project ..	1. Chattia Aulia,
	2. Sandal Kalan
	3. Sandal Khurd
	4. Udespur
Tarn Taran Community Project ..	1. Chabhal
	2. Nurdin
	3. Tharu
	4. Dhodiwind
	5. Gharinda
	6. Ranike
Batala Community Project ..	1. Bhagatpur
	2. Shakar
	3. Dharowali
	4. Shahpur
	5. Kohali
	6. Dhesian
	7. Fartabad
	8. Kotli Suratmali
	9. Chak Bhagatpura
	10. Kalanaur
	11. Vada Nangla
	12. Mast Kote
	13. Dalailpur
	14. Kote
	15. Chatta

Nawanshehar Community Project	..	1. Kot Ranjha 2. Barnala Kalan
Thanesar Community Project	..	1. Amin 2. Fatehpur 3. Raipur 4. Smana
Total	..	42

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN DISTRICT GURGAON

***6436. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether any recommendations have recently been made by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, to the Government for accelerating the work of rural electrification in the Gurgaon District ; if so, the nature thereof together with the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : No such specific communication has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS UNDER THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR-PLAN

***6303. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the details of Pucca roads proposed to be constructed during the First Five-Year Plan in the State and the extent of work completed on each of them up to 1st March, 1956 ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : As per details given below in the form of a statement.

Details of construction of Pucca Roads under the First Five-Year-Plan

Serial No.	*Name of Road*		*Extent of the work completed upto 1st March, 1956*
1	Harike-Makhu Road	..	Work completed except approach road to bridge over the canal.
2	Gohana-Panipat Road	..	Work completed.
3	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur-Dharamsala Road	..	Work completed.
4	Una-Nangal Road	..	Work completed.
5	Amritsar-Udho Nangal Road	..	Work completed
6	Morinda-Chamkaur-Bala Road	..	Work completed.
7	Jagadhri-Paonta Road	..	Work completed.
8	Bhiwani-Loharu Road	..	Work almost completed.
9	Phillaur-Nakodar Road	..	94 per cent work done.
10	Hansi-Jind Road	..	74 per cent work done.
11	Ghanauli-Nallagarh Road	..	Work completed.
12	Delhi-Border-Kharkhauda Road	..	Work completed.
13	Ambala-Pehowa Road	..	50 per cent work done.
14	Ranital-Jawalamukhi Road	..	Work completed.

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15	Panipat-Assandh Road ..	37 per cent work done.
16	Hoshiarpur-Tanda-Siri Gobindpur-Udho Nangal Road	66 per cent work done.
17	Batala-Beas Road ..	66 per cent work done.
18	Mubarikpur-Raipur Road ..	14 per cent work done.
19	Muktsar-Jalalabad Road ..	72 per cent work done.
20	Shahzadpur to Naraingarh Road (mile 0 to 7)	Work completed.
21	Samrala-Morinda Road ..	Work completed.
22	Kaithal-Rajaund Road ..	61 per cent work done.
23	Kaithal-Gula Road ..	46 per cent work done.
24	Thanesar-Jhansa Road ..	38 per cent work done.
25	Lissara-Rahon Road ..	94 per cent work done.
26	Construction of Fazilka-Arniwala Road ..	19 per cent work done.
27	Constructing Hissar-Barwala Road ..	Work completed.
28	Constructing Hissar-Balsmand Road ..	Work completed.
29	Constructing Barwala -Tohana Road ..	56 per cent work done.
30	Constructing Barwala-Tohana Road (in Pepsu Territory)	47 per cent work done.
31	Constructing Hansi-Barwala Road ..	63 per cent work done.
32	Constructing Tohana-Ratia Road ..	75 per cent work done.
33	Constructing Dharsul-Bahuna Road ..	70 per cent work done.
34	Constructing Uklana-Bahuna Road ..	93 per cent work done.
35	Constructing Tohana-Akalgarh Road ..	36 per cent work done.
36	Constructing Agroha-Mandi-Adampur Road ..	82 per cent work done.
37	Constructing Barwala -Agroha Road ..	18 per cent work done.
38	Constructing Bawani Khera-Khanak Road ..	79 per cent work done.
39	Constructing Fatehbad to Bhattu Road ..	71 per cent work done.
40	Constructing Ratia to Fatehabad Road ..	19 per cent work done.
41	Constructing Ludesar-Bhattu Road ..	24 per cent work done.
42	Constructing Sirsa-Ludesar Road ..	5 per cent work done.
43	Constructing Dabwali to Kalanwali Road ..	20 per cent work done.
44	Constructing Dabwali to Chutala Road ..	25 per cent work done.
45	Constructing Dabwali-Manwal Road ..	17 per cent work done.
46	Constructing Kalanwali-Rori Road ..	19 per cent work done.
47	Constructing Kalanwali-Audhan Road ..	30 per cent work done.

श्री तेग राम : मेज़ पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उस में लिखा है कि पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना में सड़कें बनाई जानी थीं क्या इन के अलावा भी कोई अन्य सड़क बनाई जानी थी ?

मंत्री : आपने जो कुछ जानना चाहा वह इस स्टेटमेंट में लिख दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस का जवाब मेज़ पर रखी गई statement से देख सकते हैं । (The hon. Member may consult the statement that has been laid on the Table.)

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो सड़क अबोहर से बीकानेर तक बन रही है, वह पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह supplementary प्रश्न के original question से कैसे पैदा हो सकता है ? (How does this supplementary arise out of his original question ?)

श्री तेग राम : माननीय प्रधान जी में आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अबोहर बीकानेर सड़क जो बनाई जा रही है और जिसका काफी हिस्सा बन चुका है वह कौनसी योजना में रखी गई है क्योंकि पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना की जो statement दी गई है इस में इस सड़क का ज़िक्र नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिए आप अलहदा सवाल करें । (The hon. Member should give a fresh notice for this question.)

श्री तेग राम : माननीय प्रधान जी मेरा प्रश्न तो यह है कि अबोहर बीकानेर वाली सड़क का नाम क्यों पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना में नहीं लिखा गया ? क्या इसके इलावा भी कोई स्कीम है जिस के अन्तर्गत इस सड़क को बनाया जा रहा है ?

मन्त्री : आप अपने सवाल को पढ़ लिया करें और फिर जवाब को भी देख लिया करें । आपने पूछा था कि in the First Five-Year Plan तो उस का जवाब दे दिया गया है । अगर आप ने outside the First Five-Year Plan पूछा होता तो उसका जवाब दे दिया गया होता ।

श्री तेग राम : पंजाब में पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं क्या इस योजना के इलावा भी किसी योजना के अधीन सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं ?

मन्त्री : जी हां । इस Plan के इलावा भी सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या माननीय मन्त्री बताएंगे कि जो सड़कें पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाई जा रही हैं और जिन के सम्बन्ध में statement में लिखा है कि कोई 50% कोई 60 % बन चुकी हैं तो इन को मुकम्मल करने के लिए कोई समय निश्चित होता है कि इतने समय में यह काम मुकम्मल हो जायेगा ?

मन्त्री : यह सवाल नहीं होता । सड़कों को खास समय में शुरू करना ज़रूरी होता है और जो सड़कें मुकम्मल न हो सकें उन्हें अगली पांच साला योजना में include कर लिया जाएगा ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या सड़कें बनाते समय यह लक्ष्य सामने नहीं रखा जाता कि यह खास समय में मुकम्मल हो जाएंगी ?

मन्त्री : खास समय तो नियत नहीं किया जा सकता ; यह तो available रकम पर होता है । अब अगर कोई सड़क देहली से अमृतसर तक बनानी हो तो इस का कोई हिस्सा एक वक्त पर मुकम्मल हो सकता है और कोई दूसरे वक्त में रुपया के मिलने से लिया जाता है ।

TRACERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

***6571. Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the posts of Tracers in the Public Works Department along with their grades of pay ;

(b) whether it is a fact that clerks recruited in the Public Works Department are also required to possess the same qualifications as those prescribed for Tracers ; if so, the reasons for the disparity in the grades of pay of Clerks and Tracers ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa. (a) The qualifications prescribed for a Tracer are that he should either be a Matriculate or should be able to make out tracings of original plans to the entire satisfaction of officers and should be equally efficient in Ferro-type work. The scale of pay is Rs. 55—3—76/4—120.

(b) The prescribed qualification for clerks is Matriculation and the scale of pay is Rs. 60—4—80/5—120/5—175.

The nature of duties of Tracers being quite different from those of Clerks a different scale of pay is sanctioned for them.

BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

***6304. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of basic training and basic schools and colleges for pre-basic and post-basic studies in each district of the State at present ;

(b) the total number of trainees who completed their training from each of the schools referred to in part (a) above during the year 1955 ;

(c) the pay and grades fixed for each category of basic trained teachers ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) and (b) The information regarding Training Schools and Colleges is laid on the table.

(c) (i) The Matriculate Junior Basic Trained teachers are paid at Rs. 57/8/0 per mensum as initial pay in the grade of Rs. 47½—2—67½/3—97½/4—117½.

(ii) The grade of B. A. Senior Basic Trained Teachers is Rs. 90—5—150.

STATEMENT

(a) Total No. of Junior Basic Teachers training schools and classes attached to various institutions district wise .

1. Ludhiana	..	4	7. Jullundur	..	11
2. Ferozepore	..	9	8. Ambala	..	5
3. Hoshiarpur	..	6	9. Hissar	..	3
4. Kangra	..	2	10. Rohtak	..	10
5. Amritsar	..	4	11. Karnal	..	7
6. Gurdaspur	..	3	12. Gurgaon	..	4
			Total	..	68

Senior Basic Training Colleges.

1. Ambala District	..	1	4. Jullundur District	..	1
2. Hissar District	..	1	5. Rohtak District	..	1
3. Ferozepore District	..	2	6. Kangra District	..	1
			7. Ludhiana District	..	1
			Total	..	8

(b) Total No. of trainees who completed Junior Basic Training during 1955 district-wise :—

1. Ludhiana	..	200	6. Ambala	..	289
2. Ferozepore	..	175	7. Rohtak	..	603
3. Jullundur	..	75	8. Gurgaon	..	40
4. Amritsar	..	50	9. Hissar	..	86
5. Kangra	..	85	10 Karnal	..	40
			Total	..	1643

Total No. of trainees who completed Senior Basic Training at Government Post Graduate Basic Training College, Chandigarh .. 102

श्री तेग राम : मैंने पूछा था कि basic training and basic schools for pre-basic and post-basic studies और कालेज कितने हैं परन्तु आपने basic training school और basic training कालेजों का जवाब दिया है ।

मन्त्री : आपने जो सवाल पूछा था उसका जवाब दे दिया गया है। जहां तक trainees का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपको और बता दूं कि 31-5-56 तक Primary Basic Schools की गिनती 353 थी और मिडल स्कूल 7 थे ।

31-3-56 तक enrolment इस तरह थी : Basic Primary School में 24285 ; Basic Middle Schools में 2622

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो टीचर Basic Training प्राप्त कर लेते हैं उन्हें काम पर लगाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार अपने ऊपर लेती है ?

मन्त्री : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको यह बार बार कहा गया है कि आप अपना सवाल पढ़ लिया करें और फिर supplementary किया करें। आप अपने सवाल में ही clear नहीं होते। अगर आप इस तरह के irrelevant supplementaries पूछते रहे तो मैं इनको पूछने की इजाजत बन्द कर दूंगा । (The hon. Member has been asked several times to read his question carefully before putting a supplementary question. The present supplimentary does not arise out of his question. If he continues to ask irrelevant supplementaries then I will disallow them).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDY LEAVE ABROAD FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN BOTANY AND PHYSICS.

***6577 Shri Balwant Rai Tayal** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of officials recommended for study leave abroad for higher studies in Botany and Physics during the year 1956-57 ;

(b) the dates when the names of the officials were invited and recommendations made for the purpose ;

(c) the total number of officials referred to in part (a) above belonging to Ambala and Jullundur Divisions, separately, along with their qualifications and home addresses, respectively ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

REPRESENTATION FROM CHANDIGARH SWEEPERS' UNION.

***6569. Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether the Government received any representation from Chandigarh Sweepers' Union in March, 1956, regarding their demands; if so, the details thereof and the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : 1st Part—Yes.

2nd Part— A statement giving the details of the demands of the Sweepers, Union Chandigarh and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS OF THE SWEEPERS' UNION CHANDIGARH AND THE ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN THEREON.

Demands	*Action taken or proposed to be taken*
(1) Sweepers' Union Chandigarh may be accepted as the recognised body.	(1) No application for recognition of the Union has been received and it will be considered when received.
(2) Dismissed employees may be re-instated on their posts.	(2) No sweeper has been dismissed to the knowledge of the Capital Administration.
(3) One Sanitary Jamadar be appointed Sector by Sector Chandigarh	(3) The scale at which Jamadars are appointed is roughly one Jamadar for 25 sweepers. It is not possible to appoint more Jamadars.
(4) The Burden of work on the employees may be slightly lightened	(4) The distribution of beats has been made evenly after taking into consideration the amount of work in particular areas. If any sweeper has grievance with regard to his beat, his case will be considered on merits.
(5) Naib Darogas and Sanitary Jamadars be taken from the Sweepers working	(5) Jamadars are already appointed from amongst the sweepers on the basis of seniority-cum-merits. There is only one post of Naib Daroga, the incumbent whereof is in position from the date the sanitary organisation came into existence. The question of filling up this post will arise when this becomes vacant and sweepers will be considered for filling this post.

(6) After every year, one month's leave may be granted as L.A.P., and 20 days' leave be granted as casual leave with pay	(6) The sweepers are on regular establishment and are subiect to leave rules applicable to all Government servants.
(7) Uniform for both the seasons may be provided to the Sweepers	(7) The matter is under consideration.
(8) One broom, basket one No. and one Kassi, one Iron Basket (Tassla) be provided after every month.	(8) Brooms, baskets and Kassis are already being supplied at Government cost, and are replaced as soon as these become unserviceable.
(9) For those working in deep sewers, soap, oil, warm clothes, Boot and battery be provided to every one.	(9) The matter is under consideration.
(10) Shri Daya Ram Kaliya, Sanitary Inspector be transferred from Chandigarh	(10) No definite allegations have been made against the Sanitary Inspector and any complaint, if and when made, will be looked into by Government.
(11) At least Rs 100 pay monthly be given to every sweeper	(11) The sweepers are in the pay scale as allowed to Class IV Government servants and it is not possible to increase the scale of pay at present.
(12) Full quarter be provided for every sweeper employee, those have not been allotted any quarters. (13) The quarter allowance or the quarter be given to the sweeper employees	(12) and (13) Cheap houses furnished with electricity and flush system have been allotted to sweepers at rents ranging from Rs 3 to Rs 3-8-0 per mensem representing 10 per cent of their emoluments. Rent free accommodation or house rent allowance is not admissible at Chandigarh
(14) All gazetted holidays be allowed to the sweeper employees	(14) Sweepers are allowed to avail half Sundays and full holidays for their festivals. It will not be possible to make any exception in the case of sweepers employed in Chandigarh when no Municipality is allowing all gazetted holidays.
(15) Truck No. PNE 4030 should not be allowed to work as there is no seat for the sweepers to sit.	(15) A seat for sweepers in the Truck will be provided shortly.
(16) Not more than 8 hours duty be taken form the sweeper employees and if they are to work extra, they may be given extra over time allowance.	(16) 8 hours' working day is already in force.
(17) The Capital Allowance not paid from the month of August, 1955, be paid soon.	(17) The Allowance is being paid.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN THE STATE.

***6302 Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the quantity of various types of cotton along with the total quantity produced in each district of the State and Fazilka Tehsil, respectively, during each of the years from 1948 to 1956.

(b) whether the total production of cotton falls short of or is higher than the target fixed ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table.

(b) The total production of cotton was higher than the targets fixed.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

STATEMENT

Production in thousand bales (392 lbs. each)

District	1948-49			1949-50			1950-51			1951-52		
	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total
Hissar ..	7.1	..	7.1	16.6	0.8	17.4	22.3	2.1	24.4	16.0	13.0	29.0
Rohtak ..	4.1	..	4.1	6.8	1.1	7.9	7.5		7.5	10.0	..	10.0
Gurgaon ..	0.2	..	0.2	0.6	..	0.6	1.4	..	1.4	2.0	..	2.0
Karnal ..	5.5	..	5.5	8.2	0.1	8.3	10.2	..	10.2	10.0	2.0	12.0
Ambala ..	2.3	..	2.3	2.3	..	2.3	4.0	..	4.0	3.0	..	3.0
Kangra ..	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.3	0.4	..	0.4	1.0	..	1.0
Hoshiarpur ..	2.8	..	2.8	4.0	..	4.0	4.0	..	4.0	2.0	..	2.0
Jullundur ..	3.1	..	3.1	5.2	..	5.2	5.1	..	5.1	7.0	..	7.0
Ludhiana ..	8.4	..	8.4	13.8	0.1	13.9	11.6	0.3	11.9	14.0	2.0	16.0
Ferozepore ..	12.4	16.7	29.1	26.8	48.8	75.6	23.4	79.8	103.2	39.0	87.0	126.0
Amritsar ..	13.5	..	13.5	17.7	0.1	17.8	16.9	..	16.9	22.0	4.0	26.0
Gurdaspur ..	1.4	..	1.4	2.7	..	2.7	2.2	..	2.2	2.0	..	2.0
Total ..	61.0	16.7	77.7	105.0	51.0	156.0	109.0	82.2	191.2	128.0	108.0	236.0

District	1952-53			1953-54			1954-55			1955-56		
	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total	Desi	American	Total
Hissar ..	8.0	18.0	26.0	11.0	25.0	36.0	18.0	47.0	65.0	..	..	..
Rohtak ..	6.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	14.0	6.0	12.0	18.0	..	..	..
Gurgaon ..	2.0	..	2.0	2.0	..	2.0	2.0	..	2.0	..	..	..
Karnal ..	8.0	6.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	21.0	6.0	26.0	32.0	..	..	..
Ambala ..	3.0	..	3.0	6.0	..	6.0	6.0	..	6.0	..	..	..
Kangra ..	1.0	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur ..	5.0	..	5.0	6.0	..	6.0	5.0	..	5.0	..	..	..
Jullundur ..	8.0	1.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	16.0	5.0	16.0	21.0	..	..	..
Ludhiana ..	12.0	7.0	19.0	8.0	24.0	32.0	6.0	31.0	37.0	..	..	..
Ferozepur ..	30.0	119.0	149.0	32.0	145.0	177.0	23.0	168.0	191.0	..	..	..
Amritsar ..	27.0	10.0	37.0	21.0	31.0	52.0	10.0	50.0	60.0	..	..	..
Gurdaspur ..	5.0	..	5.0	3.0	..	3.0	3.0	..	3.0	..	..	..
Total ..	115.0	163.0	278.0	113.0	252.0	365.0	90.0	350.0	440.0	80.0	(Estimated) 320.0	400.0

Note.—District-wise figures for the year 1955-56 are not available, as yet. Total estimates for the State have been shown therein.

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN TEHSIL FAZILKA (TRADE ESTIMATES.)

Year	Production in bales (392 lbs.)		
	Desi.	American.	Total.
1948-49	..	Not available.	..
1949-50	..	do	..
1950-51	56	16,430	16,486
1951-52	..	23,623	23,623
1952-53	..	29,355	29,355
1953-54	..	34,347	34.347
1954-55	..	26,181	26,181
1955-56	..	35,000	35,000 (estimated)

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया है ?

मन्त्री : आपने target नहीं पूछा था कि क्या है । आपने तो सिर्फ यह पूछा था :—

"Whether the total production of cotton falls short of or is higher than thc target fixed ?"

And I have in reply to this part of the question said that it is higher than the target fixed.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि वह target कितना higher है ?

मन्त्री : यह तो पूछा नहीं गया था ।

श्री तेग राम : यह जो, प्रधान जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया ह यह इस लिये दिया है कि इन्हें पता नहीं कि target क्या है ।

मन्त्री : पता तो है परन्तु आपने यह पूछा नहीं था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इन के supplementary को stretch किया जाए तो यह सवाल पैदा हो सकता है । (If this supplementary is stretched then it arises out of the main question.)

मन्त्री : अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो मेम्बर साहिबान को बता दूं कि पहली पांच साला प्लान में हमने cotton का target 3 लाख bales रखा था अब इस योजना के मुकम्मल हो जाने पर यह target 3 लाख से बढ़ कर 4 लाख 40 हज़ार bales तक पहुंच गया है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : देखिए जनाब इन्हें पता तो था लेकिन पहले नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पहले बता देते तो आप सवाल कैसे करते ? (If he had replied earlier then how could the hon. Member put this supplementary ?)

UTILIZATION OF EQUIPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RECEIVED FROM RUSSIA

***6541. Shri Ram Kishan.** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether any correspondence has passed between the Union and State Governments with regard to the utilization of equipment and agricultural machinery recently received from Russia for a big model farm; if so, the nature of the correspondence and the action, if any, taken by the Government in this respect ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa First part : Yes.

Second part : The Union Government has enquired from all State Governments including our State Government, whether any culturable waste land between 25,000 acres to 32,000 acres in compact blocks is available in our State. The matter is still under consideration and correspondence with the Government of India is in progress, which it will not be in public interest to divulge at this stage.

श्री राम किशन : क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब को इस बात का इल्म है कि Government of India ने इस बारे में कोई फैसला कर लिया है ? अगर नहीं है तो क्या वजह है कि पंजाब Government को इस बारे में इत्तलाह नहीं मिली है ?

मन्त्री : इस सिलसिले में अभी खतोकताबत जारी है और सब चीजें मालूम कर रहे हैं। It is not in public interest to divulge this at this stage.

श्री राम किशन : क्या मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि क्या उन्होंने पंजाब के अन्दर इस तरह के tracts बनाए हैं ?

मन्त्री : मैं ने अर्ज़ की है कि अभी correspondence चल रही है कि क्या वह पैसे दे रहे हैं और इस तरह की सारी चीजें दरियाफ्त कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम किशन : इस में पैसे का सवाल नहीं है equipment और machinery का है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बात के पेशे नज़र उस machinery को use करने के लिये Government ने tracts भी बनाए हैं या नहीं ?

श्री देव राज सेठी : कितने महीनों या हफ्तों से यह हकूमत के ज़ेरे गौर है ?

मन्त्री : यह खतो कताबत अभी जारी है और मेरे नोटिस में तो 15 या 20 दिन से है।

श्री राम किशन : क्या Government of India ने कोई last date भी मुकर्रर की है कि State Government इतने दिन के अन्दर २ जवाब दे ?

मन्त्री : अभी खतो कताबत जारी है और उन से हम दरियाफ्त कर रहे हैं। Last date का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता चाहे कुछ हो अभी वहां से पूरा जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री राम किश्न : तो क्या Government of India ने date बढ़ा कर और कर दी है.....

Mr. Speaker : No, not allowed. Don't stretch it too far now.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE EMPLOYEES OF SADAR TREASURY, HISSAR.

***6568 Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any representation has recently been received by him from the employees of Sadar Treasury, Hissar regarding the revision of their grades of pay etc., if so, the contents thereof, together with the action, if any, taken by the Government thereon ?

Shri Mohan Lal : No representation has been received from the employees of the Sadar Treasury, Hissar regarding revision of their grades of pay etc. The Contracting Treasurers staff at Hissar has, however, represented that the following unified scales of pay should be given to the Contracting Treasurer's staff :—

		Scale proposed.
(i) Sadar Treasurer	..	116—8—180/10—250.
(ii) Other Staff	..	60—4—80/5—175.

This matter will be considered by the Pay Committee appointed by Government.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या इस मामला में Financial Commissioner ने D. C. से भी पहले राए हासिल कर ली थी कि इन के मुतालबे जाइज़ थे या नहीं ?

मन्त्री : यह जो मुतालबे थे और जो इन पर वहां से report हुई वह Pay Committee के पास भेज दिये हैं। Pay Committee चार बड़े अफसरों पर मुशतमिल है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਅਪਣੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੁਝ favourable report ਕਰਕੇ Pay Committee ਕੋਲ ਭੇਜੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ report ਕਰਦੇ ਹੀ ਹਨ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਅਗੇ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਪਣੇ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੀ ਸੋਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ?

मन्त्री : यह report जब हमारे पास आएगी तो देखेंगे अभी तो वहां गई है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Pay Committee में कौन २ से अफसर मुकर्रर किए हुए हैं और कब से किए हुए हैं ?

मन्त्री : इस बारे में तो पहले भी एलान हो चुका है फिर भी मैं बता देता हूं कि इस में Financial Commissioner Revenue, Chief Secretary, Planning and Development Commissioner और Finance Secretary हैं।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੁਝ time limit ਵੀ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ Pay Committee ਇੰਨੇ ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਵੇ ?

मन्त्री : 31 मई तक उस ने report देनी है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या D. C. वगैरह से इस बार में राए हासिल की गई थी या नहीं ?

मन्त्री : इस वक्त पता नहीं है। आप नोटिस दें फिर बतादेंगे।

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT

*6580. **Shri Ram Parkash** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of Government servants at present in the Civil Secretariat who have rendered temporary service for more than 15 years together with the steps, if any, taken by the Government to count such service towards their pension and increments?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : No Government servant with over fifteen years service is temporary in the Punjab Civil Secretariat. In view of this the second part of the question does not arise.

TENURE POSTS IN VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

*6581. **Shri Ram Parkash** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of tenure Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts at present in the various departments of the Government ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon. Necessary information is being collected and will be supplied to the Member later.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE

*6439. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the estimated strength of the educated persons unemployed in the State at the end of the First Five Year Plan, together with the details of schemes, if any, approved by the Government to cope with this problem in the Second Five Year Plan with yearly targets ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) No survey in the State has been conducted but Planning Commission have assessed the figure for Punjab at 22,000.

(b) The Planning Commission, Government of India has tentatively allocated Rs. 5 crores for the whole country in the Second Plan for relieving educated unemployment, but no allocation has so far been made to the State Government.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Central Government ने जो यह figures assess करवाई हैं तो क्या उस में पंजाब Government से मदद नहीं ली गई थी ? क्या यहां किसी Government अफसर वगैरह ने भी इस में काम किया था या यह सब काम ऊपर ऊपर ही किया गया था ?

मन्त्री : इस बारे में मुझे इल्म नहीं है अगर आप नोटिस देंगे तो बता देंगे ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : इस बात के पेशे नज़र कि दूसरा Five-Year Plan पहली अप्रैल से शुरू हो गया है और मैं ने पूछा है कि "with the details of schemes, if any, approved by the Government......" तो वह स्कीम क्या है जो पहली अप्रैल से शुरु होने वाली है ?

मन्त्री : मैं ने बताया है कि भारत सरकार ने इस काम के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपया भी मन्जूर किया है अभी स्कीम भी आएगी और रुपया भी आएगा ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ figure 22 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੀ Punjab Government ਨੇ ਦਸੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਤੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ੇ ਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਕਠੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ?

मन्त्री : मैं ने बताया है कि यह Planning Commission ने किए हैं ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो educated unemployment दूर करने का मामला है इस में पंजाब Government ने भी कोई scheme सोची है या यह सब Central Government ही करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब पहले ही दिया जा चुका है ।

(This has already been replied to.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इन्हों ने कहा है कि Centre से रुपया भी आएगा और स्कीम भी आए गी मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने भी कुछ किया है या नहीं ?

मन्त्री : जो स्कीम Centre से आएगी उस में हम भी पैसे देंगे । रुपया चाहे Centre से आए वह भी Government का होता है । आगे चल कर Plan के अन्दर कई किस्म के काम चलेंगे और काम भी निकलेगा ।

Mr. Speaker : Now the question hour is over.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : तो क्या supplementaries कल तक चलेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस में जरूरत तो नहीं समझता ।

(I do not find any more necessity for this)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF ANNUAL INCREMENTS TO REVENUE PATWARIS

827 **Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrears of annual increments to certain Revenue Patwaris in Amritsar District have not been paid in full up to 31st December, 1955; if so, their list with the circles in which they were posted;

(b) the total amount to which each Patwari referred to in part (a) above was entitled on account of arrears of annual increments upto 31st December, 1955;

(c) the reasons for non-payment of the arrears due to the said Patwaris during the last 8 years together with the steps, if any, being taken for the early payments ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa. (a) First Part—Yes.

Second Part.—The Statement is enclosed.

(b) Total amount due to each Patwari is not yet known, as it cannot be calculated unless his pay is fixed by the Accountant-General, Punjab.

(c) First Part—Non-payment of the arrears is due to the fact that the service books of the Patwaris have been prepared in the years 1953-1954 and 1955. Prior to this the service books of the Patwaris were not prepared.

Second Part.—Cases for the fixation of pays of these Patwaris have been forwarded to the Accountant-General, Punjab Simla, and payment will be made as soon as their pays have been fixed by him.

Serial No.	Name of Patwari	Name of circle where posted	Remarks
1.	Shri Chanchal Singh	Circle Nabipur	
2.	Shri Dalip Singh	Circle Suga.	
3.	Shri Makhan Singh	Circle Mehdipur	
4.	Shri Pirthi Raj	Circle Banian.	
5.	Shri Kartar Singh	Circle Rajoki.	
6.	Shri Gurbux Singh	Circle Rasulpur.	
7.	Shri Balwant Singh	Officiating as Kanungo in Consolidation Department.	
8.	Shri Sodagar Singh	Circle Bharowal.	
9.	Shri Madan Gopal	Circle Raya.	
10.	Shri Om Parkash	Officiating as Kanungo in Urban Assessment Department.	
11.	Shri Amar Nath	Circle Serhali Klan.	
12.	Shri Labh Chand	Circle Amritsar.	
13.	Shri Arjan Singh	Circle Phailoki.	
14.	Shri Gian Chand	Circle Panjwar.	
15.	Shri Ajaib Singh	Kanungo Urban.	
16.	Shri Harbans Singh	Officiating as Clerk in Consolidation Department.	
17.	Shri Karnail Singh	Circle Chela,	
18.	Shri Narinjan Dass	Circle Raja Tal.	
19.	Shri Amar Nath	Circle Ramdas.	
20.	Shri Hans Raj	Officiating as Kanungo in Consolidation of Holdings.	
21.	Shri Pirthi Nath	Circle Phailoki.	
22.	Shri Partap Singh	Officiating as Kanungo in Consolidation of Holdings.	
23.	Shri Ramesh Datt	Tuli Gulam.	
24.	Shri Durga Dass	Officiating as Kanungo in Consolidation of Holdings.	
25.	Shri Kundan Lal	Do	
26.	Shri Malik Ram	Do	
27.	Shri Hardip Singh	Do	
28.	Shri Hari Ram	Patwari circle Naurang Abad.	
29.	Shri Harnam Singh	Officiating as Kanungo in Consolidation of Holdings.	
30.	Shri Kesho Ram	Now Retired.	
31.	Shri Ishar Dass	Circle Kothi Algon.	
32.	Shri Kapur Singh	Circle Ruriwala.	
33.	Shri Sobha Ram	Circle Detewala.	
34.	Shri Darbara Singh	Circle Abusaid,	
35.	Shri Bodh Raj	Circle Bur Chand.	
36.	Shri Khushal Singh	Circle Makhi Klan,	
37.	Shri Harnam Singh	Circle Chhina Bidi Chand.	
38.	Shri Des Raj	Officiating as Kanungo in Urban Assessment Department.	
39.	Shri Joginder Singh	Officiating as Kanungo in Election Department.	
40.	Shri Behari Lal	Circle Dubli.	

EVACUEE VACANT SITES IN VILLAGE KALS, TEHSIL PATTI, DISTRICT AMRITSAR.

828. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar. Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any evacuee vacant sites are still lying un-allotted in village Kals, Tehsil Patti, District Amritsar ;

(b) whether any salt-peter existed in the vacant sites referred to in part (a) above between 1st January 1952 and 31st December 1955 ;

(c) whether the salt-peter mentioned above was auctioned by certain unauthorized persons of the village referred to in part (a) above during the years 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955, respectively; if so, the amount for which it was auctioned ;

(d) whether any complaint regarding unauthorized sale of salt-peter referred to in part (c) above was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar under registered cover on or about the 22nd September, 1955; if so, the action, if any, taken by him in the matter ?

Shri Mohan Lal. (a) Yes, six evacuee sites are still lying un-allotted in village Kals, tehsil Patti, district Amritsar.

(b) No,

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Yes, the enquiry is pending with the Naib Tehsildar, Patti.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF ANNUAL INCREMENTS TO RETIRED DISTRICT BOARD TEACHERS IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT

829. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any school teachers in the service of the District Board Amritsar, retired between 1st October, 1953 and 31st December 1953 ; if so, their list together with their full addresses and the date of retirement in each case ;

(b) whether the persons referred to in part (a) above were entitled to any arrears of pay on account of annual increments and other dues up to the dates of their retirements ; if so, the amount to which each one of them was entitled ;

(c) whether the arrears referred to in part (b) above were paid to the persons concerned on the dates of their retirement; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any representation from the teachers referred to in part (a) above were received by the Secretary, District Board, Amritsar during the years 1954 and 1955 regarding the payment of arrears due to them ; if so, the action, if any, taken by the authorities concerned in the matter ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Part (i) Yes.

Part (ii)

Serial No.	*Name of Teacher with address*	*Date of retirement*
1	Shri Bishan Dass, Headmaster D. B. High School, Chajalwadi ..	1st December, 1953
2	Shri Atma Singh, Teacher, D. B. High School, Mianwind	1st October, 1953
3	Shri Mangal Singh, Teacher, High School, Sahbra	9th October, 1953
4	Shri Wassan Singh, Teacher, High School, Verpal	13th October, 1953
5	Shri Hans Raj, Teacher, Primary School, Pakharpura	14th November, 1953
6	Shri Mansha Singh, Teacher, Primary School, Johal Dhianwala	19th November, 1953
7	Shri Tulsi Ram, Teacher, Gharyala ..	30th November, 1953
8	Shri Baba Ram, Teacher, D. B. Middle School, Gaggomahal	10th December, 1953
9	Shri Balwant Singh, Teacher, Primary School Ibban Kalan	11th December, 1953
10	Shri Sant Singh, Teacher, Primary School Buttar Kalan	11th December, 1953
11	Shri Jewan Dass, Teacher, Primary School, Kallah	19th December, 1953

(b) Part (i) Yes.

		Rs
Part (ii)	Shri Wasan Singh ..	22
	Shri Baba Ram ..	291-4-0
	Shri Jiwan Das ..	335-14-0

(c) The arrears referred to in part (b) above could not be paid to the persons concerned on the dates of their retirement as their cases were under consideration due to the preparation of seniority list of S.V. Teachers who were to be promoted to the grade of Rs. 105—7—140. The needful has, however, been done and payment is being arranged. The arrears bills have since been passed.

(d) Representations from teachers referred to in part (a) were received by the Secretary, District Board, Amritsar which were passed on to the District Inspector of Schools, Amritsar, District. The latter has got the arrears bills prepared, as stated in (c) above.

COMPLETION OF SERVICE BOOKS OF DISPLACED REVENUE PATWARIS,

830. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any displaced Revenue Patwaris in Amritsar district whose service books have not yet been completed; if so their list along with the circles in which they are posted ;
(b) the reasons for not completing their service books ;
(c) (i) the total amount of arrears of annual increments due to each of the Patwaris referred to in part (a) above upto 31st December 1955 ;
(ii) the total amount of arrears of pay due to each one of them upto 31st December 1955 ;
(d) the reasons for non-payment of the amounts referred to in part (c) (i) and (ii) above ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) First Part : No

Second Part : Does not arise.

(b, c and d) Does not arise.

OCTROI CHARGES ON SILVER ORNAMENTS BY REWARI MUNICIPALITY DISTRICT GURGAON.

831. Shri Chuni Lal : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Committee Rewari District Gurgaon has recently passed a resolution to the effect that octroi on silver ornaments be charged at the rate of -/5/- per seer instead of one pice per rupee on their cost price;
(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the date on which the said resolution was received by the Government for their sanction;
(c) the date on which the Government passed orders on the resolution referred to in part (a) above ?

Shri Sher Singh. (a) Yes.

(b) 22-8-1955.

(c) Government are considering the question of granting a general exemption to silver ornaments from payment of octroi in the State and hence the resolution of the committee does not call for any separate action. The general exemption when granted will also be applicable to the Rewari Municipality.

Mr. Speaker : Now the Secretary will make some announcement.

3. p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Secretary : Under Rule 2 of the Punjab State Legislature (Communications) Rules, 1952, I have to inform the House that the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956 and the East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 28th of March, 1956 and transmitted to the Punjab Legislative Council on the same day have been agreed to by the said Council without any recommendation on the 31st March, 1956.

THE AMBALA DISTRICT BOARD TAX VALIDATING BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Ambala District Board Tax Validating Bill

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Ambala District Board Tax Validating Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Ambala District Board Tax Validating Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation : Sir, I introduce the Ambala District Board Tax Validating Bill.

RESOLUTION REGARDING FORMATION OF THE PUNJAB PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That a Punjab Parliamentary Group of this Legislature be formed in this State with such aims and objects as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Punjab Legislative Council in consultation with the Chief Minister may determine.

इस सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सारे देश भर में International Parliamentary Associations बनी हैं। और इन का मकसद यही है कि हमारे देश के अंदर Parliamentary democracy जो चल रही है उसे ठीक ढंग से चला सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में जो समस्याएं आयें तो उन पर ग़ौर किया जा सके। हर स्टेट के अंदर Parliamentary groups बनाए जा रहे हैं ताकि उन की Inter Parliamentary Association के साथ affiliation हो सके। यह प्रस्ताव इस ग़र्ज़ के लिये आप के सम्मुख रखा गया है। इस का मकसद यह है कि जो समस्याएं आयें और जिन पर ग़ौर करना ज़रूरी हो उन पर यहां भी ग़ौर किया जा सके और सारे देश भर की Associations के साथ affiliation हो सके ताकि प्रजातंत्र का ढांचा ठीक ढंग से चल सके।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That a Punjab Parliamentary Group of this Legislature be formed in this State with such aims and objects as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Punjab Legislative Council in consultation with the Chief Minister may determine.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : On a point of order, Sir. ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ clear ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ Parliamentary group ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਮਕਸਦ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाउस में इस से पहले भी इस के मुतअल्लिक reference हो चुका है कि Inter-Legislature Parliamentary Association बन

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

रही है और States Legislatures में इस की शाखें होंगी । इन का नाम Parliamentary groups होगा । इस रेज़ोल्यूशन के बारे में इस से पहले भी हाउस की sense ली गई थी और अब यह motion की शक्ल में आया है ।

(A reference regarding this matter has already been made in this House. It is proposed to set up an Inter Legislature Parliamentary Association which will have its branches in all the State Legislatures. These will be called Parliamentary groups. Previously the sense of the House was obtained in regard to this matter and now it has been brought in the form of a motion.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : यह resolution जो वज़ीर साहिब ने पेश किया है बहुत दरुस्त और मुनासिब है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और पंजाब में भी यह parliamentary हकूमत का एक नया तजरुबा है। हमें दुनिया की तमाम बातों को देख कर conventions कायम करने हैं और यह भी देखना है कि सही spirit में देश के अंदर democracy चले और parliamentary system कामयाब हो । इस के लिए ज़रूरी है कि Inter Provincial और International Parliamentary Committees वग़ैरह कायम हों । इस मौके पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की आम तौर पर यह tendency होती है कि कोई भी काम हो इस में वह politics को ज्यादा दाखल कर देती है और मेंम्बर बनाते वक्त चीफ मिनिस्टर या ministry ऐसी advice देती हैं जिस के अंदर democracy की सही spirit कम नज़र आती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में स्पीकर साहिब, चेयरमैन साहिब चीफ मिनिस्टर के सलाह मशिवरे के बाद मिलकर parliamentary group बनाएं और उस में इस बात का पूरा ख्याल रखा जाये कि Opposition को नज़र अंदाज़ न किया जा सके। यह बात administration के चलाने का मामला नहीं जिस में गवर्नमेंट को फिक्र हो कि काम किस तरह चलेगा। यह एक ऐसी बात है कि democracy और parliamentary तरीके में गवर्नमेंट और opposition यकसां तौर पर interested है । किसी parliamentary हकूमत को हम चला नहीं सकते जहां पर ईमानदार opposition न हो । मैं ने पंजाब में देखा है कि आम तौर पर tendency यह है कि यह समझा जाता है कि अपोज़ीशन के लोग गवर्नमेंट और सूबे के दुश्मन हैं । इस में शक नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट के कामों में हर एक को कम दखल देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह चीज़ politics से above है। जहां तक स्पीकर साहिब और चेयरमैन साहिब का ताल्लुक है वे लाज़मी तौर पर ऐसा view लेते हैं और लेंगे जो लेना चाहिये । लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर की consultation हो । चीफ मिनिस्टर इसे पोलिटीकल पार्टी की चीज़ न समझ कर democracy की spirit में काम करे । इस group में Opposition और गवर्नमेंट के बराबर बराबर मेम्बर हों । Europe की democracy में आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि इस तरह के काम में Opposition

को ज्यादा जगह दी जाती है । मिसाल के तौर पर Public Accounts Committee है । दूसरे मुल्कों में देखा गया है कि ऐसी कमेटी में Opposition के ज़्यादा आदमी होंगे लेकिन हमारे यहां रिवाज हो गया है कि इसे इस तरह party purpose के लिए एक घर की चीज़ समझा जाता है । इस के मुताअल्लिक में कोई खास ज़िक्र नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह ज़रूर कहूंगा कि इस मामला में यह ख्याल न रखा जाये कि इस तरह की महदूद चीज है पार्टी की बात है । यह बिल्कुल असूल से ताल्लुक रखने वाला मामला है । मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं कि parliamentary group में हर section का आदमी गवर्नमेंट का या Opposition का अच्छी तरह से represent करेगा ।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन इस के साथ जो aims and objects हैं उन के मुताबिक यह parliamentary group मुरत्तब करने के लिए स्पीकर, चेयरमैन और चीफ मिनिस्टर आपस में मशिवरा करेंगे । इस के अलावा अगर Leader of the Opposition और दो तीन और Senior parliamentary काम करने वाले इन के साथ रखे जायें तो इस में फवायद और अगराज़ो मकासद और काम करने के सारे पहलू आ जायेंगे और यह healthy institution बन कर ज्यादा मुफीद और मुअस्सर हो सकेगी । यह मुफाद के तौर पर है कि अगर इसकी membership बढ़ा ली जाये तो इस कमेटी के जो फवायद मुरत्तब करने के काम में और उन के मकासद को पूरा करने में और भी मददगार साबत होगी ।

प्रोफेसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, parliamentary system जो है दुनिया में उस में आज तक तो सफलता होती आई है और उस system के अंदर majority और minority का जो conception है उस ने parliamentary system को कामयाब होने से रोक दिया है । अब मौजूदा system जो है वह Socialistic system है जिस को आज हमारी हकूमत भी आगे ले जाने की खाहिशमंद है । अगर इस parliamentary group को इस conception की रोशनी में बनाया जाये और उस को determine करने के लिए जैसे कि aims and objects में लिखा है कि स्पीकर और चेयरमैन की consultation से बनाया जाये तो इस तरह से वह एक महदूद से दायरे के अंदर रहेगा और हकीकत में इस को कायम करने का aim and object पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस का aim and object पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस के aims and objects बहुत ऊंचे हैं । मैं इस्तदा करूंगा कि अगर सही मायनों में इस के aims and objects को socialistic light में बनाना है तो और साथी लिए जायें । इस तरह से हम इस के aims and objects को ऊंचे level तक ले जा सकेंगे जो असल में ऐसा ग्रुप बनाने की गर्ज़ोगायेत है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जैसे सेठी साहिब ने कहा है उस में और साथी भी लिए जाएं जिन की consultation से यह मुद्दा पूरा हो ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪਾਰਲਿਆਮੈਂਟਰੀ ਗ੍ਰੂਪ ਬਣਾਉਨ ਦੀ Proposal ਨੂੰ welcome ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ step ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਖੇਚਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਮੈਂਬਰ, ਚਾਹੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਬੈਂਚਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਵੇ Opposition ਦੇ ਬੈਂਚਾਂ ਦੇ, ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ dignity, decorum ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਭੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਜ਼ ਬਿੱਲਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਇਕ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਇਕ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਚਾਤੀ ਤਅੱਲੁਕਾਤ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਪਣੇ ਫਰਾਇਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਅਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਰ ਅੰਜਾਮ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ Parliamentary Groups ਬਨਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੇ Parliamentary groups ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ states ਅਤੇ centre ਦੇ ਗਰੂਪਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਲ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਧਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ business ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੇ ਗਰੂਪ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ Parliamentary system ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਣਗੇ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇ aims and objects ਇਹ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਜਣਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਬਲਕਿ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ Opposition official ਤੌਰ ਉਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨੀ ਗਈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਗਰੁਪਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸੂਬੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो meeting various Legislative Secretaries की कमेटी की इस सम्बन्ध में चंडीगढ़ में हुई थी उस के Chairman जी ऐम. ऐन. कौल थे। मैं उस की proceedings में से कुछ relevant extracts पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। Secretaries की और Speakers की conferences अलहदा २ होती हैं।

(Shri M. N. Kaul was the Chairman of the Committee of the Secretaries of various Legislatures a meeting of which was held in this connection at Chandigarh. I will read out a few relevant extracts from the proceedings of that meeting. The Conferences of the Speakers and the Secretaries are held separately.)

> There are two things. There are States which have already formed a branch. There are other States which have not formed any branch....their problems are different. They can form a group. You should have a resolution in two Houses saying that...."Resolved that a Punjab Parliamentary Group be formed in this State with such aims and objects as the Speaker and the Chairman may be pleased to determine."

लेकिन जब यह काम चलाना है और इस के साथ अखराजात भी चलाने हैं तो हम ने कहा कि Chief Minister को भी साथ रख लिया जाए। (But when

we have to run this group and bear its expenses also, we decided that the Chief Minister should also be associated with it.)

Now I will read another extract.

That is a simple resolution. After that, the Speaker and Chairman will call an informal meeting of the members and tell them how to proceed. He will then form a small sub-committee of the Members of the Assembly and Council to frame rules. The rules are simple..the rules of the Indian Parliamentary Group might be taken as a model. They can be amended or adopted to suit the convenience of each State group. After the rules have come into being, you have to enrol members and then function. We have kept the subscription at Rs 20. You can keep it at a lower figure—say Rs. 10 or Rs 5 or even less.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को यकीन दिला दूं कि जो meeting बुलाई जाएगी उस में जहां majority party होगी, बतौर स्पीकर के मेरा यह फर्ज़ होगा कि वहां आप के तमाम groups को representation दिलाऊं ताकि उन सब के साथ सलाह मश्विरा किया जाए । आखिर मैं तो बहैसियते स्पीकर किसी खास पार्टी के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखता । I am the custodian of the rights of the whole House. मेरे ऊपर यह ज़िम्मेदारी होगी ।

(In this connection I may assure the hon. Members that when a meeting is called it will be my duty as Speaker to see that all the groups in the House get due representation along with the majority party so that all of them may be consulted. I, as a Speaker, have no connection with any particular Party. I am the custodian of the rights of the whole House. This will be my responsibility.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, आप के द्वारा मैं अपनी सरकार का शुक्रगुज़ार हूं कि आखिर उन्हों ने आप की सजैशन पर एक नया कदम उठाया है। वाक़या यह है कि हमें हमेशा यह शिकायत रही है कि लोग कहते हैं कि पंजाब का बाबा आदम निराला है । वह शायद हमारी सरकार की वजह से कहते थे । आप को शायद याद होगा कि इन्दौर में एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी जिस में हिन्दुस्तान भर की स्टेटों के सेक्रेटरी शामिल हुए थे और जिस में हमारे प्रोफेसर साहिब भी थे । वहां हमने महसूस किया कि हमारी सरकार पंजाब में हमारे साथ कुछ मज़ाक सा करती है। क्योंकि बाकी तमाम स्टेटों में जब इजलास होते हैं तो उन में सोच विचार के लिये पूरे लैजिस्लेचर को मौका मिलता है कि वह अपनी सरकार को सजैशन दें। लेकिन हमारी यहां पर कोई शुनवाई नहीं होती थी । खैर इस में इन की कोई अपनी मसलिहत हो सकती है । इन की अपनी पार्टी के झगड़े वगैरह भी हो सकते हैं । लेकिन अब जब कि आप की मेहरबानी से हमारी सरकार ने इस बात में करम फरमाई की है और जैसा कि आप ने यकीन दिलाया है कि दूसरे लोगों को भी सोच विचार करने का काफी मौका दिया जायगा तो ठीक है। पंजाब जब दूसरी बहुत

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

सी बातों में काफी एडवान्स है तो इसमें भी क्यों पीछे रहे । हर एक ग्रुप और पार्टी को काफी मौका मिलना चाहिये ऐसे नहीं कि लाकर बिल पेश कर दिया जिस तरह कि बिल्ली निकल जाती है । हर एक को काफी मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ग्रौफ दी प्वाइंट जा रहे हैं, बिल्ली क्या निकलेगी । (The hon. Member is going off the point. How is this talk about a cat coming out of the bag relevant here ?)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं तो यह शिकायत नहीं करता । मैं ने अपनी असेम्बली के सेक्रेटरी साहिब से यह अर्ज़ की कि इस मामला में हमारी मदद फरमाएं और बाकी स्टेटों के डैटा वग़ैरह मंगवाएं ताकि हमें भी पता लगे ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी स्टेट्स की असेंबलियों के डिबेट्स हमारी लाइब्रेरी में आते हैं आप उन को वहां से देख सकते हैं । (The debates of other State Assemblies are received in our Library. The hon. Member can see them from there.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब उन्हों ने इनकार कर दिया कि हमारे पास काम बहुत है । ठीक है, इस में शुबह नहीं है कि उन के पास काम बहुत है । यह जो सवालों के जवाब देते हैं हमारी वज़ारत वाले इन से हमारी तसल्ली हो जाती है । बल्कि पब्लिक की भी तसल्ली हो जाती है । लेकिन यहां पर तो जवाब भी नहीं मिलते । क्या बाकी की असेंबलियों में भी ऐसा ही करते हैं या कि हमारे हिस्से में ही यह सब मुश्किलें हैं । बार बार दरखास्तें करने पर भी हमारी शुनवाई नहीं होती । अब मैं समझता हूं कि आप मौका देंगे । मैजारिटी पार्टी के मेम्बर साहिबान को और अप्पोज़ीशन के मेम्बर साहिबान को जिन को आप भी यह मौका देंगे, उन की यह परेशानी दूर हो जाएगी । बाज़ औकात जो जवाब मिलते हैं ....

Mr. Speaker : How is that relevant ?

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब मैं इन ग्रुपों की ताईद करता हूं । मैं आप का मश्कूर हूं कि हमारी जो मुश्किलात थीं वह कम हो जाएंगी । यह ग्रुप हर हालत में कंटरी के लिये और इस स्टेट के लिये भले का बायस ही होंगे । और इन से काफ़ी फायदा होगा । मैं इन की बड़े ज़ोर से ताईद करता हूं ।

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, डैवेलपमेंट मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है इसका स्वागत हाउस का हर मेम्बर करता है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में democracy का जो तजरुबा चल रहा है, संसार के सभी मुमालक इसकी ओर देख रहे हैं । अगर आज हमारी प्रजातन्त्र की प्रणाली कामयाब साबत हुई तो यह दुनिया की हिस्ट्री में सबसे बड़ी और अहम बात होगी । स्पीकर

महोदय, आपने पिछले महीने डेढ़ महीने से देखा कि दुनिया के एक बड़े Ideal represent करने वाले महान मुल्क ने किस कामयाबी के साथ अपनी मंज़िल की तरफ़ एक कदम बढ़ाया। आज दुनिया के जो बड़े २ मुल्क हैं—अमरीका, इंगलैंड रूस और चीन वहां सभी मिलाकर आम जनता को प्रजातन्त्र के जितने हकूक दिए हैं उन से कहीं बढ़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम को हासल हैं। इसलिए हमारे ऊपर एक बड़ी जबरदस्त ज़िम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि हम अपने मुल्क के इस experiment को कामयाब बनाएं। आज जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है जिस सिद्धान्त को हम आगे ले जाने वाले हैं उसको हमारे लोक सभा के मरहूम स्पीकर श्री मावलंकर जी ने आरम्भ किया। उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के कुछ मेम्बरों को Inter-parliamentary delegation के तौर पर इंगलैंड और दूसरी जगहों पर भेजा। इस मामले पर Speakers' conferences में मज़ीद discussion हुई। हमें देखना यह है और जैसा कि, स्पीकर महोदय, आप ने फरमाया कि यह जो कमेटी बनाई जानी है यह सारे हाउस की पूरी नुमाइन्दगी कर सकें ताकि जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की मुख्तलिफ States के अन्दर जो तजरुबात हो रहे हैं या हो पाएंगे उन सब को हम देख सकें उनकी हमें जो अच्छी चीज़ें मिलें वह हम लें और अपनी अच्छी चीजों को दूसरों को दें। और इस तरह से सारे भारत को कामयाबी की राह पर आगे ले चलें। जैसा कि debate के अन्दर भी आ गया है यह कमेटी above party politics होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि आपने, स्पीकर महोदय, वायदा भी किया है उसके मुताबिक मुझे यकीन है कि हम सब मिलकर इन सारी चीज़ों को कामयाब बनाएंगे और पिछले पांच चार सालों के democracy के तजरुबे में जो खामियां रह गई हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इन लफ़ज़ों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਰੁਪ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਉਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਬੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਗਰੁਪ ਬਣੇ ਤਾਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਤੱਰਕੀ ਮਿਲੇ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਸਪਿਰਿਟ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਐਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਵੀ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਅਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅਜਕਲ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਕਈਆਂ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ Opposition ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਡਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। Opposition ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਜੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਰੁਪ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਗਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। Opposition ਵਲੋਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਚੀਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਪਰ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤੱਰਕੀ ਲਈ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਟੇਟ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]
ਵਿਚ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ States ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਮਹੂਰੀਅਤ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਵੇਖਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਜੇ ਵਾਕਈ ਇਸ ਗਰੁਪ ਦੇ aims and objects ਇਹ ਹੋਏ, functions ਇਹ ਹੋਏ ਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਵੇ Opposition ਦੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਵਜ਼ਾਹਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ Opposition ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ consult ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ । ਉਹ ਚੂੰਕਿ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਸਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਚੰਗੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक दो बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । कुछ आशंकाएं प्रकट की गई हैं; मैं चाहता हूं कि उस विषय में आश्वासन दिला दूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को तो यह कहना चाहिए कि गवर्नमेंट इस ग्रुप की ज्यादा से ज्यादा माली इमदाद करेगी (He should rather give an assurance that the Government would give maximum financial help to this Group).

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन हाउस के सभी पक्षों ने किया है। इससे मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है । वास्तव में हमारी जो संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र है अर्थात् जो parliamentary democracy है ; Opposition (विरोधी दल) उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है । इसलिए किसी के मन में यह विचार कदाचित नहीं आना चाहिए कि Opposition का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता । वास्तव में प्रजातन्त्र विरोधी दल के बगैर बनता ही नहीं । इसलिए हमें यदि democracy को ठीक ढंग से चलाना है तो Opposition का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लेना है और इसके अन्दर—मेरा मतलब कि Opposition के अन्दर पूर्ण सन्तोष भी उत्पन्न करना है । आखिर जितनी समस्याएं parliamentary democracy के सम्बन्ध में खड़ी होती हैं वह प्रायः Opposition के मन में पैदा होती हैं । इसलिए जब तक opposition सन्तुष्ट न हो तब तक parliamentary democracy कामयाब नहीं समझी जानी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि यह आशंका किसी के मन में नहीं रहनी चाहिए कि Opposition का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता ।

जहां तक चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब के इसके साथ associate किए जाने का सवाल है वह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी कहा है कि यह केवल पैसे के मामले में उन का परामर्श लेने के लिए है । आप की गवर्नमेंट तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की फरमांबरदार है । जो हुक्म आप देते हैं वह मानती है और आगे भी आप और कौंसिल के चेयरमैन साहिब जो हुक्म देंगे उस का पालन किया जाएगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : चेम्बर में जाकर कहो ।

मंत्री : इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास हो ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That a Punjab Parliamentary Group of this Legislature be formed in this State with such aims and objects as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Punjab Legislative Council in consultation with the Chief Minister may determine.

The motion was carried unanimously.

DISCUSSION ON PUNJAB'S SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab's Second Five Year Plan as revised and brought up-to-date in the light of discussions with the Planning Commission and their latest directives be discussed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जो दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक बड़ा volume है। आप यह बताएं कि किन lines पर discussion चलेगी। क्या यह बहस chapter-wise होगी department-wise या general ? [This is a voluminous document. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how the discussion on it is to be conducted? Will it be chapter-wise, department-wise or general ?]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह तो आप का काम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं ही इस का फैसला करूंगा। लेकिन इन्हें भी अपनी बात कर लेने दें। क्योंकि आखिर जवाब तो सारी debate का इन्होंने ही देना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह systematic lines पर हो ताकि किसी को कोई confusion न हो। [True, I have to decide the procedure. But let him say what he wants to, because after all he has to reply to the debate. I want it to be conducted on systematic lines so that no body should feel any confusion while discussing it.]

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : मैं ने तो पहले ही निवेदन किया है कि जो भी फैसला आप करें, हम आप के फरमांबरदार हैं। आप जो हुक्म देंगे, उसी के मुताबिक होगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह ज़बानी बातें हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फरमांबरदार तो छोटे बरखुरदार हुआ करते हैं। [Obedience is expected of the youngsters] (हंसी)।

खान अब्दुल गफार खां : यह भी तो बालिशतिए हैं।

मंत्री : आप बुजुर्ग हैं, जो चाहें कह सकते हैं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਇਤਨੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਾ ਦਿਓ ।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : मैं जानता हूं कि कोई खराब बात नहीं करेंगे । सफेद दाढ़ी है कोई बुरा थोड़ा ही कहेंगे ।

सो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि यह जो दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना है इस पर तीन दिन तक बहस चलेगी । इस पर सदन के माननीय सदस्य अपने २ विचार रखेंगे । इस लिये शुरु में इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा बहुत बता देना आवश्यक है । यह जो हमारी अगली योजना है इस में विशेष रूप से एक बात को मुख्य रखा हुआ है जैसा कि समय २ पर हम घोषणाएं करते आए हैं—कि हमने देश में समाजवादी ढंग का समाज स्थापित करना है । और अपने देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को इस हालत पर लाना है कि जिस से गरीब आदमी को सहारा मिले और वह कुछ अच्छी और बेहतर हालत में हो ।

वह भी यह समझें कि देश में स्वतन्त्रता आई है और उस की रोशनी और उस का प्रकाश उस तक भी पहुंचा है । इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस लिये इस चीज़ पर ज़ोर दिया गया है कि किस तरह से देश की आमदनी बढ़े, production बढ़े और देश में उत्पादन बढ़े और इस के साथ साथ इस बात पर विचार किया गया है कि हमारे समाज में जो नाबराबरी है उस को भी हम ने किस तरह से आहिस्ता २ दूर करना है और फिर जीवन का जो स्तर है इस देश में रहने वाले हर नर नारी का वह जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो । इस के साथ साथ जहां तक उन का आर्थिक जीवन है सामाजिक जीवन है तथा जितने भी जीवन के और पहलू हों उन सब के अन्दर बेहतरी हो, उन्नति हो । यह विचार इस के अन्दर रखा गया है । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिकतर ज़ोर इस बात पर दिया गया था कि देश के अन्दर जो कच्चे माल की कमी थी और दूसरे देशों से कच्चा माल मंगवाया जाता था और वह इस ख्याल से मंगवाया जाता था ताकि देश में अन्न की कमी के कारण भुखमरी न हो । इस लिहाज़ से हम ने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है । इस सिलसिले में सिंचाई की योजनाएं बहुत सारी तैयार की गई हैं छोटी और बड़ी जिन का देश के अन्दर खाद्य पदार्थ से और कच्चे माल से ताल्लुक है काफी पैदावार बढ़ाई है और यह प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के कारण ही है कि हमें लोगों के पेट भरने के लिये बाहर से जो अनाज मंगवाना पड़ता था वह अब बाहर से मंगवाने की ज़रूरत नहीं रही । प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना कच्चे माल के पैदावार में और खेती बाड़ी के काम में तरक्की करने में ठीक रही है । वैसे तो जितने ही लोक कल्याण के काम हैं उन सब की तरफ इस में ध्यान दिया गया था और हर काम में उन्नति करने के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं । देश के अन्दर और प्रान्त के अन्दर इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया था कि जो हमारे देश की fundamental needs हैं उन को पूरा किया जाये ताकि जीवन के बाकी पहलू भी तरक्की कर सकें । प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना द्वारा जिस पर अरबों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं उस से हम मुल्क में कच्चे माल की पैदावार बढ़ा सके हैं । अब इस कच्चे माल से दूसरी योजना में जो अब शुरू की जा रही है उस में industries चालू कर के यानी factories लगा कर, कारखाने खोल कर कई तरह की cottage industries, small scale industries और भारी industries के रूप में चालू कर के जीवन की अनेक प्रकार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये माल तैयार किया जायगा जो इस वक्त विदेशों से आता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को तो अच्छी तरह मालूम ही है कि

कच्चा माल जो हम तैयार करते हैं उस की कीमत कितनी होती है और उसी को अगर कोई और रूप देकर कोई ऐसी चीज़ बनाएं जो जीवन की बहुत सी आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर सके तो उस चीज़ की कीमत कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। आप अगर दो आने की रूई लें और यदि उस से सूत कात कर कपड़ा बनाएं तो उस की एक रुपये या सवा रुपये कीमत हो जाती है। इस तरह से मुल्क की दौलत बढ़ती है। इस लिये अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बात की तरफ ध्यान रखा जायगा कि देश के अन्दर जो कच्चा माल पैदा होता है उस से ऐसी चीजें manufacture कर सकें और वह बाहर के मुल्कों से न मंगवानी पड़े ताकि हमारा पैसा बाहर न जाये। इस का विशेष रूप से यह ध्यान रखा गया है ताकि देश की दौलत बढ़े और देश की दौलत बढ़ने के बाद उस का बटवारा इस तरह से न हो कि उस से चन्द आदमी ही साहुकार बनते चले जाएं और उन के पास ही सारी धन दौलत चली जाए और आम आदमियों को जनसाधारण को उस से कोई लाभ ही न पहुंच पाये। इस लिये इस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि जितनी पैदावार मुल्क के अन्दर आगे चल कर बढ़े वह एक एक आदमी की ना हो वह केवल पूंजीपतियों तक ही सीमित न रहे और उन की ही पूंजी और न बढ़ाती चली जाए बल्कि cooperative lines पर, सहकारिता के ढंग से बहुत सारे काम चलाए जाएं जिन में एक आदमी की पूंजी न लगे बल्कि बहुत आदमियों की थोड़ी थोड़ी पूंजी लगा कर बड़े और छोटे कारखाने लगाये जायें और देहात के अन्दर cottage industries की शक्ल में कुटीर धन्धों के रूप में काम चले। इस तरह से छोटे तबके जिन के पास कम पैसा है और जिन के पास कम पूंजी है वह अपनी कम पूंजी से भी काम चला सकें। सरकार, loans की शक्ल में और grants के रूप में उन्हें काफी इमदाद देगी और जिन लोगों को training चाहिये, परिशिक्षण चाहिये उन को परिशिक्षण देने का इन्तज़ाम सरकार करेगी। इस में इन चीज़ों की तरफ भी ध्यान रखा गया है।

फिर जो राष्ट्र निर्माण के विभाग हैं, जो nation-building departments हैं उन की तरफ भी इस में काफी ध्यान रखा गया है और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन में तरक्की होगी। इस में शिक्षा के लिये 11 प्रतिशत के आस पास रकम रखी गई है और 6½ प्रतिशत चिकित्सा, दवा दारू और medicines के लिये रखा गया है। Nation building के कामों में अब काफी रुपये खर्च होने हैं। वास्तव में इन departments का जो पहले नजरिया था वह अब नहीं रहा। पहले जो राज्यों की यह conception थी कि राज्य के अन्दर राज्य का इन्तज़ाम कर के वहां पर ही राज्य की ज़िम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाए, वह conception अब खत्म हो गई है। आज राज्य यह अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता है कि जीवन का हर पहलू से विकास हो सके और वह इस में क्रियात्मक रूप से इस में हिस्सा लेता है और जब तक वह हिस्सा न ले तब तक development नहीं हो सकती। इन सब विभागों की ओर सरकार काफी ध्यान अब देने लगी है और देती है। अब अगले पांच वर्षों में हमारे जो बजट बनेंगे वह इसी आधार पर बनेंगे और वह अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर बनेंगे।

जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ और हमारा विधान बना तो विधान के अन्दर हम ने यह लिखा था कि हमारे अपने देश के अन्दर दस साल के बाद कोई आदमी निरक्षर न रहे। हमारे नेताओं ने यह जो अपना लक्ष्य बनाया था यह

[माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री]

सोचते हुए कि कहीं यह लक्ष्य जबानी ही न रह जाये इस लिये उन्होंने इस को विधान में लिख दिया था। हमारे विधान के अन्दर इस चीज़ को स्पष्ट किया गया है कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर हमने सब को शिक्षा देनी है। यह ठीक है कि पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर इस ओर काफी ध्यान दिया गया है और इस दूसरी योजना के अन्दर भी काफी ध्यान इस ओर दिया गया है फिर भी यह तसल्ली के साथ नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हम इस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पायेंगे क्योंकि यह बड़ा कठिन काम है। शत प्रतिशत आदमियों को शिक्षा देना यह बड़ी भारी ज़िम्मेदारी है। यह जो democracy है प्रजातन्त्रात्मक का जो ढांचा है जिस पर हम राज्य चला रहे हैं यह तभी सफल हो सकता है जब तक कि लोग अपने अधिकारों से और जो उन के फरायज़ हैं कर्तव्य हैं उन से सचेत न हो जाएं। जागरूक न हो जाएं। जब तक उन में इस चीज़ की जाग्रति नहीं आती कि उन की समस्याएं क्या हैं उन की ज़िम्मेदारियां क्या हैं और उन की देश की तरक्की करने में क्या फरायज है तब तक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक का जो हमारा ढांचा है वह सफल नहीं हो सकता है। इस की तरफ सरकार ने विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया है।

6 साल से 11 साल के बच्चों की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को भी काफी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। यह ठीक है कि यह जितनी होनी चाहिये उस से कम है। लेकिन कुछ आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं जिन के कारण ऐसा है। तो भी अगले 5 वर्ष में ख्याल है कि 6 से 11 साल की आयु के 60 प्रतिशत बच्चों को शिक्षा दे सकेंगे। Elementary Education का जो विचार है वह 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को देने का है। यह 8 साल की stage है। दूसरे स्वतन्त्र देशों में भी इसी तरह यह स्टेज पहले 6 साल की थी, फिर 7 की और फिर 8 की गई। England में 8 साल लाज़मी और मुफ्त तालीम का अब वह इन्तजाम कर सके हैं। हमें भी उसी तरफ जाना है। आशा है कि इन 5 वर्षों में हम अपने 11-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को 30 से 40 प्रतिशत संख्या की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकेंगे। सरकार इस ओर से जागरूक है कि हमें अभी elementary शिक्षा अपने बच्चों को देनी है। लड़कियों में शिक्षा अभी बहुत कम है इसे बढ़ाना है। लड़कों की प्रतिशतता तो शायद 80 हो जाए परन्तु लड़कियों की इस से कम रहेगी। हम इस ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। और सहायता देते हैं। अगर कोई आदमी school building बनाने के लिये तैयार हो तो हम हर तरह से सहायता देकर स्कूल खोलते हैं। इस ओर हमारा विशेष ध्यान है। वह इस लिये कि आज हमारे देश की स्त्री जाति में निरक्षरता फैली हुई है। इसे दूर करना है ताकि समाज के इस अंग को भी बराबरी का दर्जा मिल सके राजनैतिक तौर पर तो यह दर्जा दे चुके हैं परन्तु अब उन्हें शिक्षित करना है ताकि वह अपने अधिकारों को सोच समझ कर प्रयोग कर सकें। इस ओर गवर्नमेंट का विशेष ध्यान है।

फिर सड़कों का काम है। इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में $7\frac{1}{2}$ करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध है और हर साल $1\frac{1}{2}$ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना है।

फिर सहकारिता का विभाग है। इस में अब बड़ी extension करनी है। सहकारिता के काम को आगे बढ़ा कर छोटी बड़ी दस्तकारियां और मिलें भी चलानी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में दो sugar mills तो इसी वर्ष चालू हो जायेंगी co-operative basis पर। तीसरी अगले साल चालू हो जायेगी। इसी तरह रुई की मिलों के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार चल रहा है। यह भी co-operative lines पर ही होगी और cotton growers इन के हिस्सेदार होंगे जिस तरह sugar factories में cane-growers होंगे। इस तरह सहकारिता के आधार पर बड़ी २ मिलें, छोटे छोटे काम तथा कुटीर धंधे चलाने हैं। गवर्नमेंट loans और grants दे कर मदद देती है। इस तरह देश के उद्योगीकरण के प्रति काफ़ी कोशिश की जा रही है। और इस उद्योगीकरण में बिजली की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि powers से industry की तरक्की आसान हो जाती है। पंजाब प्रदेश में एक fertilizer factory बनाने का विचार है जिस में 1,60,000 k.W. बिजली की खपत होगी। और 1961 तक भाखड़ा से इस प्रदेश को 3,28,000 k.W. बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। इस को हमने देहातों और कसबों में बांटना है जिस से हमारे प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो सकेगी। जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है जिस समय पंजाब का विभाजन हुआ, तो हमारे पास 26 या 27 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन की सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध था बाकी सारी ऐसी भूमि पश्चिमी पंजाब में रह गई थी। इस समय सारे पंजाब में एक करोड़ 60 लाख एकड़ भूमि पंजाब में खेती योग्य है। उस में से 1961 तक 76 लाख एकड़ भूमि यानि लगभग आधी ज़मीन की नहरों के ज़रिये आबपाशी कर सकेंगे। और जो आबपाशी Tube wells, percolation-wells और दूसरे तरीकों से होगी वह इस से अलग होगी। इस तरह हम अपने प्रदेश में रहने वाले किसान की अवस्था को बेहतर बना सकेंगे। उद्योग धंधे बढ़ेंगे तो मज़दूर को मज़दूरी मिल सकेगी। इस तरह जहां सारे लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ सकेगी वहां इस का बटवारा भी ठीक २ ढंग से होगा जिस से आम आदमी महसूस करे कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था इस देश में आए और इस से सब को प्रकाश मिले। इसी तरह शिक्षा के मामले में elementary शिक्षा के अन्दर भी काफी उन्नति करनी है। फिर इस शिक्षा के ढांचे को बदलना है, जो बिल्कुल बेकार शिक्षा हो गई है। इस में हाथ से काम सिखाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है और एक ही तरह की stereotyped शिक्षा है कि जिस से बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। फिर Government of India ने जो Secondary Education Commission appoint किया उस ने जो report की उस में यह सुझाव दिया कि multipurpose school कायम होने चाहियें। और Secondary Education हो उस में सिर्फ कुछ ज़बानें या तारीख जुगराफिया ही न हो बल्कि साइंस, कृषि, commerce भी हो और साथ ही technical education का भी प्रबन्ध हो। इस के लिये groups में शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध होगा और हमारे पंजाब का कोई नवयुवक ऐसा न होगा जिसे हाथ का कोई न कोई काम करना न आता हो ताकि वह अपनी आजीविका ज़रूर कमा सके। इस तरह इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि कोई समाज के ऊपर भार न हो। फिर हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर एक इलाका है जिस में पशु पालन का काम काफी बढ़ सकता है। इस तरफ अभी बहुत ज़्यादा ध्यान तो नहीं हुआ परन्तु तो भी जितने means थे, पैसे थे उन से इस बात की कोशिश की गई है

[माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री]

कि किसान को इस ओर काफी मदद मिल सके ताकि उस की आमदनी का यह बहुत बड़ा ज़रिया बना रहे। फिर किसान के लिये यह भी विचार है कि ware-houses और marketing societies बनाई जाएं ताकि किसान फसल के समय अपनी produce जमा करा सके और उसे अपनी ज़रूरत के लिये पैसा मिल जाये। और फिर जब भाव ठीक हों तो वह अपनी चीज़ बेच सके। विचार यह भी है कि यह marketing co-operative societies माल को प्रदेश से बाहर या देश से भी बाहर भेजने का प्रबन्ध कर सकें ताकि जो आदमी पैदावार करता है उस को ठीक मोल मिल सके और बीच में कोई आदमी न रहे और उस का सारा रुपया किसान की जेब में जाए। गर्ज़ेकि जितने ज़रूरी पहलू हैं किसान, मज़दूर, दस्तकार या दुकानदार की उन्नति के सब का ध्यान रखा गया है जितना भी पैसा भारत सरकार की मदद से उपलब्ध हो सकता था उसे अच्छी तरह उपयोग करने की कोशिश की गई है।

सारे जीवन के पहलुओं को ध्यान में रख कर हमने दूसरी पांच वर्षीय योजना बनाई है। मैं ने इस समय संक्षेप में इस योजना के मोटे मोटे सिद्धांत, उद्देश्य तथा लक्ष्य आप की सेवा में रखे हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इन लक्ष्यों तथा बातों को विचार में रख कर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य सुन्दर तथा उसारू सुझाव देंगे। मैं यह भी बता दूं कि यह जो Plan बनाई गई है ऐसी नहीं कि कलम इधर से उधर नहीं हो सकती यह तो flexible है जैसा कि हमारे राष्ट्र के नेता कई बार कह चुके हैं इस में थोड़ी बहुत तबदीली की जा सकती है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं जो न हो सके। एक महकमा में खर्च हो रहा है इस के बारे में अगर आप चाहें कि किसी खास सम्बन्ध में एक चीज़ होनी चाहिये तो इस में उलट फेर हो सकता है क्योंकि यह प्लान flexible है। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब भी कोई चीज़ इन्सान तैयार करने बैठता है तो उस से भूल हो ही जाती है, और भूल से कोई चीज़ रह भी जाती है, यहां पर जो discussion इस पर हो उस में हमें सुझाव दिए जाएं कि कहां पर कोई चीज़ छूट गई है। और जहां कहीं हमारी भूल हो उस की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा सकता है और आप की ओर से जो सुझाव इस प्लान के बारे में आयेंगे उन का सरकार स्वागत करेगी। और उन पर पूर्ण रूपसे विचार करेगी। मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिलाता हूं कि यह कोई पत्थर पर लकीर नहीं आप जो भी सुझाव प्रदेश की तथा देश की उन्नति के लिये तथा देश के हित के लिये देंगे उन पर विचार किया जायेगा। मुझे आशा है कि आप ऐसे सुझाव दें जिन से हमारे प्रदेश की जनता को अधिकाधिक लाभ प्राप्त हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना को सभा के विचार के लिये पेश करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That the Punjab's Second Five Year Plan as revised and brought up-to-date in the light of discussions with the Planning Commission and their latest directive be discussed.

इस से पहले कि आप Second Five Year Plan पर discussion शुरू करें, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस पर general discussion

करना चाहते हैं या इस में रखी हुई हरेक item पर जैसे agriculture, industry वगैरह ।

(Before we proceed with the discussion on the Second Five Year Plan, I would like to know whether the Members want a general discussion on it or they wish to discuss each item like Agriculture, Industry etc. separately.)

माननीय सदस्यगण : जी इस पर general discussion ही ठीक रहेगी ।

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : स्पीकर महोदय, बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में आज मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने रखी है । मैं उन की इस बात का विशेषकर स्वागत करता हूं कि यह योजना कोई पत्थर पर लकीर नहीं और आखरी चीज़ नहीं और जो जो सुझाव इस सदन में माननीय मेंबरों की ओर से रखे जायेंगे उन पर गवर्नमेंट ग़ौर करेगी ।

स्पीकर साहिब आज से दो ही दिन पहले हमारी पिछली पंच वर्षीय योजना सफलता सहित समाप्त हुई और उस योजना में जो अहमियत दी गई या जिस चीज़ पर emphasis lay किया गया था वह खेती बाड़ी थी । इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता भी थी क्योंकि हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी थी । यह बिल्कुल ज़रूरी था कि हमारा ध्यान सब से पहले खेती बाड़ी की तरफ जाता । हमें खुशी है कि हमने वह मन्ज़िल अच्छी तरह और सफलता के साथ तय की है और आवश्यक तथा कठिन मसला हल किया गया ।

अब दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उद्योगीकरण अर्थात् industrialisation पर ज़ोर दिया जा रहा है । सदियों से इस देश की हुकूमत को चलाने वालों की यही कोशिश रही है कि इस देश में कच्चा माल तैयार किया जाये और विदेश में industry हमारे कच्चे माल के ज़ोर पर चलाई जावे परन्तु आज जब इस देश की industrialisation करने जा रहे हैं तो यह कच्चा माल देश के हित के लिये इस्तेमाल होगा । अब हमें यह देखना है कि संसार में किन किन देशों में उद्योगीकरण किया गया और किस किस ढंग से किया गया । हमें यह भी देखना है कि उन देशों का तजरूबा हमारी State की हालत में कैसे fit बैठ सकता है ।

सब से पहले पश्चिमी देशों western countries में industrialisation का तजरूबा किया गया । इस तजरूबा में यह देखा गया कि उन्होंने industrialisation धीरे धीरे किया और उन में इस काम को करने के लिये कोई ज़बरदस्ती का element न था । और इस तरह का programme उन का न था । वहां पर industrialisation आज़ादी के साथ और लगभग private sector के तरीके से की गई । एक बात यह भी थी कि उन लोगों को इस बात की इमदाद मिली कि उन की colonies समुद्र पार भी थीं । इन colonies की मंडियों का लाभ भी उन देशों ने उठाया । वहां पर सारे का सारा उद्योगीकरण centralised industrial basis पर किया गया और cottage industry की ओर ध्यान कम दिया गया ।

अब दूसरी तरफ पूर्वी देशों की industrialisation का तजरूबा लें तो पता चलता है कि यह काम तेज़ रफ्तार से शुरू किया गया उन्होंने तेज़ रफ्तार इस लिये शुरू की कि कहीं वे पीछे न रह जाएं । इस काम में ज़बरदस्ती की भी ज़रूरत थी इस

[श्री डी. डी. पुरी]

लिये पूर्वी देशों में industrialisation dictatorship के तरीके से की गई। फिर इन्होंने यह काम public ownership के रूप में किया। यह सारे का सारा काम सरकारी तौर पर और centralised तरीके से किया गया। हमारा दूसरा प्लान industrial है अब इन दोनों तजरुबों को सामने रख कर यह देखने की जरूरत है कि हमें किस तरीके से लाभ हो सकता है। आज हमें तेज़ रफ़तार की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हमारा देश इस काम में बाकी के देशों से बहुत पीछे रह गया है। यह इस लिये कि हमने देश के निर्माण का कार्य थोड़े से समय से शुरू किया है। केवल छ: सात वर्षों से ही हमें अपने देश को बनाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। अब हमने यह फैसला करना है कि हम किस रफतार से इस कार्य को चलाना चाहते हैं। इस का उत्तर तो स्पष्ट है कि हम पीछे रह गये हैं इस लिये इस कार्य को तेज़ गति से चलाने की आवश्यकता है परन्तु इस में जबरदस्ती तथा compulsion की गुंजायश नहीं हम ने पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी industrialisation के ढंगों की तुलना के पश्चात यह फैसला कर दिया है कि इस काम में जबरदस्ती नहीं की जायगी। संविधान के अन्दर compulsion और dictatorship की कोई गुंजायश नहीं और न private और न public sector को खत्म करने की गुंजायश रखी गई। इस लिये इस बात का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता कि पश्चिमी ढंग क्या है और पूर्वी ढंग क्या है। जहां एक ने private sector से industrialisation किया वहां दूसरे ने public sector से किया हमने दोनों में एक balance find करके public sector का जो भाग है उस के लिये उसे ज़िम्मेदारी देनी है और private sector का जो भाग है उस की जिम्मेदारी उस को सौंपनी है। जहां पश्चिमी देशों में industrialisation के लिये ग्रामोद्योग की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया वहां हमने balance find out करना है। इस लिये जहां हम बड़े scale की ओर ध्यान देंगे वहां cottage industries की ओर भी ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। दोनों को balance करने के बाद fit करना है। इस तरह हमें Plan of the Plan बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस रास्ते पर चलने से पहले हमने यह फैसला कर दिया है कि हम Socialistic Pattern of Society अर्थात् समाजवादी ढंग बनाने जा रहे हैं। इस की घोषणा की जा चुकी है फिर भी बाज़ दफा देश के अन्दर और बाहर इस समाजवाद का तज़करा किया जाता है और इस बात का भी ज़िक्र आता है कि बड़ी और छोटी industries किस तरह साथ २ चल सकती हैं।

स्पीकर साहिब, बात यह है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जब से Atom Bomb, Hydrogen Bombs और nuclear physics की चीज़ें हमारे सामने आई हैं। हमारी जो विचारधारा है और ख्यालात हैं उन में तबदीली पैदा हो गई है। पुराने

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ख्यालात जो private और public sector के थे capitalism और socialism के थे वे अब पुराने हो कर रह गये हैं। आज जो सब से ज्यादा capitalist मुल्क भी हैं उन में भी जो समझदार लोग हैं वह यह नहीं कहते कि जैसे nuclear physics है Atom Bomb उद्योग है इस को private हाथों में छोड़ा जा सकता है। अब हमारे सामने नई विचार धारा आई है। Capitalism और socialism का यह conception नहीं रहा

है जो पहले दस साल हुआ करता था । हमारी Government ने जो socialistic pattern of society का conception रखा है उस का हिंदुस्तान के हर section ने स्वागत किया है । हमने समझा है और सब समझते हैं कि देश को मौजूदा हालात में इसके सवाए और चारा नहीं है निजी स्वार्थ पर चाहे इस का कुछ ही असर क्यों न पड़े और पड़ता ही । हमने इस socialistic निज़ाम के ज़रिये दोनों में balance करना है यह बात अब स्पष्ट हो गई है कि अगर हम ने तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ना है तो हम अब यह afford नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम सौ डेढ़ सौ बरस तक चलते रहें और धीरे धीरे रींगते चलें । अगर हम तेज़ रफतार से नहीं चलेंगे तो ज़माना हमें बहुत पीछे छोड़ जायेगा; अगर हम अब पीछे रह गये तो यह gap पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस लिये हमने socialistic pattern को इख्तियार करना है जो कि इन दोनों विचार धाराओं में public और private sector में balance करता है । इस के इलावा जो बड़े industrialists भी हैं वह इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं कि ग्रामोद्योग धंधे भी इस देश में ज़रूर चलें । हम समझते हैं कि जब किसी बड़े कारखाने की मशीन बन्द रहती है चाहे किसी वजह से हो तो उस से देश का नुकसान होता है । अगर एक मशीन के बन्द रहने से देश का नुकसान हो सकता है तो human labour जो इतनी ज़्यादा है अगर unemployed रह जाये तो उस से तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश का और भी ज्यादा नुकसान होता है । अगर उन को काम न मिले तो इस में देश को भी भारी हानि है । तो इस बात को तसलीम करते हुए जहां हमें बड़ी बड़ी industries की ज़रूरत है वहां ग्रामोद्योग की भी आवश्यकता है ग्रामोद्योग की इस लिये भी ज़रूरत है कि बड़ी बड़ी industries पर हम बहुत रुपया खर्च करते हैं मगर हम इन धंधों पर उस से भी कहीं कम रुपया खर्च कर के ग्रामोद्योग धंधे चला कर ज़्यादा काम पैदा कर सकते हैं । छोटे २ उद्योग धंधों के लिये हमारे plan में काफी अहिम जगह दी गई है । बड़ी बड़ी industries की वजह से और scientific तरीके adopt करने की वजह से तो कई दफा labour की कम ज़रूरत रह जाती है और मशीनें ही आदमी का काम कर लेती हैं । इस लिये हम ने इन में balance काइम करना है । Public sector और private sector, centralised industries और cottage industries हमारे इस five year का एक हिस्सा है । और इन चीज़ों का balance रखने के लिये हमारी background socialistic pattern की है । हमने अब industrialisation की तरफ निहायत तेज़ रफतार से चलना है । इस ध्येय को सामने रख कर नज़र डालनी है कि हमारे सारे देश का जो plan है और हमारा जो plan है उस में इन चीज़ों की झलक नज़र आती है या नहीं है । जहां तक Central Government के प्लान का सम्बन्ध है उन के दूसरे objective में उस ने लिखा है ।

These are :—

(2) the quickest possible development of basic heavy industries so as to make this country independent of foreign assistance in the fundamental matter as early and as efficiently as possible.

उस के मुकाबले में हमारा जो पंजाब का plan है उस में जो चीज़ रखी हुई है वह इतनी हलकी है कि मैं देखता हूं कि कुछ उस से बात निकलती नहीं है ।

[श्री डी. डी. पुरी]

> To endeavour is a slight but definite turning away from almost exclusive dependence on agriculture and increasing expenditure on industry.

स्पीकर साहिब, में अर्ज करूंगा कि देश का जो plan है उस में उन्होंने लिखा है और बताया है कि industries कितनी अहिम चीज़ है और उन्होंने उस को कितनी importance attach की है और करते हैं। पिछला प्लान जो था वह agricultural था और अब यह plan industrial plan है। हमने बड़े हलके शब्दों में कहा है कि पहले तो हम agriculture पर ही depend करते थे मगर अब पूरी तरह उस पर depend नहीं करेंगे कुछ industries पर भी depend करने लगेंगे। जहां तक All-India Plan का सम्बन्ध है मैंने उस की सराहना करनी है लेकिन हमारा emphasis इतना कम है कि सही मायनों में अगर इस plan को देखें तो industries का ज़िक्र कहीं कहीं ही आता है। Industries पर इतना emphasis नहीं है उतनी importance नहीं दी गई है जितनी कि All-India Plan में दी गई है उस के तीसरे objective में लिखा है कि :—

> The main objective is the creation of employment opportunities which in practical terms have been analysed by the Planning Commission.

तो जहां उन्होंने ग्रामोद्योग धंधों को इतनी अहमियत दी है वहां हमारे objectives में इनका ज़िक्र ही नहीं है। उन के चार objectives हैं और हमारे तीन हैं मगर इन चीज़ों का कहीं ज़िक्र नहीं है। असल में तो हमारे दो ही objectives हैं second में जो कुछ लिखा है वह न होने के बराबर ही है। इस लिये हमारे दो हैं और उन के चार हैं। इन चार में उन्होंने ज़्यादा अहमियत दी है इन उद्योग धंधों को। इन के लिये उन्होंने जो funds allocate किये हैं वह 891 करोड़ रुपया है। यानी 19 फीसदी सारे प्लान का उन्होंने industry के लिये रखा है। इस के इलावा जो funds transport और communications को दिये हैं वह भी industry के लिये ही समझें। क्योंकि इन के बगैर industry नहीं चल सकती है। इस के लिये उन्हों ने 1,384 करोड़ रुपया दिया है यानी यह 29 फीसदी plan का है। इस के इलावा आप power को भी सामने रखें जो कि industry के लिये होती है और directly or indirectly यह खर्च भी industry के लिये ही है। इस के लिये 440 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। इस का मतलब यह है कि 50 फीसदी plan का जो खर्च है वह उन ने industry के लिये ही रखा है। जगह २ लिखा है कि अब जो दूसरा plan है वह industrial plan है और agricultural plan पहले हो चुका है। मगर हमारे plan में industry का कोई ज़िक्र ही नहीं है और जो नाम मात्र है भी उसको कोई importance नहीं दी गई है। जो चीज़ All-India plan के अन्दर basic है उस को हमने कोई अहमियत नहीं दी है इस लिये मेरा point यह है कि अब भी कोशिश करके Government of India के साथ

re-adjustment करनी चाहिये । स्पीकर साहिब, regions में industries की proportionate location के बारे में भी उन्होंने लिखा है कि मुख्तलिफ regions में industries बटी होनी चाहियें और बराबर बटी होनी चाहिये ताकि कोई ऐसा region न रह जाए जिस में कि कोई industry ही न हो । उन्होंने लिखा है और सफा 111 पर है कि :—

> The achieving of a balanced economy in the country as a whole and for its different regions calls for a carefully considered policy for the location of new industrial units, irrespective of whether they are established through the public sector or the private sector.

अगर यह ध्येय है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस की झलक भी हमारे अपने plan में नहीं है मुझे तो नजर नहीं आती है । हमारे हां केवल उन्होंने भाकड़ा डैम की जितनी surplus power होगी उसको consume करने के लिये एक fertilizer plant दिया है । उन्होंने अपने plan में iron and steel industry, machine building, heavy engineering, heavy chemicals बगैरह बगैरह को अहमीयत दी है । वह तो heavy engineering की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं मगर हमारे पास ले दे कर एक अमृतसर में Central Workshop थी वह भी हम ने बेच खाई है । उस को भी हम न रख सके । Ammonium sulphate plant के सवाए और किसी भी heavy industry और किसी important plant लगाने का हमारे plan में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । इस के बाद स्पीकर साहिब, इस देश के plan पर जो 4,800 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना है वह किस ढंग से finance करने का plan बनाया है । इस पर में एक हलकी सी नजर डालने की कोशिश करता हूं और देखता हूं कि Central Government ने किस ढंग से इस plan को finance करने का plan बनाया है । स्पीकर साहिब, 1,200 करोड़ रुपया Government borrow करने वाली 1,200 करोड़ का deficit है जो पूरा करना है और 400 करोड़ रुपया uncovered deficit छोड़ दिया गया है । इस के मायने यह हैं कि इस मुल्क में 1,600 करोड़ रुपया inflationary tendencies पैदा करने के लिये circulation में आ जायेगा । इस के इलावा इस वक्त जो Government of India का बजट है यानी इस चालू साल का है उस में भी deficit finance का जिक्र है और उस में यह deficit 350 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है इस का यह मतलब है कि इस वर्ष के अन्दर इस देश में रोजाना एक करोड़ रुपये के करीब ज्यादा currency circulation में आयेगी । Government of India की plan के लिये वैसे इस बात की जरूरत है कि जब भी inflationary tendency नजर आये तो उस के नोटिस में यह बात लाई जाये ताकि inflation का बहुत बुरा असर economy पर न पड़े । वैसे तो inflation (मुद्रा फैलाव) किसी हद तक जरूरी है जब देश की production इस से बढ़ने वाली हो । लेकिन 1,600 करोड़ रुपये की deficit financing and uncovered deficit खतरा से खाली नहीं है । इस लिये

[श्री डी. डी. पुरी]

हम ने इस को इस तरह face करना है कि जब तक पैदावार न बढ़ सके उस वक्त तक deficit financing न की जाए । जब production बढ़ने लगे, नई factories लगाई जाएं, production market में पहुंच जाये तो धीरे धीरे money supply की ज़रूरत हो तो उस वक्त deficit financing का phase बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है नहीं तो प्लान का मकसद काफी फौत हो जाता है। ऐसा करने के बाद fisiat discipline तकाज़ा करता है कि unproductive expenditure को कम किया जाए। आखिर हम जो रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं यह कर्ज़ ले कर कर रहे हैं। हमारे पंजाब का जो प्लान है उस में सब से बड़ा unproductive expenditure Chandigarh Capital का है । मुझे ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि इस Capital Project पर जितना रुपया पांच साल में खर्च होना चाहिये था उसे पहले तीन वर्ष में ही खर्च किया गया है। इस तरह से inflationary tendency बहुत ज्यादा होगी । मैं मंत्रिमंडल के सामने एक सुझाव रखता हूं कि वह इस रवैया में फौरन तबदीली करें। अव्वल तो इस रुपये में काफी कमी की जा सकती है और हमें इस को कम करने के लिये पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। हम socialistic pattern को ले कर आगे चले हैं और यह pattern इस तरह से कायम नहीं किया जा सकता कि 8 लाख रुपया designs पर खर्च किया जाय और न ही Chandigarh की बिल्डिंगज़ में socialistic pattern की झलक दिखाई देती है। हमें यह ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि अपनी ज़ेर निगरानी unproductive expenditure की एक एक पाई cut कर के इस में कमी की जाये। अगर कमी की गुंजाइश न हो तो इस तरह इसे तेज़ी से खर्च न किया जाए और जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके पहले खर्च कम और बाद में इसे ज्यादा किया जाये। अगर पांच साल के दौरान में किये जाने वाला खर्च तीन वर्ष में ही कर दिया जाये तो मैं ऐसी पालिसी की मुखालिफत करता हूं।

इस के बाद, स्पीकर साहिब, इस प्लान के बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। हमारे उन अलाकों में जहां नहरें नहीं पहुंचती हैं वहां कहीं कहीं हम ने tube-well irrigation का तजरुबा "No profit, no loss" basis पर किया है। देखने में आता है कि जहां पानी को pump करके सिंचाई की जाये तो उसका खर्च नहर की irrigation से बहुत ज्यादा होता है । मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि इस सब खर्च को pool करके charges को equalise करने की कोई तजवीज़ बनानी चाहिये ताकि अगर नहर के पानी का बहाव बढ़ जाये और tube-wells का पानी मुहैया किया जाये तो इस प्रांत के चप्पा चप्पा में सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है और इसी resources के अन्दर हो सकता है ।

दूसरे मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जो भी बिजली के rates हैं यानी जहां जहां प्राईवेट कम्पनियां हैं वहां कुछ और हैं और Nangal और Uhl की supply के और हैं । इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि प्रान्त में बराबर भाव पर बिजली supply करने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा ,स्पीकर साहिब, अगर आप प्लान की details देखें तो उस में जिक्र है कि कुछ रुपया private sector और कुछ रुपया co-operative effort को industries और factories लगाने के लिये दिया जायेगा । इस में यह बात वाज़ह नहीं की गई कि आया यह रुपया कर्ज़ के तौर पर दिया जायेगा या shares खरीदने के तौर पर, mortgage के तौर पर या debentures के तौर पर दिया जायेगा । यह रुपया हिस्से खरीदने में खर्च करना चाहिये, mortgage पर नहीं देना चाहिये । इस से भारी फर्क पड़ता है । उदाहरण के तौर पर अगर 100 रुपया private sector या co-operative society एकत्रित करती है तो इस 100 रुपये के साथ 20 रुपये गवर्नमेंट ने invest करने हैं । अगर वह 20 रुपये equity capital या हिस्से खरीद करेगी तो इस तरह से 120 रुपये हो जायेंगे । 120 रुपये के ऊपर Industrial Finance Corporation से या Punjab Financial Corporation या अन्य बैंकों से 60 नहीं तो 40/50 रुपये और raise किये जा सकते हैं । इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि 100 रुपये private sector से, 20 रुपये गवर्नमेंट से और 40/50 रुपये आयेंगे borrowing के साथ । इस तरह से हमारे resources बढ़ सकते हैं । अगर गवर्नमेंट यह तकाज़ा करे कि 20 रुपये देंगे mortgage कर के तो वह रुपया 160 या 170 तक नहीं एकत्र हो सकेगा । इस तरह से 100 रुपये private sector से, 20 रुपये गवर्नमेंट के तो यह resources 120 रुपये तक महदूद रह जायेंगे । इस लिये यह रुपया mortgage basis पर नहीं देना चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, इस वक्त कोई heavy industry पंजाब में नहीं है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट को केंद्रीय सरकार के साथ तकाज़ा करना चाहिये कि अगर सारे regions में industries की equitable distribution होती है तो कोई वजह नहीं कि यह न बताया जाये कि कहां कहां industries खोली जाएंगी । इस में दो तीन सफे का एलान किया गया है लेकिन पंजाब का इस में कहीं भी नाम नज़र नहीं आता । इस बात का हमें तकाज़ा करना चाहिये कि कोई न कोई industry पंजाब को भी मिलनी चाहिये ।

इस प्लान की inflationary tendency के बढ़ जाने से खतरा है । दूसरा खतरा इस प्लान को उस इमदाद से है जो American Government पाकिस्तान को दे रही है अगर इसी तरह वह सरकार पाकिस्तान को मदद देती रही तो हमारी प्लान धीरे धीरे रह जायेगी और हमें इस प्लान से रुपया निकाल निकाल कर Armed Forces पर और equipment पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा । इस लिये हमें इस बात में सावधान रहने की ज़रूरत है । कोई समय आ सकता है—छः महीने साल के बाद कि Government of India कहदे कि इस प्लान का रुपया defence पर खर्च करो और Provincial Governments को भी हिदायत जारी करे कि वह यह प्लान इस तरह से बदलें । इस के पेशे नज़र और भी ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि unproductive खर्च में कमी की जाए और उन को postpone किया जाए । अगर order of priority

[श्री डी. डी पुरी]

आता है तो इस में शक नहीं कि Chandigarh Capital पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है उसे postpone किया जाये ताकि allocations जो ज़्यादा ज़रूरी हैं उन को priority इस से ऊपर जानी चाहिये। यह हमारे प्लान को खतरा है और यह हमारे प्लान की limitations हैं। मैं केवल यही कहूंगा कि इस प्लान पर हमारे देश का और तमाम दुनिया के भविष्य का निर्भर है। सारी दुनिया ताक लगाये देख रही है कि यह तजरुबा जो हम भारत में कर रहे हैं और इसे तेज रफतारी से industrialise करने जा रहे हैं कामयाब होता है या नहीं। मुझे इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा प्लान जैसे पहले सफलता के साथ समाप्त हुआ है उसी तरह दूसरा प्लान भी सफलता के साथ समाप्त होगा और हम दुनिया को पहली दफा यह साबित कर के दिखा देंगे कि हम private और public sector में balance रख सकते हैं और heavy और cottage industries में balance रख सकते हैं। हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति है जिस में हर चीज़ अपनी जगह पर balanced हो। यह नया तजरुबा हम दुनिया को सफल कर के दिखा सकते हैं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ (ਅਜਨਾਲਾ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜੀ Five-Year Plan Central Government ਨੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਪਿਛੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ Industrial ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ socialistic pattern of Society ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ। ਉਹ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦਾ standard of living ਉੱਚਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ cultural level ਵੀ ਉੱਚਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ point of view ਨਾਲ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ Plan ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪੁਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਬੜੇ ਸੁਹਣੇ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੇ ਸੰਚਾਈ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਮਾਤਹਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ training ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਖੁਦ Professor ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਦਰਅਸਲ ਮੇਰੇ point ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਖੁਦ industrialists ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ industry ਨਾਲ ਵਾਕਫੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨਿਆ ਫਿਰੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ heavy industry ਲਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਜ਼ਾ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕ ਇਕ ਪੁਰਜ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਸਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ Plan ਵਿਚ heavy industry ਉਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਤਸਵੀਰ All India basis ਉਪਰ ਵੇਖੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਲਕ ਕੱਚਾ ਮਾਲ ਹੀ supply ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਮੁਲਕ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਅਮੀਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸੈਂਕੜੇ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹੋ ਗਲ ਐਨ

ਹੂ ਬਹੂ States ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੀ State ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ States ਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਕੱਚਾ ਮਾਲ supply ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਉਹ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਅਮੀਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ । ਜਿਸ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ plan ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਉਸੇ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ । ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੜੀਆਂ heavy industries ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । Tool making machineries ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਅਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਲ ਹੀ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਜਿਹੀ tool making industry ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਸੀ ਓਹ Railway Department ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । Central Government ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਖਲੋਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿਓ । ਤੁਸੀਂ 200 ਟਨ ਲੋਹਾ ਵਰਤਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਟਨ ਵਰਤਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ 200 ਟਨ ਤੁਸਾਂਨੂੰ ਬਣਾ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ । ਇਸ ਬਹਾਨੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਛੋਟੀ ਜਿਹੀ workshop ਵੀ Central Government ਨੇ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸੁਝਾਵ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹਾਂ । Art silk industry ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਾਡੀ State ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਉਪਰ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਉਪਰ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ allied industries ਲਗਾਉਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ । Central Government ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਰੀਲ ਦਾ ਧਾਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਮੰਗਵਾਈਏ ਅਤੇ silk ਇਥੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੀਏ । ਧਾਗਾ ਇਥੇ ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ Hosiery Industry ਲਈ needle factory ਇਥੇ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । Hosiery factory ਲਈ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । Cement ਦੀ factory ਦੀ ਵੀ ਬੜੀ ਸਖਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ । ਸਰਦਾਰ ਉੱਜਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਡੇ Industrialist ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਬੜਾ ਵਾਵੇਲਾ ਮਚਾਇਆ ਕਿ Central Government ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਤਈ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਪਣੇ ਲਵਜ਼ ਹਨ । ਉਹ Central Government ਕੋਲ textile factory ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗਏ ਸਨ । ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ textile factory ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਲਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਕਪਾਹ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਨਰਮਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਧਾਗਾ ਬਣਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਰਾਸ ਭੇਜੋ । ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹੋ ਗਲ ਮੈਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕ ਕਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਉਪਰ ਮੁਕਦਮਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਰਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਨਾਵਰਤ ਫੈਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਉਪਰ ਮੁਕਦਮਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਗੇ ਅਸੀਂ Electricity ਦਾ ਕੇਸ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਨੰਗਲ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ ਐਨੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ electrical appliances ਦੀ factory ਵੀ ਲਗਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । Aluminium ਦੀ factory ਲਗਾਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਖਰਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ raw material ਭਾਵੇਂ ਮਦਰਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਮੰਗਵਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿੱਥੇ electricity ਹੋਵੇ ਉਥੇ factory ਲਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਮੰਦ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ]

ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹਦੇ ਵਲ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ, ਹਾਂ ਖਾਦ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਖਾਦ ਹੀ ਖਾਦ ਹੈ ਚਾਹੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਥਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਵਰਤ ਲਉ। ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਹੈ, ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਾਦ ਹੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂ ਅਪਣੇ Development Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੱਚਾ ਮਾਲ ਇਥੋਂ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਾਲ ਮੰਗਵਾਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ State ਦੀ ਵੀ ਓਹੋ ਹਾਲ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਉਪਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ India ਦਾ all World basis ਤੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। Heavy Industry ਉਪਰ ਸੱਤ ਕਰੋੜ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ plan ਨੂੰ revise ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ Heavy Industry ਲਗਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ unemployment ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ consumers goods ਹੱਥ ਨਾਲ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ machine ਨਾਲ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹੱਥ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦੀਆਂ ਉਹ machine ਨਾਲ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਹਥ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੰਮ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਵੀ ਐਨਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ Cottage Industry ਵਧੇ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਗੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ land ਉਪਰ ਕੁਝ ceiling ਰਖ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ land ਬਹੁਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ plan ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ provision ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ financial side ਵਲ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਅਗੇ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਾਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹੋਰ ਪੈਸਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ। ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ tradition ਹੀ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਭਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਰ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਗੇ ਕਿ 26 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ 26 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ cash jagir ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ 50,000 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਜਗੀਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ justification ਹੈ ਕਿ 50,000 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ? ਇਹ ਉਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਦਿਹਾਤੀ ਲੋਕ ਦੂਈ ਦੂਈ ਕਰਕੇ ਜੋੜਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੋਈ ਦਸ ਰੁਪਏ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਵੀਹ ਰੁਪਏ। ਉਹ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਬੇਜ਼ਤੀ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਕੀ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾ ਹੈ ? (Does it also form part of the Five-Year Plan?)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : With due respect ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ sources ਦਸ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੈਸਾ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਉਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਜਾਗੀਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । 26 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਗੀਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਅਜਿਹੇ resources ਹਨ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਪੈਸਾ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਹੀ ਨਾਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਕੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ? ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਹਨਤਕਸ਼ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਸੇਂਜਰ ਟੈਕਸ, ਐਂਟਰਟੇਨਮੈਂਟ ਟੈਕਸ, ਸੇਲਜ਼ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਦੂਜੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਫਾਈਵ ਯੀਅਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਈਨਾਨਸ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬੈਟਰਮੈਂਟ ਫੀ, ਲੋਨਜ਼ ਤੇ ਚੰਦਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਇਕ ਪਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਹੈ ....

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Expunged under orders of the Speaker under Rule 116 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय मेम्बर से कहूंगा कि ऐसी बात न करें । (I would request the hon. Member to avoid such references.)

ਲੋਕ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਹ ਜਗੀਰ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਲੈਕਸ਼ਨਾ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਮਾਫ ਕਰਨਾ, ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ M.P. ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਗੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਜੀ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਹ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ; ਵਾਪਿਸ ਲੈ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਪੈਸਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਉਸ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਨੂੰ Five-Year Plan ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह आप Five-Year Plan पर discussion कर रहे हैं ? (Is the hon. Member discussing the Five-Year Plan?)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਜਿਹੜੇ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ . . . ..

Mr. Speaker: Reference to individuals should be avoided. आप जागीरदारी को general तौर पर discuss कर सकते हैं but no personal attacks will be allowed.

(Reference to individuals should be avoided. The hon. Member can discuss the system of Jagirdari in general but no personal attacks will be allowed.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ 26 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ]
ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਲੈ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਉਗਰਾਹ ਕੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਜਮਾ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਕਿਥੇ ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ personal? ਐਵੇਂ ਹੀ personal ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਾਂ ਰੋਕ ਦਿਆ ਕਰੋ (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पांच साला प्लान है । इस पर आप को बड़े ठंडे दिल से सोचना चाहिए । आप का तो पारा ऊपर चढ़ गया है तो आप सोचेंगे क्या? (This is Five-Year Plan. He should consider it very calmly. He is now excited. How can he apply his mind on right lines?)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰਨਾ, ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਮੈਂ Five-Year Plan ਦੀ financial side ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ । Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਈ taxes ਲਗਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਚੰਦੇ ਉਗਰਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਜਿਹੜਾ taxes ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਹਨਤਕਸ਼ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਪਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਕਈ sources ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਜੇ ਤੀਕਰ ਬੰਦ ਪਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਥੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਆਂਉਂਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ । ਪਰ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜਿਥੇ ceiling ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਸਾਫ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਉਤਲੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਟੋਲੋਂ ਲੇ ਲਓ ਤੇ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ, ਵੰਡ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने Five-Year Plan पढ़ा है । (Has the hon. Member read the Five-Year Plan?)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ceiling ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ । Planning Commission ਨੇ ceiling ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ public sector ਅਤੇ private sector ਦਾ ਤਾੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਖਰਾਬ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ public sector ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰੀ industry ਲਗ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਡੈਮ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਭਾਖੜਾ ਡੈਮ ਵਿਚ ਇਤਨਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਖਰਚਾ ਵਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਨਾਂ ਖਰਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ । ਇਹ ਕੁਝ ਤਾਂ inefficiency ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਤੇ corruption ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ । ਜਦ ਖਰਚ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਭਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਤੇ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ public

industry ਹੈ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਵਧੇ ਪਰ private industry ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਵਧੇ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ public sector ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ private sector ਤੇ ਹਾਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ Socialistic Pattern of Society ਕਾਇਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗਾ ।

ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Government of India ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਵਿਚ 5% efficiency cut ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ capital investment ਘਟਾ ਲਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਉਮੀਦ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ working ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ efficiency ਆ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਤਨਾ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਕਿ cut ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ ਸੀ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਨੂੰ 5% corruption cut ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ corruption ਘਟ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ 5 ਫੀ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ capital ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਬਚਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ।

ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ heavy industry ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ । ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ in relation to England treat ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ treat ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਚੀਫ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਦਬਾਵ ਪਾਉਣ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ heavy industry ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ।

EXPUNCTION OF CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY A MEMBER FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज यहां पर एक दूसरे मोअज़िज़ एवान के एक मैम्बर के खिलाफ कुछ बातें कही गई हैं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि ऐसी बातें इस हाऊस में कही जायें । मुझे तो इस बात का जाति इलम है कि उसी मैम्बर ने जागीरदारी सिस्टम के खिलाफ बयान दिया है । मुझे अफसोस है कि बावजूद मेरे रोकने के वह उन के खिलाफ individual reference करते रहे । मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी तलखी यहां क्यों पैदा हो । वह भी इस हाऊस की इज्जत के उसी तरह मुस्तहक हैं जैसे आप चाहेंगे कि इस हाऊस में आप की इज्जत हो कि किसी आनरेबल मैम्बर के खिलाफ references न हों ।

इस लिये जो कुछ इन्होंने Upper House के मैम्बर के बारे में कहा है मैं इस debate में नहीं छपने देना चाहता ।

(Today some reflections have been cast on an hon. Member of the other august House. I do not like such things to be said here in the House. I personally know that that hon. Member has criticised the Jagirdari system and I am sorry to observe that despite my repeated objections he continued to indulge in making individual references. I fail to understand why such bitterness should be created here. The Members of the Upper House deserve the same amount of respect

[Mr. Speaker]

here as hon. Members of this House would like themselves to be respected by the Members of the Upper House to avoid any reflection on them. Therefore, I think that the reference made against an hon. Member of the Upper House by an hon. Member of this House should be expunged from to-day's proceedings.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਛੱਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक दूसरे हाऊस के आनरेबल मैम्बर के बारे में रैफरैंस का सवाल है—जो इन्होंने जोश में आ कर किया—मैं उस के छपने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। (So far as the reference to an hon. Member of the other House is concerned which he did in excitement. I cannot allow it to be printed in the debate).

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(Expunged as ordered by the Chair under Rule 116 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly).

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे मौके पर आपसी बातें नहीं लानी चाहियें। ऐसा करना आप को शोभा नहीं देता। (On such occasions personal reference are not made. It does not behove him to do so.)

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE PUNJAB'S SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना जिस का आरम्भ एक दिन पहले से हुआ उस का जिक्र आज इस ऐवान में शुरू हुआ है। शुरू करने से पहले मैं अपनी राये में और मैं समझता हूं कि यह हाऊस की राये भी है कि हमें पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने के लिये एक ऐसा सैक्रेटरी मिला है जो कि मैं समझता हूं इस काम के लिये निहायत मौजूं है लियाकत के ख्याल से, मेहनत के ख्याल से और लगन के ख्याल से जितनी भी हमारे दूसरे प्रदेशों के Secretaries इस काम के लिये लगाए गए हैं उन से वह बड़ी ऊंची position रखता है। इस तरह से किसी की तारीफ करना हमारे हाऊस का रिवाज तो नहीं लेकिन जो उस ने काम किया है उस की दाद देना और कदर करना हमारा फर्ज है। (एक आवाज़ उस का नाम भी बता दें,) उस का नाम है श्री मंगत राए।

Mr. Speaker: No references by name please.

श्री देव राज सेठी : यह नकशा (draft) प्लान का........(*interruptions*)

अच्छा तो Unionist party में क्या होता था। यह दूसरे के शीशे में अपना मूंह देखना चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि सारे देश का 48 सौ करोड़ रुपये का बजट इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये बनाया गया है। तो कुदरती तौर पर सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हमारे पंजाब का जो हिस्सा होना चाहिये वह मिला है या नहीं। आबादी के लिहाज

से पंजाब सारे देश का 4.25 है यानी इस लिहाज़ से इस का चौबीसवां हिस्सा बनता है और 48 सौ करोड़ का चौबीसवां हिस्सा दो सौ करोड़ रुपये है जो कि पंजाब के हिस्से में आना चाहिये था। हकीकत में हमें क्या मिला है ? 139 करोड़ की हमारी स्कीम बनी थी कई महीने की काट छांट के बाद। उस में भी अब मर्कज़ cut लगाया गया है जिस cut का नाम रखा गया है overall five per cent efficiency cut अगर अन्दाज़ा लगाया जाये तो यह पांच प्रतिशत 139 करोड़ रुपये का बनता है सात करोड़ रुपये। इस लिये 132 करोड़ का हमारा plan होना चाहिये था लेकिन अगर आप इस के बजट के मेमोरेंडम को देखें तो यह 126 करोड़ रुपये का मन्ज़ूर हुआ है। यदि 126 करोड़ रुपये का भी analysis किया जाए तो तकरीबन 60 करोड़ रुपये भाखड़ा नंगल योजना और दीगर river valley projects पर खर्च होने हैं और 10 करोड़ चंडीगढ़ project पर खर्च होने हैं। तो 56 करोड़ रुपये पंजाब के हिस्से में बाकी आते हैं। यह हिस्सा हमें मिला है हालांकि मिलना चाहिये था दो सौ करोड़। दो सौ करोड़ की बजाये 126 करोड़ रुपये हमें क्यों मिले हैं इस की वजह क्या है ? आया मिनिस्टरी ने उतनी दिलचस्पी इस में नहीं ली जितनी कि लेनी चाहिये थी या वहां अपना case अच्छी तरह से put नहीं किया गया क्योंकि वहां Central Government में हर महकमे में जो अफसर बैठे हैं उन के साथ हर समय अपने मुकदमे पर बहस करनी पड़ती है। यह इतनी बड़ी कमी है। कोई दो चार करोड़ का फर्क होता तो और बात होती। 24 per cent हमारा हक है, दो सौ करोड़ की बजाए हमें मिला है 126 करोड़ तो यह 74 करोड़ की कमी कोई थोड़ी नहीं। अब कुछ हो सकता है या नहीं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन मुझे यह खतरा है कि जब over all picture देखी जाए तो जो external aid का हिस्सा हमें प्रति वर्ष के लिये 35 या 40 करोड़ रुपये का मिलता था वह भी अब मिलता है या नहीं यह भी डर वाली बात है। इस का मतलब है कि इस वजह से और भी कमी इस में होने वाली है। इस लिये मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी वज़ारत से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस मामले में चौकस रहे सूबे को जो हक मिलना था वह इसे नहीं मिला और इस की हक तलफ़ी हुई है यदि मर्कज़ कोई कटौती करने के लिये कहा जाए तो वह न होने दे ताकि जो छोटे मोटे काम इस प्लान में तजवीज़ किये गये हैं वह पूरे हो सकें।

Draft Plan में बताया गया है कि इस के चार मकासद हैं और इन चार मकासद का खुलासा निकाला गया है कि :—

"Rapid industrialisation is thus the core of development."

जितनी भी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्कीमें हैं वह राज्य की development के लिये हैं या इस की industrialisation के लिये हैं यह इस का खुलासा निकाला गया है। हमारे सूबे के लिये जो एक सरहदी सूबा है हर वक्त जिस को खतरा रहता है और बजा तौर पर इस को shield या sword arm of India कहा गया है और हमारा पड़ौस ऐसा है जिस से आये दिन कोई न कोई खतरा रहता है तो इस लिये यह लाज़मी बात है कि इस की defence के

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

लिये arms and ammunition के इन्तजामात हों और हमारी सरहद इतनी powerful बनी हो कि यदि कोई हम पर ईंट मारे तो हम उसे पत्थर से जवाब दे सकें तो यह मुनासिब है कि यह जो हमारे सूबे के लिये कमी की गई है यह न की जाती और इस की industrialisation के लिये बहुत ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाता। इस की report से पता चलता है कि 48 सौ करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का 19 per cent industrialisation के लिये रखा गया है और हमारे लिये यह चाहिये था 19 प्रतिशत की बजाए 25 प्रतिशत क्योंकि यह सूबा सरहदी है पसमान्दा है और तकसीम का जख्म खुरदा है। इस लिये यह 19 per cent की बजाए 25 per cent चाहिये था लेकिन यह 4.76 per cent रखा गया है। 19 per cent का तो माकूल था और हमारा तो हक था कि यह 25 per cent होता लेकिन हमारे सूबे के लिये यह घटा कर 4·76 per cent रख दिया गया है और इस की दलील यह दी गई है कि :—

"In the second Plan larger provision is proposed for Industries, in an attempt to shift emphasis to developing a more balanced economy. 4·76 of the total plan is earmarked for this subject. The Punjab Government would have preferred, and consider necessary, bigger provision, but the Commission has not seen its way to allowing this."

अगर commission और सूबे वालों को heavy industries दे सकती थी, अगर वह बड़े बड़े कारखाने और heavy industries या heavy chemicals industries, machine making industries, मशीन बनाने वाले कारखाने यह सारी चीजें दूसरे सूबों को दे सकती थी तो कोई वजह मालूम नहीं होती कि यह हमारे सूबे को क्यों नहीं दिया। इस से साफ जाहिर है कि हमारा case poorly put किया गया। पंजाब को सब सूबों से कम industrialization के लिये दिया गया है। इस के लिये सात करोड़ की कुल रकम रखी गई है। जब आप इस सात करोड़ का नकशा देखें और फहरिस्त को देखें जो सफा 16 पर दी हुई है तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह सारी small scale industry या medium scale industries के लिये रखी गई है और बड़ी industries का इस में कोई हिस्सा नहीं। एक industry बड़ी है Calcium Carbide की और इस का भी पता नहीं और बाकी जो industries लगाई जायेंगी वह ऐसी नहीं हैं जिन का defence के साथ ताल्लुक हो, जो वाकई ही हमारी सही मांग थी। दलील यह दी जाती है कि यहां लोहा नहीं। मैं हाउस को बताता हूं कि जापान में एक छटांक भी लोहा नहीं होता और वह यहां से टाटा का scrap iron ले जाता है और उस से वह machines बनाने वाली machines (machines making machines) और electrical goods तैयार करता है। इस तरह आज हमारी labour भी बड़ी skilled है और पंजाब वालों ने इस का सबूत हिंदुस्तान को दे दिया है। बटाला में टाटा का scrap iron आता है क्योंकि इस को कोई लोहे का कोटा या steel supply नहीं किया जाता फिर भी वह agricultural implements तैयार करके मद्रास तक ले जाता है। हमारे लोगों

के पास skill है, enterprise है । हमारे पास मेहनत है और organisation है लेकिन उस के साथ यदि हमारी मिनिस्टरी जोर लगाये और जैसा कि कहा भी गया है कि यह plan flexible है तो यह हमारी स्कीम सात करोड़ की है इस को खेंच खिचा कर 15 या 20 करोड़ रुपया तक ले जाया जा सकता है और heavy industry यकीनी तौर पर यहां जारी हो सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी स्कीमें देखने के बाद दिमाग पर एक असर पड़ता है और वह यह है कि सिवाए 126 करोड़ रुपये के जो कि भाखड़े पर खर्च होना है और मुनासिब खर्च होना है, बाकी सारा रुपया बखेर दिया गया है । कहीं सरकारी मुलाजमों की तनखाहें हैं तो कहीं कुछ है मगर कोई solid या permanent काम कोई नहीं । हम हजार आंख बचाएं हमारा बेकारी का मसला हमें मजबूर करता है कि हम industria-lisation की तरफ ध्यान दें । आज सुबह एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया है कि लिखे पढ़े कुल 22,000 बेकार हैं । मगर में कहता हूं कि यह निहायत अधूरी report है । इस साल 85,000 बच्चों ने matriculation का इम्तिहान दिया । अगर इन में से 25000 भी fail हो जाएं तो भी 60,000 पास हो जायेंगे । अगर इन में से 30,35 हजार भी कालिजों में पढ़ने लग जाएं तो भी इतने ही और नौकरियों की तलाश में होंगे । इन के साथ F.A. और B.A. पास भी होंगे । कुछ पहले ही बेकार होंगे । इस तरह यह इतनी बड़ी तादाद न खुद चैन से बैठेंगे न हमें बैठने देंगे । यह सब एक इनकिलाब का पेशखेमा होंगे । इस का हल एक ही है कि मुल्क भर को industrialise किया जाए । मगर अफसोस और दु:ख की बात है कि आज जब यहां पर पंजाब की किस्मत का फैसला हो रहा है तो House में hon. Members की तादाद कितनी थोड़ी है, Ministers की तादाद कितनी थोड़ी है । यह है दिलचस्पी जो इस चीज में ली जा रही है । वह यहां आएं मेम्बरों की राए सुनें, जवाब दें मगर We are not serious about the Plan. अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आप द्वारा मिनिस्टरी तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि इस State की economy unbalanced है । कहते हैं इसे balance करने के लिये रुपया रखा गया है । में पूछता हूं कि लिखे पढ़े बेकारों की तादाद छोड़िये इन के इलावा जो देहातों में बसते हैं इन की क्या हालत है । Unemployment और under-employment आज खोफनाक रफतार से बढ़ रही है । Unemployment को दूर करने की रूप रेखा जो इस Plan में रखी गई है वह कैसे पूरी होगी । यह समझ नहीं आती । पहले आमदनी बढ़ाने का 25% लक्ष्य रखा गया था । हमें बताया जाये कि आमदनी कितनी बढ़ी है । में समझता हूं कि पहले के हालात को देखते हुए अंदाजा लगता है कि 7 या 8 फीसदी आमदनी बढ़ी है । अब Second Plan में चाहे इतने volume में रुपया रखा गया है, इस के draft को देख कर या बजट को देख कर कोई नहीं कह सकता कि 1961 तक हमारी आमदनी एक रुपये से 1¼ रुपया हो जायगी । आज जिस तेज रफतारी से आबादी बढ़ रही है, बेकारी बढ़ रही है और जिस कम रफतारी से industria-lisation का programme हमारे सामने रखा गया है, यह जो स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं..............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुरु में तो आप ने Planning Secretary की तारीफ की थी। (In the beginning the hon. Member praised the Planning Secretary.)

श्री देव राज सेठी : यह ठीक कहा है आप ने। Planning Secretary बेचारे के पास जो मसाला आया उसे उस ने methodically पेश कर दिया है। रुपया लाना ताकि industry हो, उस में और दिलचस्पी ले कर बढ़ाना यह Secretary बेचारे का काम नहीं है। यह उस की मजबूरी है और हमारा दर्द। इन स्कीमों को overhaul किया जाए यह मौजूदा शक्ल में कुछ नहीं हैं। (*Interruption by Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar*) मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि हम सब चाहते हैं कि यह Plan कामयाब हो, targets में तरक्की करे। मगर यह सब कैसे हो? आज हमारा जो point है—Central Organisation—जब तक इसे overhaul न किया जाए तब तक यह काम न होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चंडीगढ़ पर खर्च के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। 10 करोड़ पहले खर्च हो चुका है। रोज नये से नया शोशा निकलता है कि आया यह राजधानी रहे या न रहे। नतीजा यह है कि जितने लोग बाहर से इसे develop करने को आते हैं उन के दिल में संशय रहते हैं। इस लिये इस चीज़ को दूर करने के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि एक final एलान हो कि चंडीगढ़ ही राजधानी है और रहेगी और जितना Second Plan में रुपया रखा हुआ है वह खर्च हो रहा है। अगर इस policy का एलान गवर्नमेंट clear और unambiguous लफ्ज़ों में कर दे........

श्री श्री चन्द : Opposition की तरफ से तो मैं ऐलान करता हूं कि यहीं रहेगा (हंसी)।

श्री देवराज सेठी : इस के बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार ख्याल industry की तरफ आता है। ज़िला कांगड़ा के हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि वहां पर काफी mineral wealth है। मैं ने यह सारी योजना पढ़ी है मगर मुझे कांगड़े की mineral wealth की survey कराने के लिये कोई स्कीम नज़र नहीं आई। जहां भी कोई चीज़ develop करने की गुंजायश हो वहीं हमें पांव पसारने हैं। यह चीज़ नहीं हो रही।

तो अन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि यह कदम मुबारक है और इस में जो खामियां हैं उन की तरफ जल्द से जल्द तवज्जुह दी जाए।

अगर हम से यह सवाल हो 'Do you want guns or butter?' तो हमारा सब का जवाब यही होगा 'We want guns. We will sacrifice butter' इस के इलावा भी जो पंजाब से कुरबानी मांगी जायेगी हम तैयार हैं। इस सूबे की जल्द से जल्द industrialisation की जाए ताकि हम कील कांटे से लैस हो कर हर वक्त तैयार रहें और हमें बाहर देखना न पड़े। इस तरह हमें सब तरह की कुरबानी करते हुए इस dispersive Plan को intensive और एक standard चीज़ बनाना चाहिए। तब यह कामयाब होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हमें time limit fix कर देनी चाहिये ? (Should the time limit for speeches be fixed ?)

(*Voices from the side of the Opposition*: *No, Sir.*)

राए रघुबीर सिंह (सराज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पंच वर्षीय योजना का अभिप्राय यह है कि इस देश और State के रहने वालों का standard of living ऊंचा हो। दूसरे जहां उन का standard of living ऊंचा हो साथ ही वह हर walk of life में तरक्की करें। इस चीज़ के साधन हैं social education और घरेलू दस्तकारियों में तरक्की। तो जहां तक कांगड़े ज़िले का ताल्लुक है हमें यह नहीं पता चलता कि हम उस मकसद को इस planning की रूप रेखा द्वारा, जो हमारे सामने है, हासिल कैसे कर सकेंगे।

5-0 p.m.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह जान कर हैरान होंगे कि मेरी constituency में और मेरे घर के पास जो गांव हैं या इस के आस पास तीन २ चार २ मील पर जो छोटे गांव हैं और जिन गांवों में 100 के करीब परिवार रहते हैं उन की *per capita* income तीन पैसे अर्थात् 9 पाई है, मैं ने इस इलाके की survey की है और facts and figures इकट्ठी की हैं मैं इस इलाके के facts और figures वज़ीर साहिब को पेश कर सकता हूं। उन लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं। यह तो केवल एक भाग constituency की figures हैं अगर आप कांगड़े की सारी constituencies की survey करवा लें तो भी मेरा general अंदाज़ा है कि शायद पैसा दो पैसे बढ़ जाए। केवल सिराज के इलाके की ही अगर survey कराई जाए तो यह *per capita* आमदनी दो पैसे से नहीं बढ़ती। हमें अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी कम आमदनी होने के कारण तलाश करने ज़रूरी हैं। असल में इस का कारण यह है कि इस इलाके की आमदनी कम होती है। ऊपर से proposals आ जाती हैं कि आमदन कम है इस लिये किसी जगह खर्च कम किया जाए तो एक मिसाल मशहूर है कि "बोझ उठाने वाला आराम उस जगह करता है जहां वह सामान आसानी से रख सकता हो।"

इस खर्च को कम करना हो तो कांगड़ा के इलाके पर डाल दिया जाता है क्योंकि सरकार को अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि कांगड़ा के लोगों में लड़ने की nature नहीं जब हाल ही में पंजाब में कोई पंजाबी सूबे की मांग कर रहा था और कोई हरयाना की मांग कर रहा था वहां कांगड़ा के लोग इस तरह की बातों से बहुत दूर हैं। वह इस तरह चिल्ला कर या demonstration करके और अपनी political strength दिखा कर अपनी बात नहीं मनवाना चाहते। कांगड़ा के लोग इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों से सरकार का ध्यान अपनी ओर नहीं खेंचते इस लिये सरकार यह समझती है कि यही कांगड़ा का इलाका है जहां अपना बोझ हलका किया जा सकता है। इस लिये वह जहां खर्चों में कमी करनी हो वहां इस इलाके के खर्च को कम कर देते हैं। और इस तरह के ढंग से वह इस इलाके के लोगों के standard of living को ऊंचा नहीं कर सकते। न ही आज तक

[राए रघुवीर सिंह]

सरकार ने कोई तरीका अख्तियार किया है और न कभी सोचा है । जब भी वज़ीर साहिबान इस इलाके का दौरा करते हैं तो वह हज़ारों का मजमा में देखते हैं उन हजारों की गिनती में ऐसे आदमी उंगलियों पर गिने जा सकते हैं जिन्होंने साफ सुथरे तथा बगैर patches के कपड़े पहने हुए हों। यह एक ऐसी सच्चाई है जिसे वज़ीर साहिबान और अफसर साहिबान सब जानते हैं । मैं अफसरान का नाम नहीं लेता क्योंकि उन्हें जो हुक्म दिया जाता है वे तो उस की तकमील करते हैं । उन्हें तो सरकार ने नीति बतानी है और उन्होंने उस नीति को fit in करना है इस लिये सरकार को ही इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह इलाका ऐसा है जिस को कभी भी develop करने का पूरा मौका नहीं दिया गया।

फिर जहां तक सड़कों के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है । जब भी कोई स्कीम सड़कों को तैयार करने की बनाई जाती है उस में कांगड़ा का ज़िक्र नहीं आता । इस इलाके में जहां लोगों की *per capita* आमदनी तीन पैसे है वहां एक सड़क भी नहीं बनाई जाती। मेरी constituency में कोई भी सड़क नहीं ली गई । हमारे इलाका में मिट्टी अच्छी है पानी है और इस से फल फूल और कई प्रकार की बनस्पतियां पैदा की जा सकती हैं, कई तरह की औषधियां बनाने के पौदे लगाए जा सकते हैं। कांगड़ा के इलाके में minerals और herbs बहुत हैं इन से बैलेडोना आदि दवाईयां तैयार की जा सकती हैं। परन्तु इन medicinal herbs को develop करने के लिये अगली पंच साला प्लान में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं किया गया। कांगड़ा में काश्मीर से भी कहीं ज़्यादा minerals मिलते हैं परन्तु उन को प्रयोग में लाने के लिये केंद्र ने कोई विचार नहीं किया । इस काम के लिये बाहरी देशों में मुकामी युवकों को भेज कर training दिलानी चाहिये ताकि वह वहां जा कर मालूमात हासल करें कि minerals की खोज कैसे करनी है और वहां से आकर वह कांगड़ा के इलाके में minerals की खोज और उन का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। कांगड़ा की कुल्लू सब-डिवीजन के निकट पहाड़ों में मिनरल वैलथ बहुत है । इस लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यहां के वासियों को stipends दे कर बाहर के देशों में खोज की विद्या प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजना चाहिये । मैदानों के वासी निकट पहाड़ों में खोज नहीं कर सकते । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर कुल खर्च 4,800 करोड़ होना है और हमारी स्टेट का हिस्सा 126 करोड़ बनता है लेकिन....

श्री श्री चन्द : कांगड़ा का नाम तक नहीं ।

राए रघुवीर सिंह : कांगड़ा के इलाके की development के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया ।

कांगड़ा का इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है इस लिये देखना यह है कि जो रुपया पंजाब की development पर खर्च किया जा रहा है उस से उचित हिस्सा इस इलाका को भी मिलना चाहिये । जो भी पिछड़े हुए इलाके हों उन को बराबर में लाने का यत्न होना चाहिये यह तभी हो सकता है यदि इस इलाके की survey कराई जाए और यह देखा

जाए कि किस इलाके को develop करने की सब से पहले जरूरत है। इस लिये माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी सरकार से आप के द्वारा प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान की re-casting करें और जहां तक ज़िला कांगड़ा का सम्बन्ध है और इस इलाके की दिक्कतों का सम्बन्ध है इस Plan को तबदील कर दिया जाये ताकि इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की अगले पांच सालों में सही तरीके से development की जा सके। जहां हम अरबों रुपया भाखड़ा-नंगल की योजना पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और जिन से भारी संख्या में लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। यहां पर से बिजली तैयार की जा रही है। पानी लिया जा रहा है परन्तु इस से ज़िला कांगड़ा को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। यदि इतनी बड़ी योजना कांगड़ा ज़िला में शुरु करनी संभव न हो तो वहां पर छोटे छोटे Dynamos पानी से चलने वाले लगाये जाने की स्कीम तैयार की जा सकती है इस से सौ सौ या दो दो सौ गांव को बिजली दी जा सकती है और इन Dynamos से उस इलाके के लोगों को लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये इस प्लान में बहुत सारी बातें रखी गई हैं। Long term की स्कीमें हैं, short term की स्कीमें हैं और local भी हैं तो आप किसी definite scheme पर बोलिये। इस तरह आप general तौर पर discussion करेंगे तो यह बजट की general discussion सी बनती जा रही है। इस लिये आप अपनी तकरीर को systematize करें और जो खास schemes इस में रखी गई हैं उन्हें discuss करें।

(This plan contains lot of things. There are long term schemes, short term schemes and local schemes given in it. The hon. Member should speak on some definite scheme. If he discusses all these schemes in a general way then this discussion will be reduced to a general discussion of the Budget. He should therefore make his speech in a systematic manner and discuss particular schemes provided in it.)

राए रघुवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खास schemes के बारे में सुझाव देता हूं कि शिवालक से हिमालया तक के सम्बन्ध में इस प्लान को re-cast किया जाए और जहां हम अर्बों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं कई प्रकार की योजनाओं पर वहां से कुछ रुपया की बचत करके इस इलाके में छोटे छोटे dynamos लगा दिये जाएं। ये Dynamos पांच, सात या दस हज़ार की लागत में आ जाते हैं और wiring भी complete हो जाती है। इस तरह dynamos लगाने से हमारे इलाके की Hydraulic Power जो पहले ज़ाया हो जाती थी अब power generate करने और generator चलाने के काम में लाई जा सकती है। इस तरह Hydraulic Power को generate करके छोटे छोटे units लगाए जा सकते हैं जिन से इस इलाके में cottage industry को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : न नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नाचेगी।

राए रघुवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं पहले बता चुका हूं कि कांगड़ा के इलाके में mineral wealth और herbs बहुत हैं और raw material बहुत है इस raw material से cottage industries चलाई जा सकती हैं। Cottage industries के सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं कि यह जापान देश के ढंग पर कायम की जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे इलाके में बेशुमार लकड़ी है और लाखों cubic feet लकड़ी मैदानों में भेजी जाती है परन्तु वहां लकड़ी का पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता। जो लोग दरखत चीरने का काम करते हैं उन्हें लकड़ी नाप की तैयार करनी पड़ती है इस लिये वह chopping करते समय लकड़ी का 50 प्रतिशत तो waste कर देते हैं और इसे फारैसट रिफयूज़ बना कर ज़ाया करते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि कांगड़ा में अगर छोटे छोटे power generator लगा दिए जाएं तो लकड़ी जो इस तरह waste की जाती है उस से paper pulp तैयार किया जा सकता है। इस के साथ ही कांगड़ा में ऐसी लकड़ी मिलती है जिस से pencils, सलेटस तैयार किये जा सकते हैं, जो कि पैन्सिल में दो चीरी हुई लकड़ी का भाग होता है। यह तो केवल चंद एक मिसालें हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो पांच साला प्लान बनाई जा रही है इस को re-cast करना चाहिये ताकि कांगड़ा का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका भी develop हो सके। इस तरीके से ही हम पंजाब में दूसरी पांच साला प्लान को कामयाब बना सकते हैं।

जहां तक मैदानी इलाके का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर पांच साला प्लान को लागू करने का और ढंग है और पहाड़ी इलाका इस तरह का होता है कि जहां पर हालात के मुताबिक प्लान को और ढंग से तैयार करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

दूसरी बात मैं वहां की education के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस में शक नहीं है कि वहां सरकार काफी स्कूल खोल रही है और मज़ीद खोले जाने की उम्मीद है। मगर वहां जो बुनियादी चीज़ है वह यह है कि स्कूल तो वहां जारी कर दिये मगर उन के लिये staff नहीं मिलता है। वहां तो लोग पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं इस लिये जो टीचर वहां पर जाते हैं वह यहां से मैदानी इलाकों को ही भागना चाहते हैं। मगर वहां उस इलाके में ठहरने के लिये कोई भी प्रसन्न नहीं होता है। जो कोई वहां सैर को चला भी जाए वह वापस आकर दूसरी दफा जाने का नाम नहीं लेता है, बात भी ठीक है। न तो वहां पर सड़कें हैं न ज़रूरी तार घर हैं और न ही कोई telephone का बन्दोबस्त है। कई इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां दस-पंद्रह दिन के बाद चिट्ठी मिलती है अगर कहीं ज़्यादा बर्फ पड़ जावे तब तो हालत और भी खराब है। आम हालत में दस-पंद्रह दिन के बाद राज़ी खुशी का जवाब मिल सकता है। तो इन हालात में मैदानी इलाकों से कौन वहां जा सकता है और स्कूल में काम कर सकता है जब कि वहां common facilities of life भी नहीं हैं। मेरे इलाका outer Seraj में इस वक्त दो हाई स्कूल हैं मगर दोनों जगह ही हैड मास्टर नहीं थे और न ही कोई शास्त्री टीचर मिलते हैं। टीचर भी उन स्कूलों के लिये graduate होने चाहियें, B.T भी होने चाहियें। मगर हमारे इलाके में मिल नहीं सकते क्योंकि वहां तो graduates का नामों निशान भी नहीं है। मैदानी इलाकों से जाते नहीं हैं। स्कूल तो

जारी कर रखे हैं मगर staff नहीं होता है और इस के न होने की वजह से वहां लड़के अच्छे नम्बरों में पास ही नहीं होते हैं। आठवीं नवीं क्लास तक तो वह किसी न किसी तरह पहुंच जाते हैं मगर दसवीं क्लास में जब university का इम्तिहान होता है तो कोई पास नहीं हो सकता है। कालिज तक तो पहुंचने की नौबत ही नहीं आती है जब दसवीं में ही रह जाते हैं। जब employment हासिल करने के लिये जाते हैं और जिस वक्त Public Service Commission या Subordinate Services Selection Board के सामने appear होते हैं तो वहां दूसरों के मुकाबले में सिफर और निल साबत होते हैं। उन लोगों को services में दाखल होने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है और न ही वह मुलाजमत हासिल कर सकते हैं। अगर आज आप पंजाब के किसी सरकारी दफतर में जाकर पता करें तो उस में मेरे इलाके का एक बच्चा भी आप को नहीं मिलेगा। (*At this stage Principal Iqbal Singh, a member of the Panel of Chairmen occupied the Chair*) जब तक खाह किसी इलाके के भी लोग हों सरकारी काम काज से वाकिफ नहीं होते हैं, सरकार से सम्पर्क नहीं होता है वहां जाग्रति नहीं आ सकती है। मैं इस बारे में आप को मिसाल दे सकता हूं। जिस वक्त अंग्रेज़ का राज्य था तो कोट गढ़ का इलाका जिस की आबादी छः हज़ार के करीब थी चारों तरफ से देसी रियासतों से घिरा हुआ था। इस लिये अंग्रेज़ ने दूसरी देसी रियासतों के मुकाबले में अपने आप को superior साबित करने के लिये कि वह एक बड़ा अच्छा हाकिम है और भारत वासियों से उसे बहुत हमदर्दी है तो कोट गढ़ चूंकि अंग्रेज़ी इलाका था उस ने वहां के लोगों को नौकरियों में रियायत दी। उन को ऊपर उठाने के लिये शिमला में हर सरकारी दफ्तर में order कर दिया था कि कोट गढ़ के आदमियों को पहले जगह दो और उनकी दरखास्तें मन्जूर कर ली जाएं। शिमला में आज आप देखें डाक खाना में, तार घर में, telephone exchange में कोटगढ़ के आदमी मिलते हैं। कई लोग देहली तक जा पहुंचे हैं। बाज़ को हिंदुस्तान भर में जाने का मौका मिलता है वहां छः हज़ार की आबादी है। मगर एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद services में है। इस वजह से वहां उन लोगों में जाग्रती पैदा हो गई है दूसरे रियास्ती इलाकों के मुकाबले में वह कोटगढ़ का इलाका बहुत enlightened है क्योंकि वहां के लोगों को बाहर आने जाने का मौका मिलता है। इसी तरह अगर दूसरे इलाकों को भी जिस ने कभी घर से बाहर निकल कर देखा ही नहीं है, तालीम मिले, services में जगह मिले तो उन को भी हवा दुनिया की लग सकती है। इस वक्त तो वह कूएं में बन्द पड़े हैं। यह तो मैं ने मिसाल दी है। फिर इस में शक नहीं है कि ज़िला कांगड़ा ने High Court के जज पैदा किये हैं, Supreme Court के चीफ जसटिस पैदा किये हैं। ज़िला कांगड़ा के लोग बहुत लायक हैं। यह लोग तो शायद पहले से लाहौर या देहली वगैरह में चले गये थे इस लिये वहां अच्छी तालीम पाने का मौका मिल गया और rise कर गए। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से इन को मौका हासिल हुआ अगर कांगड़ा के आम लोगों को मौका मिले तो Supreme Court के Chief Justice तो क्या वहां से India के President पैदा हो सकते हैं। वहां के लोग बहुत रौशन दिमाग और जफाकश हैं। उन को हर वक्त अपनी ज़िन्दगी कायम

[राए रघुवीर सिंह]

रखने के लिये टक्कर लेनी पड़ती है, अपनी रोटी के लिये बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। अगर आप पहाड़ में जा कर देखें तो आप को पता लगेगा कि उन को कितनी सख्त ज़िन्दगी बितानी पड़ती है। उन का गांव तो बहुत दूर ऊंची बुलन्दी पर होता है मगर जब खाने के लिये आटा पिसाने के लिये जाना होता है तो नीचे नालों में पहुंचना पड़ता है। उन को अपनी पीठ पर इतना भारी बोझ उठा कर पहाड़ी पर चढ़ना पड़ता है जहां कि आप खाली चल कर भी नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। उन की बड़ी सख्त ज़िन्दगी है। हर वक्त सख्त मेहनत करनी पड़ती है इस लिये अगर आप उन को मौका देंगे तो वह बहुत तरक्की कर सकते हैं। आप वहां पर बहुत ज़्यादा रुपया खर्च करें और लोगों को सहूलतें दें। अगर आप उन को equality in opportunity देंगे तो मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूं कि वह लोग बहुत आगे बढ़ सकते हैं क्योंकि उन के अन्दर मेहनत करने का जज़बा है और उन को शुरु से ही struggle for life करनी पड़ती है। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि आप इस Five-Year Plan को re-cast करें और कांगड़ा के लिये और ज़्यादा खर्च करें। इस के इलावा मैं एक और बात की तरफ भी आप की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। कुल्लू का इलाका और खास तौर पर मेरी constituency सिराज का जो इलाका है वहां के लोगों का standard of living इतना low है कि शायद ही किसी और जगह इतना low हो। इस के मुकाबले में लाहौल और सपित्ती का जो इलाका है वहां के लोगों का इन लोगों से मियारे जिन्दगी काफी ऊंचा है। लाहौल और सपित्ती का इलाका कुल्लू का ही एक हिस्सा है और अंग है। बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। लोग बर्फ की वजह से छः छः महीने तक घरों में ही पड़े रहते हैं। फिर वह border का इलाका है। एक तरफ चीन की सरहद है और दूसरी तरफ तिब्बत का इलाका मिलता है। इस लिये उन को Scheduled Tribes करार दिया गया है और वह इलाका scheduled area बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन के लिये और भी कुछ किया जावे। उन लोगों की बड़ी सख्त ज़िन्दगी है। सारे साल में चार पांच महीने active life रहती है बाकी तो बेचारे domestic life ही बिताते हैं बर्फ पड़ी रहती है। मगर उन का जो मियारे ज़िन्दगी है वह सिराज के इलाकों से बहुत ऊंचा है। मेरा इलाका तो ऐसा है जहां गुरबत की ज़िन्दा मिसालें मिलती हैं। गांधी जी कहते थे कि दरिद्र भगवान गांव में बसते हैं। मगर अगर आप ने दरिद्र भगवान की जिन्दा और जीती जागती तसवीर देखनी है तो आप मेरे साथ चलें मैं आप को निमंत्रण देता हूं कि चल कर मेरे इलाके को देखें कि वहां क्या हाल है। वहां से ज़्यादा गुरबत दुनिया भर में कहीं नहीं हो सकती है। आप वहां की हालत देख कर हैरान हो जायेंगे। मगर मैं देखता हूं कि इस पांच साला प्लान में उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया है मैं इस ईवान के मैम्बरान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह मेरी इस मांग का समर्थन करें कि उन लोगों के लिये जरूर कुछ किया जाना चाहिये और इस प्लान को re-cast करके वहां के लोगों पर ज़्यादा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। जिन लोगों को पहले ही खाने को मिल रहा है उन को ही न खिलाए बल्कि जिन को नहीं मिलता है उन को भी दें। सब को ही खूब खिला कर ताकतवर करें। हम सब ने ही strong होना है तभी हम इस भारत वर्ष को आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

हमने जो आज़ादी हासिल की है इस को कायम रखना है और अपने तरंगे झंडे को ऊंचा उठाना है। भारत वर्ष का नाम पहले से ही दुनिया भर में मशहूर है। हमारे पूर्वजों ने इस का मान और गौरव बहुत बढ़ाया है। हम ने इस मान और गौरव को और भी आगे ले जाना है। हम ने जवाहर लाल जी के नेतृत्व में अपने भारत वर्ष को आगे ले जाना है और अपने पूर्वजों का नाम ज़िन्दा रखना है। इस लिये मेरी अर्ज़ है कि सब लोगों को बराबर का मौका मिलना चाहिये। जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं और जिन में गुरबत बहुत है उन को ऊपर उठाना चाहिये। मैं आप सब को दावत देता हूं कि आप वहां आएं और मेरे इलाके को आ कर देखें। आप एक कमेटी बना कर उस इलाका में घूम करके देखें और गांव २ में जा कर देखें कि क्या हालत है। यहां दफ्तर की table पर बैठ कर क्या पता लग सकता है। यह तो वहां जाकर ही पता चलेगा। कहते हैं कि Centre से रुपया नहीं मिलता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि जब हिमाचल के लिये तीस करोड़ रुपया दिया जा सकता है तो ज़िला कांगड़ा के लिये क्यों कुल दो करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, वहां के लिये भी जो कि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है कुछ किया जाना चाहिये। हमारी कांग्रेसी सरकार है, अपनी सरकार है। Centre में भी वही है और यहां भी वही है। इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे पंजाब के खज़ाने में इतना रुपया नहीं है मगर मैं कहता हूं कि Centre से मांग की जाए कि जब हिमाचल के लिये काफी मिल सकता है तो कांगड़ा के लिये क्यों नहीं मिल सकता है। हमारे इलाके को क्यों ignore किया जाता है। लाहौल और सपित्ती को अगर scheduled areas declare किया जा सकता है तो हमारे इलाके को क्यों नहीं किया जाता जो कि उस से भी ज़्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैंने परसों चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को कहते हुए सुना था कि यह areas नहीं हैं बल्कि classes हैं जो हम ने backward मानी हैं। Constitution के पंडितों ने सिर्फ classes को ही backward माना है areas को नहीं। मगर मैं ज़रूर कहूंगा कि areas भी होने चाहिएं। Central Government से इस बारे में मांग करनी चाहिये।

पंजाब में कांग्रेस जमायत का शासन है और केंद्र में भी कांग्रेस पार्टी, सर फरोशों की जमायत है। इस लिये दृढ़ हो कर पंजाब के पहाड़ी ज़िला कांगड़ा को हिमाचल के बराबर development के लिये रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि कांगड़ा रकबा और आबादी में हिमाचल के समान है। सरकार को हमारी दीनता की ओर भी देखना चाहिये।

मैं वहां की services के बारे में भी कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। वहां सारे महकमे हैं और ज़िला के headquarters में बैठे हैं। अफसरान दौरे भी करते हैं मगर उतना ही करते हैं जितना कि उन को सफर खर्च मिलता है। सफर खर्च थोड़ा मिलता है जिस से उन का गुज़ारा नहीं होता है। एक पड़ाव से दूसरे पड़ाव भी जाना होता है तो एक कुली करना होता है एक नौकर भी साथ में रोटी पकाने के लिये होना चाहिये। उन को रोटी भी दे, मज़दूर की मज़दूरी भी दे और नौकर की नौकरी भी दें। जो सफर खर्च मिलता है उस से यह पूरा नहीं होता है। पूरा होने की बात ही छोड़ें अगर कोई दौरे पर चला जाये तो 25 फीसदी हर दौरा में अपनी गांठ से पूरा करना पड़ता है। इस लिये उन को सफर

[राए रघुबीर सिंह]

खर्च की शरह ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये । उन को hill allowance भी ज़्यादा मिलना चाहिये । इसी वजह से वहां पर अफसरान दौरे पर जाते ही नहीं हैं जिस का नतीजा यह है कि पटवारी ही वहां पर Deputy Commissioner हैं। वह जो चाहे कर दे क्योंकि उस के खिलाफ शिकायत करने के लिये 25 मील का फासला तय करना पड़ता है फिर जा कर तहसीलदार के पास रसाई होती है । इस के लिये लोगों को चार दिन जाया करने पड़ते हैं और साथ ही वहां पहुंचने के लिये खुराक का बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ता है । इन हालात में, स्पीकर साहिब, आप अंदाज़ा लगाएं कि एक गरीब आदमी को अपने काम की शिकायत करने के लिये कौन कौन सी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है । इस लिये किसी पटवारी के खिलाफ, Road Inspector के खिलाफ, किसी कानूनगो के खिलाफ, किसी नायब तहसीलदार के खिलाफ या किसी स्कूल मास्टर के खिलाफ शिकायत करनी हो तो पहले रुपये का बन्दोबस्त करने के अलावा और कई बेशुमार तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है । इन तकलीफों के पेशे नज़र वह बेचारा छाती पर पत्थर रख कर चुप हो जाता है । इस किस्म की मिसालें मौजूद हैं कि इंतकाल कराने के लिये 200 रुपये पटवारियों ने लिये । मैं ऐसे आदमियों के नाम बता सकता हूं जिन्होंने रिश्वत दी और जिन्होंने ली । Administration की खराबी की बड़ी वजह यह है कि अफसरान देहातों का दौरा नहीं कर सकते और मौका पर जा कर लोगों की शिकायतें नहीं सुन सकते । यह वजह है कि देहातों के अफसर बेलगाम और बे परवाह हैं। वहां के लोग Deputy Commissioner से नहीं डरते जितना कि पटवारी से डरते हैं। जहां पटवारी अच्छा है वहां लोग समझते हैं कि हमारी सरकार भी अच्छी है । जहां कोई Forest Guard खराब है और वह पब्लिक से बुरा सलूक करता है तो उस की वजह से सरकार बदनाम होती है । इस लिये मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि अफसरों को ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा रकम दौरा करने के लिये दी जाये ताकि वह देहात में जाकर देखें कि उन के मातहत अफसरान किस तरह से अपना काम सरअंजाम दे रहे हैं। जब से मेरे हलके में हाई स्कूल की sanction हुई है और सिराज में उस वक्त से Divisional Inspector ने स्कूलों का मुआयना नहीं किया । इस की वजह यह है कि कोई भी अफसर अपने पल्ले से खर्च करना पसन्द नहीं करता ।

श्री श्री चन्द : फिर इस के खिलाफ वोट दीजिये ।

राये रघुबीर सिंह : पांच साला प्लान में पहाड़ी इलाके में ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तनखाहों का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये, hill allowance ज़्यादा होना चाहिये और अफसरों को दौरा करने के लिये ज़्यादा सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि पांच साला प्लान छप छपा कर हाऊस के सामने आ गई है और कल या परसों इस पर voting भी हो जायेगी । अंधे के आगे रोने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता क्योंकि उस ने देखना तो है नहीं । इस लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ ज़रूर तवज्जुह दे । अगर वह तवज्जुह न देगी तो यह मानी हुई बात है कि लोग अपनी बात मनवाने के लिये रास्ता तो ज़रूर ढूंड लेते हैं ।

श्री श्री चन्द : इन के खिलाफ राये दीजिये ।

बख्शी प्रताप सिंह (सुजानपुर) : प्रधान जी, अब हम दूसरी पांच साला योजना को शुरु कर रहे हैं । आज हमारे Development Minister साहिब ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा है कि वह एक किस्म की लकीर बन कर न रह जाये । यहां अपनी सरकार की तरफ से घोषणा भी की जा रही है कि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो पिछड़ा हुआ समाज है उस की तरफ पूरी पूरी तवज्जुह दी जायेगी और इस मुल्क में Socialist निज़ाम का राज कायम करने की कोशिश की जायेगी । स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ज़िला कांगड़ा के मुतअल्लिक आप की विसातत से गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूं । हमारे Development Minister ने अपनी तकरीर में यह भी फरमाया कि दूसरी पांच साला प्लान के तहत 60 फीसदी आबादी शिक्षत हो जायगी । स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे खदशा है कि जब हमारी सरकार की planning है कि 15 फीसदी आबादी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जानी चाहिये । आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि ज़िला कांगड़ा जिस की आबादी 10 लाख के लगभग होने की वजह से इस प्लान के मुताबिक तकरीबन $1\frac{1}{2}$ लाख हमारे ज़िले के बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये । लेकिन आज वहां क्या हालत है ? मजमूई तौर पर जितने भी ज़िले में स्कूल हैं वहां 25,000 बच्चे प्राइमरी शिक्षा हासिल कर रहे हैं । इस लिये यह कहना कि 60 फीसदी आबादी शिक्षत हो जायेगी मुझे खदशा है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस को पायाए तकमील तक नहीं पहुंचा सकेगी । इस के मुतअल्लिक मैं कुछ suggestions मंत्री मंडल को देना चाहता हूं । वहां ज़्यादा स्कूल इस लिये नहीं खोले जाते क्योंकि वहां गुरबत ज़्यादा है । वह लोग buildings नहीं बनवा सकते । कोई दो अढ़ाई महीने पहले चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब तहसील पालमपुर के दौरे पर गये तो उन्होंने देखा कि बहुत से स्कूल धर्मसालाओं में चल रहे थे । उन को यह देख कर हैरानी हुई और दरियाफ्त करने पर उन्हें पता लगा कि वहां गुरबत इतनी ज़्यादा है कि लोग स्कूल की buildings नहीं बनवा सकते । इस लिये, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से अपनी गवर्नमेंट को यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि दूसरी पांच साला योजना में ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा रुपया buildings के लिये दिया जाये । हमारे ज़िले के साथ साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश का अलाका है जहां high schools, middle schools और primary schools की बिल्डिंगज़ पर रुपया सरकार की तरफ से खर्च किया जाता है । मेरा गांव जो है उस के साथ Himachal Pradesh की हद्दें टकराती हैं । मैं देखता हूं कि उन की buildings निहायत शानदार हैं लेकिन कांगड़ा में लोगों के पास रुपया न होने की वजह से buildings का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता जहां तक तालीम के लिये रुपया दूसरी पांच साला योजना में बांटा गया है उस के मुतअल्लिक मैं गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूं कि ज़िला कांगड़ा जिस का रकबा इस State का $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा है वहां सिर्फ एक कालिज है । इस एक कालिज से सारे ज़िले की मांग पूरी नहीं हो सकती । तालीम हासिल करने के लिये एक कालिज और वहां खोलने की ज़रूरत है ।

स्पीकर साहिब, पालमपुर, देहरा और हमीरपुर तीनों तहसीलों के लिये सुजानपुर बहुत मौज़ूं जगह है । यहां पर खुला मैदान है और दूसरी प्रकार की facilities भी मिल सकती

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हैं । इस लिये यहां पर कालिज ज़रूर बनाना चाहिये । हमारा पहाड़ी ज़िला है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । वे लोग तालीम में बहुत पीछे हैं । वहां तालीम फैलाने की बहुत ज़्यादा ज़रूरत है । लेकिन आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि इतने बड़े ज़िले के लिये जिस की आबादी 10 लाख के करीब है लड़कियों की तालीम के लिये केवल एक ही District Inspectress और एक Assistant District Inspectress है यह इतने बड़े ज़िले के लिये एक मज़ाक है । क्योंकि यह इस ज़िले की ज़रूरतों के लिये बहुत नाकाफी हैं । वहां यह staff बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ताकि स्कूलों को अच्छी तरह control किया जा सके । आजकल के ज़माने में लड़कियों की तालीम बहुत ज़रूरी बन गई है ।

स्पीकर साहिब, इस के आगे मैं सड़कों के बारे में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । यह ठीक है कि तहसील हमीरपुर के अन्दर की और डेहरा के अन्दर की सड़कों का ज़िक्र दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में आ गया है । लेकिन एक सड़क जो कि आलमपुर से ठाकुर द्वारा को मिलाती है उस का नाम इस प्लान में नहीं आया । यह चंगरी का इलाका है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । पालमपुर की तहसील के अन्दर वह केवल एक ही सड़क है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने मंत्री साहिब से मिला था । उन्होंने अपने Chief Engineer श्री वर्मा से टैलीफोन भी की थी । वह सड़क ज़िला कांगड़ा में सब से ज़्यादा पुरानी सड़क है लेकिन मुझे बहुत हैरानी होती है कि दूसरी पांच साला योजना में उस का नामो निशान नहीं है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इस समय सड़कों के वज़ीर साहिब हाऊस में बैठे हुए हैं । उन से मैं आप के द्वारा यह गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि पालमपुर ठाकुरद्वारा की सड़क को दूसरी पांच साला योजना में ज़रूर शामिल किया जाए । वह पहाड़ी इलाका है और उस का ज़्यादातर इनहिसार वर्षा पर ही है । बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । उस को तहसील headquarter से मिलाने का पूरा यत्न करना चाहिये ।

स्पीकर साहिब, हमारी सरकार ने सुनहरी कदम उठाया है जो कि ज्वाला जी के पास पैट्रोल के चश्मों का survey करवा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में रोमानिया के साथ agreement भी हो गया है और सरकार इस काम पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करने पर तुली हुई है । यह बहुत खुशी की बात है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस काम में पूरी तवज्जुह देगी । इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी सरकार से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि ज़िला कांगड़ा में और भी बहुत सारी cottage industries जारी हो सकती हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर बगड़ घास से paper factory चल सकती है बिरोज़े से रेज़न फैकट्री कायम हो सकती है । इसी तरह से और भी cottage industries कांगड़ा के ज़िले में कायम हो सकती हैं जिन से उस ज़िला की बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है । स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है । कांगड़े के ज़िले में National Extension Service Block और Community Project का काम खूब ज़ोरों पर है । कुल्लू में भी Community Project जारी हो गया है । इसी तरह पालमपुर और देहरा में भी यह काम चालू है । लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि

कांगड़ा जिला की भूक इतनी ज्यादा है कि जो blocks बने हुए हैं उन से पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को तमाम जिले का मुकम्मल survey करवाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में हाऊस ने कांगड़ा जिला की पसमांदगी का रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के हमारी सरकार के हाथ मजबूत कर दिये हैं और वह भारत सरकार से इस काम के लिये उस resolution की रोशनी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया ले सकती है और कांगड़ा के पिछड़े हुए जिले की तरक्की पर खर्च कर सकती है।

गवर्नमेंट ने Consolidation of Holdings के operation शुरु कर के एक बहुत सुनहरी कदम उठाया है। अब दूसरी पांच साला योजना में जरई तरक्की के लिये सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे जिला में कूहलों और water lifting पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उस पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों को भी आजादी का अहसास हो।

स्पीकर साहिब, जब यह दूसरी पांच साला योजना तैयार हुई थी तो यह ढंडोरा पीटा गया था कि इस को पंचायतों के जरिये तैयार किया जायेगा। चुनांचि पंचायतों का वक्त लिया गया और स्कीम मुरत्तब हुई। लेकिन जो योजना नीचे से तैयार की गई थी वह आज बदल गई है। जब नीचे से कोई चीज तैयार हो कर आती है और उस को सरकार ऊपर से बदल देती है तो हम लोगों के नुमांयदे होने की हैसियत से बड़ी मुश्किल में फंस जाते हैं। जब सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कोई एलान किया जाता है और उस के मुताबिक नीचे से कोई स्कीम तैयार होती है लेकिन हाई लैवल पर उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और उस को बिल्कुल नज़र अंदाज कर दिया जाता है तो हमारे लिये public के बीच में काम करना बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आइंदा सरकार जो कदम उठाए उसे मज़बूती से उठाए। जो स्कीम नीचे से बन कर आती है उसे पूरा पूरा एहतराम मिलना चाहिये। जब हम Socialistic Pattern of Society कायम करने जा रहे हैं तो यह ज़रूरी है कि निचली समाज के जज़बे का ख्याल रखा जाए। नीचे के लोगों के जो विचार हों उन पर पूरा पूरा गौर होना चाहिये। State level पर जितनी भी स्कीमें बनती हैं उन को अमली जामा पहनाने में सरकार को कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखनी चाहिये। अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कांगड़ा के जिले पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका तरक्की याफता हो कर दूसरे जिलों के दोष बदोष चल सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम चन्द्र कामरेड (नूरपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, हम हर साल बजट पर बहस करते हैं और इकट्ठे 5 साल के लिये जो प्लान बनाई गई है आज उस पर भी बहस कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह से यह बजट तैयार किया गया है वह एक अफसोसनाक दास्तान है। जैसे कि बख्शी प्रताप सिंह जी ने कहा है कि यह कहा गया था कि पहली पांच साला प्लान तो ऊपर से चली थी लेकिन दूसरी पांच साला प्लान नीचे से चलेगी। चुनांचि हम ने पंचायतों, तहसीलों और डिस्ट्रिक्टों को सलाह मशवरे में लिया। इस तरह से जो plan तैयार हुई उस का estimate 524 करोड़ का था। लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट ने देखा कि यह तो बहुत भारी

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plan बन गई है तो उस ने उस रकम को घटा कर 320 करोड़ कर दिया। जब यह Plan Central Government के पास गई तो पहले तो उन्होंने इस के बारे में 164 करोड़ का अंदाज़ा लगाया लेकिन बाद में उसी रकम को कम कर के 132 करोड़ कर दिया। अब देखना है कि यह 132 करोड़ रुपया प्रदेश की उन्नति के लिये कैसे तकसीम और खर्च होता है और कैसे इकट्ठा किया जाता है।

आज हम हिंदुस्तान के अन्दर socialistic pattern of society कायम करने जा रहे हैं। Socialism के लिये और social transformation के लिये resources का सवाल पैदा होता है। इस के लिये proper taxation की ज़रूरत है। अगर हम पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिये well-paid और well-fed लोगों पर और उन लोगों पर जिन के पास पूंजी के अम्बार हैं उन पर tax लगाने से गुरेज़ करते हैं तो यकीनी तौर पर इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारी plan का अंदाज़ा बहुत नीचे गिर जाता है। और खर्च का बोझ ज़्यादा गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है। इस नुक्तानिगाह से अगर हम अपने इस प्लान को देखते हैं तो ज़ाहिर होता है कि यह Socialism के तरीके पर मबनी नहीं है। Socialism का एक और बड़ा असूल यह है कि फल का बटवारा बराबर का हो। अफराद में, आम जनता में बटवारे का सवाल तो दर किनार, हमार सूबे के अन्दर जो regions हैं उन में भी यह बटवारा यकसां तौर पर नहीं किया गया। जहां तक development का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी तमाम ताकत चंद शहरों और ज़िलों को develop करने के लिये महफूज़ रखी है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। जैसे कि देहातों और पसमान्दा इलाकों को आगे ले जाने के लिये और उन की उन्नति को बिल्कुल नज़र अंदाज़ कर दिया गया हो। इन के लिये कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई। इस लिये हमारा फर्ज़ है कि इस कमी को पूरे वेग से प्रकट करें ताकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन तीन दिनों में निशस्तन्दो, गुफतन्दो और बरखास्तन्द वाली बात ही न की जाए। अगर हम सचमुच हिंदुस्तान में एक socialistic इनकिलाब लाना चाहते हैं तो हमें इस प्लान पर बुनियादी तबदीलियां करने के लिये बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ सोचना है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन दो तीन दिनों में इस प्लान पर सिर्फ अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार ही कर देने का कोई फायदा न होगा—बल्कि मेरी राये है कि हमें सारे हाऊस के कुछ मैम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये जो कि सोशलिज़म खास असूलों की बिना पर इस किताब में दर्ज स्कीमों को scrutinise करे और बताए कि यह जो एक अरब और 48 करोड़ के करीब रुपया पंजाब की development के लिये खर्च किया जाने वाला है वह सारे प्रदेश में बांट कर कैसे खर्च किया जाए ताकि ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा लोगों को और खास कर उन लोगों को जो कि अभी तरक्की के रास्ते पर बहुत पीछे हैं, फायदा पहुंच सके। उन्हें आगे लाया जाए ऐसी कोशिश हमें करनी चाहिये।

स्पीकर साहिब, जब आप इस प्लान को मौजूदा हालत में देखते हैं तो आप को पता चलता है कि कांगड़ा का इस में कोई ज़िक्र ही नहीं आता। अगर तमाम साधनों से प्राप्त हुए रुपये में से एक अरब 48 करोड़ रुपए में से दो करोड़ रुपये कांगड़ा को मिल भी जाए तो यह कोई वुक्कत नहीं रखते। उस की ज़रूरयात के पेशे नज़र यह एक बहुत मामूली सी रकम है। मैं सिर्फ

कांगड़े की ही बात नहीं करता। मैं कहता हूं कि वह सभी इलाके जो अभी तक बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं आप की तवज्जुह के मुस्तहिक हैं। मेरी उन सब इलाकों के साथ हमदर्दी है। इस लिये, स्पीकर साहिब, आप की विसातत से मैं हकूमत से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो इलाके पसमान्दा हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और उन्हें इस बात के लिये मजबूर न किया जाए कि वह चीखो पुकार करें जैसा कि debate के शुरू होने से पहले आपने फरमाया था कि हमें discussion chapter-wise करनी चाहिये। उस से हमें यह पता चल सकेगा कि एक एक इलाके में कितने अस्पताल हैं, कितनी educational institutions कितने कारखाने, कितनी सड़कें कितनी बिजली वगैरह वगैरह है। और कितनी और मिलनी चाहिये। मिसाल के तौर पर आप सड़कों को लें। प्लान में सड़कों के लिये 7 करोड़ और 37 लाख रुपया का provision है। लेकिन इस रकम में से कांगड़ा विशेष कर नूरपुर को क्या मिलने वाला है। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि उसे बिल्कुल नज़र अंदाज किया गया है तो कोई मुबालग़ा न होगा। मेरी नूरपुर तहसील में एक सड़क भी पक्की नहीं है। बावजूद इस बात के नई प्लान में भी इस इलाके के लिये कोई रुपया नहीं रखा गया जिसे किसी नई सड़क के बनाने पर खर्च किया जा सकता। (interruption)

मेरे साथी ने बताया है कि नूरपुर में एक पक्की सड़क जरूर है। वह पक्की सड़क इस लिये है कि कुल्लू जाने के लिये रास्ता बना हुआ है और accident से नूरपुर बीच में पड़ गया है। वरना नूरपुर को develop करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। और मेरी तमाम दरखास्तों के बावजूद कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि ध्यान दिया भी नहीं जा सकता जब तक कि हमारे वज़ीर नई ज़हनियत और realistic नज़रिए से काम न लें। ठीक है कि यही शिकायत कई दफा अफसरों के खिलाफ भी की जाती है लेकिन मैं उन को बदनाम नहीं करना चाहता। मेरी राए में सारी जिम्मेदारी वज़ीरों के अपने ऊपर आती है। अगर वह अपना नज़रिया बदल लें और determined हो जाएं कि पिछड़े और पसमान्दा इलाकों को develop करना है तो अफसरान तो खुद बखुद उसी लाईन पर चलेंगे। जब तक इस पांच साला प्लान का सारे का सारा ढांचा ही नहीं बदला जाता हमारा यह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। यह जो स्कीमें इस किताब में दर्ज हैं इन्हें देख कर मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि

"निहायत काबलियत से मुझे साबत किया मुर्दा।
शिकायत इस की करना है मुझे या दाद देना है"

हिंदुस्तान ने बहुत तरक्की की है, ठीक है। पंडित जवाहर लाल जी नेहरू का देश को यह gift है जो scientific planning हो रहा है। लेकिन scientific planning यह तो नहीं होती कि एक जगह तो खूब develop किया जाए। एक छोटी सी जगह पर बड़े बड़े मीनार खड़े करने का कोई फायदा नहीं जब कि दूसरी जगह रहने वालों के लिये सिर छिपाने के लिये एक टूटा झौंपड़ा भी न हो। आप याद रखें कि आपने जो महलात बनाए हैं उन के मिटाने वाले भी पैदा हो जायेंगे अगर दूसरे इलाकों को हमने अपने इस socialistic reconstruction के प्रोग्राम में नज़र अंदाज़ कर दिया। इस लिये अगर सचमुच हम

[बख्शी प्रताप सिंह]

समाजवादी ढंग का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, scientific planning करना चाहते हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज़ है कि जो तबके और इलाके पीछे रह गए हैं उन को आगे लाने की कोशिश करें। रुपये की जो तकसीम है वह socialism के बुनियादी असूल पर करें। इस plan के अन्दर कहीं नहीं बताया गया कि जागीरदारों पर कैसे taxes लगेंगे। यह कहीं नहीं बताया कि जिन लोगों की बड़ी तनखाहें हैं उन को कैसे कम करना है। जब तक यह न होगा हमारा socialism का experiment कभी भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी पांच साला प्लान के मुताबिक अगले पांच सालों में कोई 148 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला है—102 करोड़ Capital Account में से और 46 करोड़ Revenue Account में से। 102 करोड़ के इस Capital Account में से कांगड़ा के हिस्से को कुछ भी नहीं आया। यही हिसाब Revenue Account का ही है। न तो कोई industry लगाने की कोशिश की गई है और न कोई नई. institution खोली गई है। ठीक है कि हमारे ज़िला में पांच के करीब Community Development ब्लाक हैं और हम शुक्र गुजार हैं कैरों साहिब के कि जब वह Development Minister थे तो National Extension Service में कांगड़ा को हिस्सा मिल गया था।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : अब शेर सिंह जी भी दे देंगे।

श्री राम चन्द्र कामरेड : लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि कांगड़ा इतना गरीब इलाका है कि उस पर इस किस्म की स्कीमें भी बोझ हैं। जो तरक्कीयाफता इलाके हैं वहां पर तो लोग अपनी तरफ से भी पैसे दे सकते हैं लेकिन इस इलाके के लोगों की आमदनी ही इतनी नहीं कि वह National Extension Service Blocks में अपनी तरफ से हिस्सा contribute कर सकें। इस लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उन लोगों के हालात के पेशे नज़र उन पर और ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाए। अगर वह समझते हैं कि उन के पास funds की कमी है तो उन्हें चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से दरखास्त करें कि जैसे हिमाचल को रुपया दिया गया है उसी तरह से कांगड़ा, होशियारपुर, गुरदासपुर, शिमला, कोहिस्तान और गुड़गांव के पसमान्दा इलाकों की development के लिये खास तौर से funds provide किये जाएं। सरकार को खुद उन इलाकों की मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि उन का नकशा भी ज़माने की रफतार के मुताबिक बदल सके। इस वक्त क्या हालत है? जितनी भी institutions हैं medical, technical, vocational, training वगैरह सारी की सारी central पंजाब में जमा कर दी गई हैं। एक आध अगर कुहल कांगड़े में खोद दी गई तो इस से क्या बन जाता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर बहुत से इलाकों को पीछे छोड़ दिया जाए तो सही development नहीं हो सकती। जनाब, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से वुजरा साहिबान की तवज्जुह कांग्रेस प्रधान श्री धेबर की उस सदारती तकरीर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने कांग्रेस के अमृतसर के इजलास में दी। उन्होंने फरमाया था कि हम अगर development का प्रोग्राम इस तरीके

से बनायेंगे जिस से कि सिर्फ चंद इलाकों को जो आगे ही तरक्की याफता हैं फायदा पहुंचाएं और जो गरीब और पसमान्दा लोग और इलाके हैं उन को पीछे छोड़ दें तो यकीनन वह लोग नाराज़ हो जायेंगे। ऐसी हालत में मुल्क की यकजहती और तरक्की को बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचेगा। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बजाए इस के कि हम तीन रोज़ की बहस करने के बाद चले जाएं, सारे हाउस की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जो कि कुछ असूल अपने सामने रख कर इन सारी तजवीज़ों को देखे और उन पर गौर करे। इस के लिये चाहे हमें दस, बारह या पंद्रह दिन ही क्यों न बैठना पड़े, हमें कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमें हर चीज़ की equitable distribution करनी चाहिये। अगर एक institution लुधियाना में है तो दूसरी करनाल में होनी चाहिये और इसी तरह बाकी की कांगड़ा, गुरदासपुर और दूसरी जगहों पर। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी स्कीमें होनी चाहिएं जिन से हर इलाके को कुछ न कुछ फायदा हो ; किसी को शिकायत या रंजश का मौका न मिले। एक constituency में अगर एक चीज़ है तो दूसरी में कोई और सहूलियत दी जानी चाहिये। कुछ इलाकों को अगर हम over-feed करते जाएं और दूसरों को neglect तो इस से इनसाफ नहीं होता।

इस के लिये 46 करोड़ रुपया revenue से हासिल किया जायेगा। वहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा है--

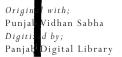
The result is that it is quite clear that very substantial sacrifices in the way of making additional revenues available will have to be made by the people of this State in order to carry out the provisions of this plan.

जहां तक तरक्की का ताल्लुक है उस के लिये कुरबानियां करनी पड़ेंगी। हम कुरबानियां करना चाहते हैं और देश की तरक्की में अपना हिस्सा अदा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह कब तक हो सकता है कि कुरबानियां तो हम करते जाएं लेकिन neglect भी हम होते जाएं। इस में हमारे इलाके को जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है आगे लाने की कोई चंदां कोशिश नहीं की गई। हमारे इलाके के लिये इस स्कीम में कितना हिस्सा मखसूस रखा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन स्कीमों को सब इलाकों में बांटना चाहिए और development के काम हर इलाके में बराबर करने चाहियें और हर इलाके की तरफ मुनासिब तवज्जुह दी जाए। इस के लिये यह बेहतर होगा कि पंजाब को तीन development regions में बांटा जाए ताकि हर एक region वाले अपने अपने इलाके की development अच्छी तरह कर सकें। ये regions दो की बजाए तीन बनने चाहियें। [एक आवाज़-- 13 जिलों के 13 ही regions होने चाहिएं] इस के जवाब में मुझे एक शेर याद आया है-- कोई मेरे दिल से पूछे तेरे तीरे नीम कश को, यह खलिश कहां से होती जो जिगर के पार होता !

स्पीकर साहिब, कांगड़े में न मेरा घर है और न कोई जायदाद। जब मैं ने Non-Co-operation Movement में हिस्सा लिया था तो मैंने अपने पिता जी से कह दिया था कि मैंने आप की जायदाद में से हिस्सा नहीं लेना और न ही लिया हुआ है। इस लिये मैं कांगड़े को ही अपना घर नहीं समझता बल्कि सारे मुल्क को अपना घर

[श्री राम चन्द्र कामरेड]

समझता हूं लेकिन जब मैं ज़िला कांगड़ा को backward रहा हुआ देखता हूं तो यह मेरा फर्ज़ हो जाता है कि उस के लिये यहां आवाज़ उठाऊं। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह ठंडे दिल से सोचें और देखें कि आया हमारे पहाड़ी इलाकों और ज़िला कांगड़ा की शिकायतें जायज हैं या नहीं हैं और अगर वह महसूस करते हैं कि वह जायज़ हैं तो उन्हें दूर कर के इस backward इलाके को आगे लाने की कोशिश करें।

इस योजना में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने चार मकासद बनाए हैं जिन का ज़िक्र करते हुए हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस में लिखा है कि इस के द्वारा हिंदुस्तान में सब की आमदनी 5 per cent बढ़ जाएगी। दूसरा जल्दी से जल्दी भारी सनअतों (heavy industries) और बड़े २ कारखानों को तरक्की दी जाए। तीसरा यह कहा है कि अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले और चौथी चीज़ जो कही गई है वह है 'quantum of social culture' कि लोगों की खिदमत करने वाली जो चीज़ें हैं उन में तरक्की की जाए यानी स्कूल खुलें, सड़कें बनें और अस्पताल खुलें। अगर आप इन चीज़ों को मियार बनाते हैं कि जब यह चीज़ें हो जाएं तो पंचवर्षीय योजना कामयाब हो जायगी तो आप इसी कसौटी से ज़िला कांगड़ा के लिये बनाई गई स्कीमों को देखें कि क्या उन से वह ज़िला इस कसौटी पर पूरा उतरेगा और उन से वहां के रहने वालों की पांच per cent आमदनी बढ़ सकेगी। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि इस योजना से बाकी हर इलाके में यह आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी। कहीं यह दस per cent बीस per cent या 25 per cent बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि कहीं यह 50 per cent, तक भी बढ़ जाएगी लेकिन कांगड़ा ज़िला में शायद इसे एक per cent भी बढ़ने का मौका न मिले। इसी लिये शायद ज़िला कांगड़ा में कोई industry नहीं लगाई जा रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज़ कर दूं कि लुधियाना और हुशियारपुर के टेक्नीकल स्कूलों को पंजाब सरकार ने मदद दी है। हमारे हां भी पंडित अमर नाथ ने सनातन धर्म सभा की ओर से बैजनाथ में एक technical institute खोली थी। हमारे पहले चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब वहां तशरीफ ले गये थे, आशीर्वाद दे आये थे और कह आये थे कि यह आपने बड़ा अच्छा किया है। वहां institute खुला, लड़के आए और दाखिल हुए लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इमदाद उस institute को नहीं दी और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि लड़के बेचारे भटकते फिरते हैं। हमारे वज़ीर साहिबान ऐसे institutes का उद्घाटन करने चले तो जाते हैं लेकिन उन पर कांगड़ा के लोगों का कोई दबाव नहीं पड़ा इस लिये उन्हें कोई इमदाद नहीं देते। उद्घाटन करने की तो इन को बीमारी सी हो गई है। इस तरह बहुत सारे रुपये फज़ूल ज़ाया हो जाते हैं और इन की वजह से कई लोगों को खाह मखाह की तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है। मैं वज़ीर साहिब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आया वह बैजनाथ technical institute को इमदाद दे सकते हैं या नहीं ? मैं मांग करता हूं कि वज़ारत में लाज़मी तौर पर कांगड़ा ज़िले का एक मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये। हम समझते हैं कि जब तक हमारा कोई वज़ीर नहीं होता तब तक हमारी कोई आवाज़ नहीं सुनी जाएगी। जब तक आप बाकायदा backward इलाकों के किसी लायक representative को वज़ारत में नहीं लेंगे उन को तरक्की करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि जो वज़ीर बन जाते हैं वह अपनी मर्ज़ी से काम करते हैं।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि सरकारी अंदाज़ा से इस योजना से सारे पंजाब के हर इलाके के लोगों की आमदनी में पांच per cent का इज़ाफा हो जायेगा मगर कांगड़ा को इस तरक्की में हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा। सनअत के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि यहां motor transport nationalisation जल्दी कर दी जाए ताकि रोज़ का लड़ाई झगड़ा खत्म हो लेकिन मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि सिर्फ nationalisation ही नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि जो आदमी इस की nationalisation की वजह से फारग़ हो जाएं, बेकार हो जाएं उन्हें बेकार नहीं रहने देना चाहिये उन की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जानी चाहिये। बल्कि गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि motor transport की nationalisation से जो आमदन हो उस से यहां heavy industries जिन के लिये इस योजना में इस State के लिये provision नहीं की गई, लगा कर इन को वहां काम पर लगाना चाहिये जिस से उन्हें बावकार ज़िन्दगी का मौका मिल सके। और वह यह न समझें कि यह जो nationalisation और socialisation हो रही है यह उन से काम छीनने के लिये की जा रही है बल्कि यह समझें कि उन्होंने अपनी ज़िन्दगी को social तरीके में शामिल करना है और मौका देना है कि उसे...........

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : आप की बातें हैं तो बड़ी माकूल पर इन्हें सुनेगा कौन ?

श्री रामचन्द्र कामरेड : इस सिलसिले में मुझे इकबाल का एक शेर याद आया है—

देवे इस्तनदार जमहूरी कवा में पाए कोब और तू समझा है कि यह है आसमान की-
नीलम परी।

मैं अपनी सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ खेंचना चाहता हूं कि यह capitalist democracy है जिस को आप continue कर रहे हैं अगर इस पर अब भी अमल किया जाता रहा तो हमारी शिकायतें जो हैं वह दूर नहीं हो सकेंगी। मैं मिनिस्टर साहिबान से कहूंगा कि वह जो socialistic revolution का ज़िक्र करते हैं, वह revolution उन की अपनी ज़हनीयत में आनी चाहिये। वह हमारी शिकायतों पर फराखदिली से गौर करें तो वह लाजमी तौर पर दूर हो सकेंगी और यह चीज़ें अमल में आयेंगी। इन्हें चाहिये कि उन इलाकों के मेम्बरान को confidence में लें जिन्हें पीछे रखे जाने की शिकायत है। इस के बगैर कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। वरना हम देखते हैं debates में हम लोग आते हैं, तकरीरें करते हैं और तकरीरें कर के चले जाते हैं। किसी मेम्बर को पता नहीं कि उस की शिकायतों का क्या बना है। बनेगा कैसे जब किसी ने उन को दिल से सुना ही न होगा। मैं कहता हूं कि जब तक असेम्बली के मेंबरान को administration की सरकारी पालिसियों के निर्णय के साथ associate नहीं किया जाता, उन्हें confidence में नहीं लिया जाता तब तक ये शिकायतें दूर नहीं हो सकतीं। मैं पूछता हूं कि पिछले पांच साल के अरसा में इस Assembly के मेम्बरों से मश्विरा किया गया है और उन्हें confidence में लिया गया है? यह जो पांच साला प्लान बनाया गया है इस के बनाने में भी

[श्री रामचन्द्र कामरेड]

Assembly के मेम्बरान को confidence में नहीं लिया गया है [ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ—ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ] आप ठीक कहते हैं कि हर काम को पांच प्यारे ही करते हैं। तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह कमी है इस को दूर करना चाहिये।

6 p. m.

आगे जब हम Plan को देखते हैं तो बहुत मायूसी होती है। तीन points हैं। These are :—

"First—an alround increase in production so as to step up national income by 5 per cent per annum in order to raise the standard of living of the people."

इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। फिर जो objects हैं उन में पहले कामों को जारी रखना भी है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सब से ज्यादा गलत खर्च चंडीगढ़ का खर्च है। इस की criticism पहले भी हुई है मगर तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई। असेम्बली के सैशन पर मेम्बरान आते हैं तकरीरें कर जाते हैं, इन को किराया मिल जाता है और खबर अखबारों में छप जाती है। फिर वज़ीर सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि public का हाफज़ा कमज़ोर होता है। इस प्रकार बहुत सा रुपया फजूल खर्च हो रहा है। कहीं Circuit House बन रहा है, कहीं गवर्नर साहिब का residence बन रहा है। इस तरह करोड़ों का खर्च लोगों के साथ बेरहमाना हंसी है। फिर 2 करोड़ रुपया चंडीगढ़ में झील बनाने पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूं कि यह रुपया बचाया जाये और किसी अच्छे काम पर खर्च किया जाए। आगे लिखा है कि 13 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन सैराब होनी है। लेकिन जहां तक कांगड़े की आबपाशी का ताल्लुक है इसे बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। केवल एक दो कूहलें बनाई हैं। मेरी constituency में एक कूहल पर काम हो रहा है, मगर अक्तूबर से काम बन्द है और आज 6 महीने हो गये हैं काम दोबारा शुरू नहीं हुआ। आगे लिखा है कि:—

Simultaneous with the completion of the Bhakra Nangal Project and the availability of perennial supplies action is to be completed to develop markets, communications and factory areas, in the portion of State to be benefited by the project, thus enabling tracts of the Punjab which have been used to subsistence and even famine, agriculture to take immediate advantage of the surplus which they will now be enabled to get.

जहां यह भाखड़े की नहरें जायेंगी वहां मंडियां और दूसरी चीज़ें बनेंगी। हमें खुशी है लेकिन जहां लोगों को पीने के लिये पानी भी नहीं मिलता उधर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

मैं ने Colonel Gurbux Singh जो Director of Health हैं, उन से पूछा कि कांगड़ा में इतने कम हस्पताल क्यों हैं तो उन्होंने फरमाया एक असूल तय किया गया है कि कम से कम इतनी आबादी के लिये एक हस्पताल खोला जायेगा। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक तो ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि सिर्फ आबादी का लिहाज़ किया गया हो। ज़रूरत के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिये, लोगों की ज़रूरत पूरी की जाये। जहां पंजाब का कुल रक्बा 37000 मुरब्बा मील है वहां पर कांगड़े का रक्बा 10,000 मुरब्बा मील है तो

इतने बड़े हिस्से में 5, 10 हस्पतालों से क्या बनेगा। इस मामले को देखते हुए और चूंकि वहां पर मुश्किल हालात हैं, इस लिये इधर खास ध्यान दिया जाए। जहां तक पंजाब की तरक्की और खुशहाली का ताल्लुक है हम खुश हैं। मगर कांगड़ा आप के मुल्क का एक बड़ा खज़ाना है, उस के पहाड़ों, जंगलात और नदियों से मुल्क की development में मदद मिलती है, यह हमारी कुरबानी के ज़रिये मिलती है (घंटी) तो यह भी होना चाहिये कि कांगड़े को आगे ले जाने की कुछ कोशिश की जाए।

कांगड़ा बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। आज इस के इलाके आपस में connected भी नहीं। इन इलाकों को open करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। मैं ने P.W.D. Minister से पिछली दफा भी अर्ज़ किया था कि अगर देहरा और नूरपुर को मिला दिया जाये तो आज जो देहरा और पठानकोट का सफर है वह आसान हो जाए और सफ़र 80, 90 मील से घट कर 50 मील रह जायेगा मगर कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है।

यही हाल, स्पीकर साहिब, large scale और small scale industry का है। Large scale industry पंजाब में खोलने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। Small scale indusıry जिस का कांगड़े में इतना scope है, उस की तरफ भी कोई खास ध्यान नहीं।

हमारे हां जो हस्पताल हैं वह honorary हस्पताल हैं, इमारतें गिरी हुई हैं। और अगर building खड़ी भी हो तो वहां डाक्टर नहीं होता, डाक्टर होता है तो compounder नहीं होता, वह भी हो तो दवाई नहीं मिलती। इस लिये मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि यहां हस्पताल बढ़ाए जायें। पुराने हस्पतालों की मुरम्मत हो और जो डाक्टर इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में लगाए जायें इन को special allowances दिये जायें। वरना कोई डाक्टर वगैरह इन इलाकों के हस्पतालों में नहीं रहेंगे और यहां हस्पताल honorary हस्पताल रहेंगे। जैसे अक्बर ने कहा है:—

पारक में उन के दिया कर असपीचे वफा
ज़ाग भी हो जायेगा आनरेरी अन्दलीब ।।

अव्वल तो हमारे वहां पर हस्पताल हैं ही नहीं और जो 2, 4 खींच खांचकर बनाए हैं वह honorary हस्पताल ही हैं जहां डाक्टर और दवाई नज़र नहीं आती। नतीजा यह है कि आज भी हमारे लोग बिला इलाज मरते हैं।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इन स्कीमों को पास न करवाए वरना हमारा दिल vote करने को नहीं करता। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दूसरे इलाकों पर ध्यान क्यों दिया गया है। बल्कि और देना चाहिये। मेरी यह दलील नहीं मगर मेरा ज़िला पीछे रखा गया है। उस के लिये कोई schemes नहीं रखी गईं। इस लिये कोई कैसे इस के हक में हो जाए। इस लिय मैं फिर कहूंगा कि इन स्कीमों को recast किया जाए चाहे इस के लिये special session ही बुलाना पड़े। जल्द बाज़ी न की जाए।

(Applause from the Opposition Benches.)

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो Five Year Plan है, जो आज हमारे सामने आई है, यह एक तरह का 5 साल का बजट है। एक बजट तो हम अभी कुछ दिन हुए पास कर चुके हैं और दूसरा यह 5 साल का बजट हमारे सामने है। इस के मुताबिक एक अरब 26 करोड़, 20 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। पहला जो प्लैन था वह food-grains के deficit को पूरा करने के लिये था और यह दूसरा प्लैन industries को develop करने के लिये है। मगर industries की development के लिये हमारी State के लिये 4.76 per cent रकम रखी गई है। जहां सब से ज्यादा जोर industry पर हो और उस के लिये सिर्फ 4.76 per cent रुपया रखा जाए तो वह Plan कैसे ठीक हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात जो है वह unemployment को दूर करना है। इस के मुताल्लिक हमारी Union Government ने 11 million आदमियों को employ करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है। इस में से हमारे पंजाब के हिस्से 4 लाख आदमी आते हैं। मगर इस Plan में कहीं यह चीज़ नज़र नहीं आती कि किस मद के तहत इन 4 लाख आदमियों को employ किया जायेगा और जो लिखा है कि फलां महकमे में इतने आदमी लिये जायेंगे तो यह कुल एक लाख के करीब होते हैं।

फिर इस Plan का सब से बड़ा defect यह है कि यह Plan नीचे से नहीं बनाया गया बल्कि ऊपर से बारिश हुई है। इस में यह कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता कि common man, नीचे के लोगों की तकलीफों को दूर करने के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। बल्कि ऊपर के जो चन्द आदमी बैठे हैं उन्होंने अपने ख्याल के मुताबिक इस को बनाया है।

देखिये सब से ज़रूरी चीज़ जिस पर ज़ोर देने की आवश्यकता थी वह industrial development थी लेकिन मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि वह भी ठीक तरह से नहीं की जा रही। जो पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना थी उस में यह कहा गया था कि हम agricultural development पर ज़ोर दे रहे हैं परन्तु हम क्या देखते हैं कि वह रुपया भी इधर उधर फालतू चीज़ों पर खर्च कर दिया गया है और common man की कठिनाइयों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। मिसाल के तौर पर जंगली जानवरों की हालत है। यह जानवर फसलों को खराब करते हैं। इन की destruction करने के लिये कोई अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। यदि हम दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आंकड़ों को पढ़ें तो पता चलता है कि पांच वर्षों में केवल पांच लाख रुपया destruction of jackals and domestication of wild cows के लिये रखा गया है। क्या इस रकम से हम wild cattle से फसलों को बचा सकते हैं? कभी नहीं। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप को क्या बताऊं कि गुड़गांव में 3-4 herds wild cattle के हैं। फसलों को तबाह करते हैं और इन से किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ है और इसी तरह अन्य ज़िलों में भी जंगली जानवरों से परेशानी है परन्तु हमारी सरकार ने इस ज़हमत से लोगों को बचाने के लिये केवल पांच लाख रुपये की रकम रखी है। इस से wild cattle और अन्य जंगली जानवरों से खेतों को नहीं बचाया जा सकता। मैं तो ऐसे हालात को देख कर यह कह सकता हूं कि यह प्लान तो ऐसी है गोया ऊपर से

बारिश हो रही है। यह प्लान ऊपर से आई है और नीचे के लोगों को इस से associate नहीं किया गया। Common man की तकलीफों को महसूस नहीं किया गया और पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय उन की मुशकिलों को सामने नहीं रखा गया। Common man की तकलीफों को सामने रख कर प्लान तैयार करना चाहिये था।

इस क बाद मेरे एक भाई ने जो कांगड़ा के रहने वाले हैं, अपनी तकलीफों का जिक्र किया। मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूं। उन्होंने ने जो कहा वह निहायत मुनासब और ठीक है। कांगड़ा ज़िला के साथ साथ गुड़गांवां ज़िला भी पिछड़ा हुआ है और development के क्षेत्र में सब से पीछे हैं परन्तु इस backward इलाके की development के लिये इसे पंच वर्षीय योजना में कोई स्थान नहीं है। मेरे पास इतना वक्त नहीं है कि आप के सामने सारी figures रख सकूं लेकिन आप इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में दिये गये facts and figures को देखें तो पता चलता है कि backward इलाका के लिये कितनी रकम का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। मैं केवल इतना बताना चाहता हूं कि कांगड़ा और गुड़गांव के लिये सारी प्लान के कुल खर्च का 3 या 4 फीसदी खर्च रखा गया है। जब कि बाकी के इलाके के हिस्से 25 प्रतिशत रकम आई है इस इलाके के लिये जो सब से ज़्यादा टैक्स अदा करता है कुल खर्च के मुकाबिला में बहुत कम खर्च रखा गया है।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, agricultural development के लिये कांगड़ा में एक agriculture training स्कूल कायम किया गया परन्तु हमारे इलाके में नहीं। अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में 12 agricultural स्कूल कायम करने का निश्चय किया है परन्तु हमारे इलाके के लिये एक भी नहीं रखा गया। फिर इस के साथ यह शर्त भी लगा दी गई कि agricultural school उस सूरत में कायम किया जायेगा जब पब्लिक building दे और 15 एकड़ ज़मीन भी साथ दे। इस तरह की शर्तों से हम खेती बाड़ी के नए ढंगों से जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते।

इस के बाद roads की हालत है। ज़िला गुड़गांव और कांगड़ा में पहले ही roads कम हैं और इस नई प्लान में भी इन ज़िलों के लिये बहुत कम roads रखी गई हैं। फिर एक सड़क पर 1/3 हिस्सा खर्च करके सरकार ने बनवाना मंज़ूर किया था परन्तु उसे भी नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया गया है।

स्पीकर साहिब, इस तरह की बातें पंजाब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है और पिछड़े हुए इलाके में जहां सड़कों की बहुत ज़रूरत है सड़कों के निर्माण के काम की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं सरकार की लापरवाही की एक और मिसाल देता हूं। आज ही अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि सन् 1952 में जब आसाम के अन्दर floods आए और वहां पर बहुत तबाही हुई तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने लोगों से अपील की कि वह आसाम के लोगों की मदद करें। इस तरह से लोगों से रुपया इकटठा कर लिया गया और सरकारी खज़ाना में जमा कर दिया गया। अब लापरवाही देखिये कि आज तक यह रकम आसाम के मुसीबतज़दा लोगों को नहीं दी गई। अब जब Auditor General ने एतराज़ किया है तो सरकार के

[श्री बाबू दयाल]

कान पर जूं रींगी है। इस तरह हमारी सरकार काम करती है। हम तो हैरान हैं कि किस तरह से पंजाब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जगाया जाये, बेदार किया जाए कि पिछड़े इलाके का ख्याल रखा जाए। ज़िला कांगड़ा के मुअज़िज़ मेंबरों ने कई बार अपने इलाके की शिकायतें पेश कीं परन्तु सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। वादे किये गये जो आज तक पूरे नहीं किये गए। गुड़गांव की हालत भी कांगड़ा जैसी ही है।

इस प्लान के अन्दर मुझे कोई खास बात नज़र नहीं आती। जहां तक industries का सम्बन्ध है में आगे भी अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं कि गुड़गांव में 12 industries चलाई जा सकती हैं परन्तु इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं। ज़िला गुड़गांव में यदि रुपया खर्च किया जाए तो बड़ी बड़ी industries वहां पर develop की जा सकती हैं परन्तु वहां एक भी industry नहीं। ज़िला गुड़गांव में रिवाड़ी के अन्दर slate industry थी परन्तु उसे सरकार ने सहायता नहीं दी और वह खत्म हो रही है। फिर वहां पर कांस: और पीतल के बरतन तैयार करने की industry थी वह भी अब खत्म होती जा रही है।

फिर यह कहा गया था कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हज़ारों नहीं लाखों आदमियों को रोज़गार मिलेगा लेकिन इस बात का ज़िक्र plan में नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, में अर्ज़ करूं कि यह जो पंच वर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने पेश की गई है इस में मोटी मोटी रक्में दिखा दी गई हैं कि 1 अरब 26 करोड़ और 20 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। परन्तु इस में यह नहीं बताया गया कि जो important industries हैं और जिन से लोगों की ज़रूरतें पूरी होने वाली हैं उन पर क्या खर्च किया जायेगा।

फिर सब से बड़ी बात जो plan में होती है वह है लोगों को रोज़गार देना, बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करना और गरीबी को दूर करना परन्तु अफसोस है कि इस plan में कहीं भी इस का ज़िक्र नहीं। जब पहले पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार की गई तो यह ऐलान किया गया कि 4 लाख आदमियों की unemployment को दूर किया जा सकेगा परन्तु आज वह figures reduce करके एक लाख कर दी गई हैं, अब इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में किसी जगह भी यह ज़िक्र नहीं कि कितने आदमियों की unemployment को दूर किया जायेगा। आज जो स्टेट के अन्दर गरीबी नज़र आ रही है इस को कहां तक दूर किया जायेगा, इस तरह का कोई साधन इस योजना में नज़र नहीं आता।

यह बात ठीक है कि housing scheme के सम्बन्ध में इस में ज़िक्र किया गया है कि इतना रुपया रखा गया है परन्तु हालत यह है कि जो floods पिछले वर्ष पंजाब के अंदर आए और जिन लोगों के मकानात गिर गये उन्हें आज तक कर्ज़े नहीं मिले। जिन लोगों ने Centre से दी गई Low Income Housing Group Scheme के अधीन कर्जों के लिये अर्जियां दीं उन्हें अभी तक भटकना पड़ रहा है। मकान बनाने के लिये loans की distribution ठीक ढंग से नहीं की जा रही है। किसी जगह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास अमला नहीं है, किसी जगह कहा जाता है कि रक्म की allocation नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों के मकानात पिछली बरसात में तबाह हुए थे उन के लिए अपने मकानत rebuild करने के लिये अभी तक ईंटों का इंतज़ाम नहीं किया गया। सरकार ने भट्ठे वालों को कुछ मुराआत दीं और 2000 wagons slack coal की देने का एलान किया गया, फिर इस के बाद एक और एलान कर दिया कि 3 हज़ार wagons slack coal के दिए जायेंगे परन्तु अगर आप जाकर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि कई जगहों पर आज तक slack coal नहीं भेजा गया। आज हालत यह है कि पहली बारिश से नुकसान हुए मकानात बनाने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया और आगे दूसरी वर्षा आ रही है। Slack coal का quota आज तक सरकार ने जिन इलाकों में नहीं दिया वहां कब ईंटें तैयार होंगी और कब लोग पिछली बाढ़ के दिनों में नुकसान हुए मकान तामीर कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से जनता सोचती है का कि हमारी मिनिस्टरी अर्थात् Cabinet किस तरीके से काम करती है जिसे इतनी सी बात का भी इल्म नहीं कि बारिशें आने वाली हैं और मकान rebuild करवाने के लिये जो सहूलतें देनी ज़रूरी थीं नहीं दी जा रहीं।

इसी तरह गवर्नमेंट ने अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में बहुत सारी बातों को touch तो किया है परन्तु कई important बातों का ज़िक्र नहीं किया और मालूम नहीं होता कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट किस तरह से इस स्कीम को implement कर सकेगी। कई ज़रूरी बातों को इस plan में से ignore कर दिया गया है। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इस Ministry ने displaced persons की settlement और short term loans आदि के बारे में क्यों कोई ज़िक्र नहीं किया और omission कर दी है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये था कि वह यूनियन गवर्नमेंट के पास जाकर अपनी needs बताती और ज़्यादा रक्म पंजाब की development के लिये मांगती।

स्पीकर साहिब, कई बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि इस प्लान में omit हो गई हैं। इस Government को चाहिये था कि वह Union Government को जा कर समझाती कि इस इलाके के बड़े बड़े प्रोग्राम हैं वहां development की बड़ी ज़रूरत है इसलिये ज़्यादा रुपया दिया जाए। बहुत सी बातें जो इस में शामिल नहीं की गईं हैं उन को इस Five Year Plan में शामिल करवाना चाहिए था। पिछले plan के बारे में कहते थे कि वह agriculture plan था और उस में सब से ज़्यादा ज़ोर agricul-ture पर दिया गया है। मगर उस में भी यह हाल है कि जहां करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं वहां हमारे इलाके ज़िला गुड़गांव के लिये सिर्फ दो लाख रुपया खर्च किया है। वह भी एक बांध के लिये जो कि एक पुराना साधन था। इस plan के अन्दर कोई 394 tube-wells लगाने का ज़िकर किया गया है यानी अगले पांच साल में 394 tube-wells लगेंगे। मगर अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस बात का कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है कि यह जो tube-wells हैं किस जगह और किस ज़िले में लगाए जाएंगे। इन बातों से मालूम होता है और पता चलता है कि यह plan अधूरा है। इस में यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि यह जो recurring और non-recurring expenditure है वह कहां कहां होगी। Recurring कहां होगी और non-recurring कौन से इलाके में करेंगे, इन बातों का कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है। इस लिये हम कोई

[श्री बाबू दयाल]
definite राय नहीं दे सकते हैं कि यह plan ठीक भी है या नहीं जब तक कि पूरी तफसील न हो ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मरकज़ी प्लान और अपने प्रान्त का जो प्लान है उस पर काफ़ी भाइयों ने विचार किया है और मैं ने इस बहस को बड़े गौर से सुना है । मुझे श्री डी. डी. पुरी साहिब ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से पूरा पूरा इत्तफाक है और उन की बातें भी ठीक हैं कि

"मन चे मे सरायफ
तमबूराए मन चे से सरायद"

मरकज़ ने तो यह खाहिश जाहिर की कि ऐसा हो मगर हमारी यह सरकार न मानी । खैर, स्पीकर साहिब, पिछला पांच साला प्लान जो था उस में हमारी यह खाहिश थी और हमारी efforts यह थीं कि कच्चा माल ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा पैदा हो । इस के इलावा खुराक की बड़ी भारी मुल्क के अंदर किल्लत थी उस को पूरा करने के लिये हमने सर तोड़ कोशिश की और बड़ी खुशी है कि काफी हद तक हम ने इस मुसीबत से छुटकारा पा लिया है और इस मसला से निजात मिल गई है । कच्चे माल की भी जो हमें बाहर देश विदेश से मंगवाने की ज़रूरत पड़ती थी उस को भी हम ने दूर कर लिया है और हम काफ़ी हद तक आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं । लेकिन इस दफ़ा जो प्लान बना है इस में ख्याल यह था कि मुल्क में सनअत तरक्की करे, industry बढ़े और बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगें और दूसरी machinery तैयार करें जिन का कि सनअत से ताल्लुक है । ज़रायत में तो अब हम काफी तरक्की कर चुके हैं और पिछले प्लान में इस सिलसिला में काफी रुपया खर्च कर चुके हैं । इस लिये अब मरकज़ का भी यह ख्याल था कि सनअती तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और जो हमारे यहां machinery वगैरह की कमी है उस को पूरा करें। इस के लिये उन की यह इच्छा थी कि heavy industry को ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तरक्की दी जाये । इस बारे में काफी भाइयों, दूसरे Benches की तरफ से और अपोज़ीशन के Benches की तरफ से भी चर्चा की है । छीना साहिब ने भी काफी कुछ फरमाया है और दरुस्त फरमाया है कि मरकज़ का ख्याल तो यह है मगर बदकिस्मती से हमारी पंजाब सरकार और पंजाब सरकार के कार्य कर्त्ताओं, जिन की कि श्री सेठी साहिब ने काफी महमा की है और मैं भी करता हूं, उन का दिमाग इस तरफ नहीं गया है । उन्होंने समझा कि यह क्या मज़ाक है कि हम मरकज़ की बताई बातें मान लें । सेंटर जो मरज़ी कहे हम तो अपनी ही समझ से काम करेंगे । बहुत अच्छी बात है, करते जाएं मगर यह भी देखें कि बाकी दुनिया किधर जा रही है और हम किधर भागे जा रहे हैं । जो कुछ सेठी साहिब ने कहा है मैं उस से मुतफिक नहीं हूं । क्योंकि वह झंग के रहने वाले हैं और वहां मुसलमानों की तादाद ज़्यादा थी इस लिये कुदरती बात है कि उन को ज्यादा हिसाब कताब से वास्ता नहीं पड़ा है । उन्होंने कह दिया कि 48 अरब रुपया इस प्लान पर खर्च होना है और हमें दो अरब मिलना चाहिये था और हमें सिर्फ इतना मिला है यह है, वह है वगैरह २ । उन्होंने शायद पढ़ा नहीं है कि 48 अरब रुपया में कुछ अखराजात ऐसे भी हैं जो हम सब पर होने हैं और हमें भी उस में से मिलना है जैसा कि Railways है और Transport

and communications वगैरह २ हैं । इन को 22 अरब रुपया मिला है और इस में से भी हम पर खर्च होना है । कई States तो ऐसी हैं जो हम से भी पीछे रह गई हैं । स्पीकर साहिब, इस प्लान में heavy industry के बड़े chances थे और मरकज़ ने भी ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा रुपया इस पर खर्च करने की कोशिश की है और खाहिश ज़ाहिर की है कि इस industry को तरक्की मिले । मुझे देखना यह है कि मेरी अपनी State ने इस पर क्या तवज्जुह दी है । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस तरफ कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है । शायद इस वजह से नहीं दी गई है कि इस मिनिस्टरी में दो भाई वकील हैं और दो वकीलों में से भी एक ज़मीन्दार है । एक बेचारा प्रोफेसर है और एक अमरीका returned किसान है ; उन को industries से क्या सरोकार और उन को यह चीज़ें किस तरह याद रह सकती हैं ? उन को तो यह बात ही याद रह सकती है कि चंडीगढ़ को किस तरह से खूबसूरत बनाया जावे ताकि दुनिया देख कर वाह वाह करे कि कैसी खूबसूरत चीज़ तैयार की है । स्पीकर साहिब, आप हैरान होंगे कि इन की सब से बड़ी खाहिश यह है कि चंडीगढ़ के लिये जो इस पांच साला प्लान में रुपया मिला है उस को किस तरह जल्दी से जल्दी खर्च करें । यह इस रुपया को चंडीगढ़ की खूबसूरती बढ़ाने के लिये खर्च करने के लिये ही स्कीमें बना रहे हैं कि शायद बाद में उन के यह आलीशान महल बनेंगे या नहीं, निहायत खूबसूरत कोठियां बाद में बनेंगी या नहीं । यह Secretariat बन रहा है । इस ने इतनी ज़मीन घेर ली है मगर फिर भी इसे आसमान के बराबर ऊंचा करने जा रहे हैं और धड़ाधड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । अमृतसर की Municipal Committee ने वहां गांधी जी का मजस्समा स्थापित करने की खाहिश की मगर मंजूरी इस वजह से नहीं दी गई कि रुपया नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि यह राष्ट्रपिता को भूलते जा रहे हैं । ये बेशक उन को भूल जावें मगर उन की इच्छाओं को ज़रूर पूर्ण करें । स्पीकर साहिब, इस सरकार ने हमारे ज़िला गुड़गांव में सड़कें बनाने के लिये बड़े २ एलान किये और बढ़ २ कर बातें कीं । सड़कें बातों बातों में तो नूह पटौदी से होडल तक पहुंच गई, मझोली से बलभगढ़ तक पहुंच गई, होडल पलवल की सड़कें बन गई गर्जेकि इन्हों ने ज़िला गुड़गांव में सड़कों के जाल बिछा दिये मगर अगर आप पिछले साल के बजट में रुपया देखें कि कितना खर्च किया है तो आप को पता लगेगा कि मज़ाक किया गया है । इस साल के बजट को ही देख लें कि कितना होगा । इन्हों ने ज़मींदारों की बड़ी तरक्की की और आबपाशी के लिये बहुत कुछ किया । भाखड़ा डैम पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए और इन्हीं करोड़ों रुपया का ही गोल माल हुआ । वहां पर एक कलिक बना हुआ है । सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि कहते हैं कि गुड़गांव के लिये तीन करोड़ की स्कीमें हैं tube-wells लगेंगे, आबपाशी में तरक्की, होगी । लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि इन्होंने आज तक किया कुछ भी नहीं है । उस पसमान्दा इलाके के साथ कभी हमदर्दी के साथ पेश नहीं आए । इन्हों ने बजट में जो रुपया रखा है वह ज़ाहिर करता है कि इन का दिमाग उस तरफ नहीं गया है । स्पीकर साहिब, आज हमारा मुल्क छोटी २ चीज़ों के लिये दूसरों का मुहताज है । सुइयां तक बाहर से आएं कपड़े सीने की मशीनों के कुल पुर्ज़े बाहर से आएं और दूसरी छोटी मशीनरी बाहर से आए । इन चीज़ों की तरफ इन को ध्यान देना चाहिये था मगर नहीं दिया गया है । हमारी State ने दो

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

चीज़ों में तरक्की की है । एक हौज़री है । हम इस के लिये फ़ख्र कर सकते हैं और इन को भी करना चाहिये था । इस के लिये जो बाहर से मशीनरी मंगवानी पड़ती है उस को यहां तैयार करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये थी । मगर, जैसे कि पहले भी कहा जा चुका है ये बातें इन को पसन्द नहीं हैं । एक अमृतसर की वर्कशाप थी उस को भी न रख सके । उस को भी दे कर इन्होंने बहुत जल्दी खलासी पाई । जब यह होती चीज़ों को नहीं रख सकते हैं तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं और उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि यह और इस तरह के काम करेंगे और मशीनरी बनायेंगे । यह इन्होंने अपनी State की तरक्की के लिये जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं उस का सबूत दिया है ।

6-30 p. m.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1956.

1129 PVS—290—6-2-58—C. P. and S. Pb. Chandigarh

Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Debates

3rd April, 1956

Vol I—No. 24

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Tuesday, 3rd April, 1956

CHANDIGARH

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA DEBATE, VOL. 1, NO. 24, DATED THE 3RD APRIL, 1956.

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh ital at 2 p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) he Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NT OF FAMILY PENSION AND OTHER BENEFITS TO THE DEPENDENTS OF LATE BANARSI DASS, A POLICE CONSTABLE.

*6595. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma**: Will the Chief Minister leased to state— ....

(a) whether the dependents of the police constable Banarsi Das, son of Dwarka Das, belonging to Beri, District Rohtak, who was killed in an encounter with the dacoits in the year 1936 at Police Station Zira, District Ferozepore, have been granted family pension and certain other benefits by the Government; if so, the amount of family pension and the nature of benefits granted together with the date from which these were given effect to;

(b) whether any of the dependents referred to in part (a) above has been employed in the Police Department; if so, against which post?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: (a) Yes, the widow of the late Banarsi Das was granted a pension of Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem, with t from 16th February, 1936, till her death or remarriage. She also granted a cash reward of Rs. 500.

b) Sushil Kumar, son of the late F. C. Banarsi Das, is employed W. T. operator in the Police Department.

ME FROM GOVERNMENT BUSES PLYING ON VARIOUS ROUTES IN THE STATE

'6554. **Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar**: Will the Chief Minister be ed to state:—

(a) the total mileage of each of the routes between (i) Delhi-Amritsar (ii) Jullundur-Chandigarh (iii) Ferozepore-Chandigarh (iv) Rohtak-Chandigarh (v) Delhi-Karnal (vi) Amritsar-Moga and (vii) Amritsar-Ferozepore on which Government buses are plying together with the total number of buses running on each of these routes at present;

[Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar]

(b) the total income accrued to the Government from each of the routes referred to in part (a) above separately during the year 1955-56 (upto 29th February, 1956) together with the rate of fare per mile on each of these routes;

(c) the total income derived by Government from the local buses running in Jullundur, Amritsar, Ambala and Chandigarh separately during the year 1955-56 (upto 29th February, 1956)?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Name of the route	Route mileage (One way)	Number of buses plying on the route
(i) Delhi—Amritsar	273·5	2
(ii) Jullundur—Chandigarh	98	1
(iii) Ferozepore—Chandigarh	138	2
(iv) Rohtak—Chandigarh	155	2
(v) Delhi—Karnal	77	5
(vi) Amritsar—Moga	66	11
(vii) Amritsar—Ferozepore	79.3	10

(b) Name of the route	Total income from 1st April, 1955 to 29th February, 1956	Rate of fare per mile per passenger
(i) Delhi—Amritsar ..	Rs. 1,81,734	Ranges between 5 pies and 7 pies as per Government notification No. 2902/T, dated 17th March, 1951
(ii) Jullundur—Chandigarh ..	Rs. 73,650	
(iii) Ferozepore—Chandigarh ..	Rs. 98,558	
(iv) Rohtak—Chandigarh ..	Rs. 1,10,006	
(v) Delhi—Karnal ..	Rs. 1,57,592	
(vi) Amritsar—Moga ..	Rs. 4,63,640	
(vii) Amritsar—Ferozepore ..	Rs. 2,14,524	
(c) Jullundur ..	Rs. 1,27,484	
Amritsar ..	..	
Ambala ..	Rs. 2,46,991	
Chandigarh ..	Rs. 36,413	

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैंने (b) पार्ट में पूछा था कि फी मील किराया कितना है । उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया सिर्फ यही कहा गया है कि notification के मुताबिक होगा ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ......

" ranges between 5 pies and 7 pies as per Government Notification No............"

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैंने पूछा था कि routes का फी मील किराया क्या charge किया जाता है । मैंने इस में definite तौर पर पूछा है........

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛ ਕੇ ਦਸ ਸਕਾਂਗਾ । Exactly ਫਿਰ ਦਸ ਦਿਆਂਗਾ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपके सवाल के किस हिस्से में है ? (In which part of the question has this information been asked for?)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : (b) में है । आखिर में है " together with the rate per mile on each of these roads."

Chief Minister : I would tell the exact rate of fare per mile later.

Mr. Speaker : It is stated clearly in the reply that it ranges between 5 and 7 pies.

Chief Minister : But he wants to know whether it is 5 pies or 5½ pies or six pies.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : अगर आप exact rate बताते तो मैं पूछता कि पानीपत और दिल्ली का क्या चार्ज करते हैं और गुड़गांव और दिल्ली का क्या ? आप को पता लगेगा कि वहां ज़मीन आसमान का फर्क है । इधर 5 पाई से भी कम और उधर 7 पाई से भी ज़्यादा है ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ: ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ; ਪੁਛ ਲੈਣਾ।

NATIONALISATION OF TRANSPORT

***6556. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the details of routes expected to be nationalised during the year 1956-57 in the State ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : Details of the routes to be nationalised during the year 1956-57 are under consideration and will be finalized shortly.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : Shortly ; कब तक हो जायेगा ?

मुख्य मंत्री : पहले इस बात का फैसला हो जाये कि होना क्या चाहिए ।

OPENING OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

***6555. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the names of places in the State where National Development Blocks are proposed to be opened during the year 1956-57?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon :

Names of the Blocks to be set-up in the year 1956-57

Serial No.	Name of Block	Tehsil in which falls	District
1	Narnaund ..	Hansi ..	Hissar
2	Hissar I ..	Hissar ..	Do
3	Sampla ..	Rohtak ..	Rohtak
4	Nuh ..	Nuh ..	Gurgaon
5	Khol ..	Rewari ..	Do
6	Ladwa ..	Thanesar ..	Karnal
7	Pragpur ..	Dehra Gopipur ..	Kangra
8	Lambagraon ..	Palampur ..	Do
9	Balachaur ..	Garhshankar ..	Hoshiarpur
10	Jagraon ..	Jagraon ..	Ludhiana
11	Zira ..	Zira ..	Ferozepore
12	Naushehra Punuan ..	Tarn Taran ..	Amritsar

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : क्या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब फरमायेंगे कि फिरोज़पुर झिरका में जो Block खोलना था मुल्तवी क्यों किया गया है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਹੜਾ ਨੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ-ਝਿਰਕਾ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

DISTRICT BOARD MIDDLE SCHOOL SIHI UNDER THE COMMUNITY PROJECT

***6440. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any scheme suggesting improvements in the District Board School, Sihi in the Community Project area of Faridabad, district Gurgaon ; if so, the details thereof together with the action, if any, taken by the Government in this connection?

Shri Sher Singh:

Part I.—Yes, for the addition of a Science Laboratory and a Library-cum-Reading Room.

Part II.--A sum of Rs. 6,925 out of the Project Funds has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid and placed at the disposal of the District Board Gurgaon, for incurring expenditure on this Scheme during the year 1955-56.

REMISSION IN PROFESSIONAL AND CHOWKIDARA TAXES

*6573. **Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has received a memorandum from Dehati Mazdoor Sabha demanding remission of Professional Tax and Chowkidara Tax from agricultural labourers and handi-craftsmen; if so, the action taken in the matter ?

Shri Sher Singh : A memorandum was received by Government on the 16th March, 1956 and is under their consideration. Government have, however, taken a decision since then to exempt from Professional Tax those workers in Cottage Industries in rural areas who work with their own manual labour or that of members of their family and do not employ labour for this purpose.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਚੀਫ਼ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਮੁਆਫ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਨਹੀਂ

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਚੀਫ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਸੈਲਾਬ ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਆਬਿਆਨਾ, ਮਾਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ Professional Tax ਮਾਫ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਉਥੇ ਕੀ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੇ ਹੜ੍ਹ ਆਉਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਹਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋ ? ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਹੀ ਦਰਹਮ ਬਰਹਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕੀ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਹੜ੍ਹ ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਆਬਿਆਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਮਾਫ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਉਥੇ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕੀ ਫ਼ਿਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵਾਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੀ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ? ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝੇ। ਮੈਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Professional Tax ਬਾਰੇ ਸੋਚ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਘਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਘਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਫ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨੋਟੀਫੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਦ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਗੇ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕਿਹੜੀ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਾਫ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਸ ਤਰੀਖ ਤੋਂ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਹੋਇਆ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਹੈ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि उन professions की कोई list बनाई गई है ? अगर बनाई गई है तो caste-wise है या किसी और basis पर है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Professions ਬਾਰੇ list ਬਣਾਣੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੈ । ਇਕ criterion ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ list ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਆਉਣਗੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਖੁਦ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਥ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ families ਹੱਥ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो बिल्कुल सीधा है कि "whether any memorandum has been received from the Mazdoor Sabha or not." Supplementary तो arise ही नहीं होता । [The question is quite straight, namely, whether any memorandum has been received from the Mazdoor Sabha or not. That does not leave any scope for supplementary.]

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि गवर्नमैंट ने उन दस्तकारों की कोई list बनाई है जो हाथ से काम करते हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ profession ਦਸੋ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ machinery employ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ chance ਨ ਹੋਵੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਜੁਤੀਆਂ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹਥ ਨਾਲ ਸਿਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਫਿਰ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੇ ਉਹ machine ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਨੌਕਰ

ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਮਾਫ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਜੇ ਧੋਬੀ ਆਪ ਜਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ family ਨੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਧੋਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰ ਤੋਂ ਕਪੜੇ ਧਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ tax ਦੇਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਹਾਰ ਤਰਖਾਨ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਜੋ ਨੌਕਰ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਆਪ ਜਾਂ families ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या teachers भी इस में आते हैं ?

मुख्य मन्त्री : नहीं ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या बताया जा सकता है कि इस बात का कौन अफसर या महकमा फैसला करेगा कि फलां आदमी खुद अपने हाथ से या अपनी family से मिलकर कोई काम करता है या मशीन या नौकर से करवाता है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ District Taxation Officer ਕਰੇਗਾ ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या District Board वाले Taxation Officers ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਂ ਉਹੀ ਹੋਣਗੇ । ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਸਵਾਲ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ floods ਆਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਮਾਫ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਪਰ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ . . . .

Mr. Speaker : It does not arise.

PROFESSIONAL TAX IN DISTRICT LUDHIANA.

***6606. Shri Wadhawa Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of arrears of Professional Tax still to be realised in District Ludhiana;

(b) the total amount of Professional Tax assessed in Ludhiana District for the year 1955;

(c) whether the Government has decided to remit the Professional Tax in Ludhiana District for the year 1955 and postpone realisation of arrears of the past years in view of the rains and floods last year; if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Rs. 2,69,063.

(b) Rs. 1,10,287.

(c) No, becaure no such proposal was made to Government by the District Board, Ludhiana.

LABOUR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*6574. **Sardar Darshan Singh**: Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the total number of Labour Co-operative Societies along with their membership district-wise in the State during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 separately together with the total value of the work orders placed by Government with the said societies during the said years, separately?

Shri **Sher Singh**: A statement is laid on the Table.

LABOUR AND CONSTRUCTION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Serial No.	Name of District	No. of Societies			Membership			Total value of work orders placed by Government with these societies (Rs)		
		1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
1	Rohtak	5	12	17	1,601	2,585	3,437	1,85,549	4,24,793	5,49,691
2	Hissar	65	78	79	7,419	8,096	7,028	18,22,679	9,31,593	5,25,900
3	Gurgaon	14	13	16	3,449	3,303	1,635	29,918	2,08,275	4,37,330
4	Karnal	12	28	36	2,949	4,564	5,116	1,57,902	6,05,067	6,05,610
5	Ambala	27	37	42	4,067	5,564	6,023	7,99,202	10,68,616	13,82,340
6	Simla	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	..	..
7	Kangra	16	20	25	2,128	3,457	4,274	1,97,861	5,36,050	2,75,800
8	Hoshiarpur	16	18	27	3,740	4,823	4,403	1,48,240	7,43,905	5,17,797
9	Jullundur	27	26	35	3,410	3,332	3,978	2,45,586	2,99,235	2,10,952
10	Ludhiana	6	10	24	1,397	1,946	3,085	1,44,679	2,61,219	2,32,880
11	Ferozepore	28	38	54	3,465	5,190	6,665	9,98,794	16,59,023	18,07,952
12	Amritsar	19	34	45	4,421	5,306	6084	3,11,360	5,93,685	10,64,716
13	Gurdaspur	16	25	60	1,902	2,407	11,815	3,02,059	4,91,876	10,95,390
	Total	251	339	460	39948	50033	63543	5,343,829	78,23,337	87,06,358

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ society ਨੂੰ payments ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सवाल में पूछा क्या है और अब क्या पूछ रहे हैं। (The hon. Member should bear in mind what information he has asked for in his original question and what he is asking now in his supplementary). In the question he has asked,

"the total value of the work orders placed by Government with the said societies during the said years,"

His supplementary does not arise out of it.

SYPHON AT CHHALAUNDHRI AND PHOOSGARH IN RADHAR INDRI AREA ON WESTERN JUMNA CANAL

*6611. **Shri Ram Sarup**: Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a syphon at Chhalaunduri and Phoosgarh in Radaur Indri area on the Western Jumna Canal; if so, the date by which the said syphon is expected to be constructed?

Shri Sher Singh: Yes. The proposed works are expected to be constructed during the year 1956-57 subject to the availability of funds.

SILTING TANK IN VILLAGES HANAURI AND SHAKHUPURA IN RADAUR INDRI AREA ON WESTERN JUMNA CANAL

*6612. **Shri Ram Sarup**: Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to build a silting tank in the irrigated area of villages Hanauri and Shakhupura in Radaur-Indri area on the Western Jumna Canal; if so, the date by which it is expected to be completed?

Shri Sher Singh: Yes. Necessary surveys in connection with the construction of 2 Nos. silting tanks in Anauri and Sheikhupura areas along with Main Line Lower have been carried out. The works will be taken in hand subject to the availability of funds in the 2nd Five Year Plan period, and also subject to acceptance of the proposal by the local inhabitants.

REPAIRS OF DAMAGED BANKS OF DHANAURA ESCAPE ON WESTERN JUMNA CANAL

*6613. **Shri Ram Sarup**: Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to repair the damaged banks of Dhanaura escape on the Western Jumna Canal; if so, the time by which the repairs are expected to be carried out;

(b) whether the banks of the said escape were repaired near Jakalri bridge during the last floods?

Shri Sher Singh:

(a) No. It is, however, proposed to carry out minor repairs which would be completed by the end of April this year.

(b) No, The banks of Dhanaura escape near Jakalri bridge were repaired about a month back

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REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE AND ABIANA TO FLOOD SUFFERERS IN DISTRICT GURGAON

*6562. **Shri Babu Dayal Sharma** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has decided to grant full remission in respect of Abiana and Land Revenue in cases where loss caused to crops by the floods and rains in October, 1955 was more than 50 per cent ; if so, the number of such villages, tehsil-wise in the Gurgaon District where such remission has been granted ?

Shri Sher Singh:

First Part—Yes.

Second Part—The required information is given below :—

	Name of tehsil		*Number of villages of full remission*
1.	Gurgaon	..	32
2.	Rewari	..	10
3.	Nuh	...	13
4.	Ferozepur-Jhirka	..	5
5.	Palwal	...	23
6.	Ballabgarh	...	19
	Bawal Sub-Tehsil	...	...
	Pataudi Sub-Tehsil	...	4

LEASE OF LAND IN AMRITSAR DISTRICT

*6572. **Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of applications received by the Government for lease of land in District Amritsar in 1955 along with the number of Harijans and persons belonging to Backward Classes amongst them ;

(b) the total number of applications referred to in part (a) above sanctioned along with the area of land leased out to the applicants ;

(c) the total number of persons who have so far been given posses- sion of the land leased out to them and the total area of the said land ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(a) 67,146 (all from scheduled classes).

(b) (i) 1,099 ;

(ii) 11,440 Acres.

(c) (i) 536.

(ii) 5,360 Acres.

APPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTION OF WRONG ENTRIES IN GIRDAWARIS

*6591. **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the total number of applications for correction of Girdawaris pending Tehsil-wise in the State at present ?

Shri Sher Singh : One in Simla Tehsil and none in any of the tehsils of Karnal District.

Information in respect of other tehsils in the State is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it becomes available.

SELECTION OF REVENUE ASSISTANTS

***6609. Sardar Partap Singh Rai** : Will the Minister for Revenue and irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) whether any interviews for the Selection of Revenue Assistants in the State were held during the year 1955-56 ; if so, the date thereof and the place where the candidates were called for interview ;

(b) the details of marks obtained by each candidate referred to in part (a) above together with the final decision of the Selection Board in respect of each candidate?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

CONNECTING ADAMPUR AND BHOGPUR IN DISTRICT HOSHIARPUR BY ROAD

***6590. Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government has decided to connect Adampur and Bhogpur in District Hoshiarpur by road; if so, the alignment thereof and the embankment proposed ;

(b) whether the Government received any representation dated 28th February, 1956 from the residents of the area concerned suggesting alternative alignment for the road referred to in part (a) above ; if so, the action, if any, taken in the matter ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes. The alignment of this road is being examined and it has not yet been finally decided.

(b) Yes. The alternative alignment suggested in the representation is also being examined.

CONNECTION OF VILLAGE PABRA, DISTRICT HISSAR WITH PUCCA ROAD

***6593. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to connect village Pabra, District Hissar, with pucca road under the Community Project Scheme or the Second Five-Year Plan ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : No.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतायेंगे कि क्या यह सड़क न ही First Five-Year Plan में और न ही Second Five-Year Plan में include की जा सकी है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : 'No' ਵਿਚ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मैं वज़ीर साहिब से पूछ सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट जब कई गांवों को connect करने के लिये सड़क निकालने का फैसला करती है तो क्या वह ऐसा करते हुए गांवों की importance का भी ख्याल रखती है ? मैंने पूछा है कि किस ख्याल से गवर्नमेंट सड़कें निकालती है ? क्या गांवों की importance का, आबादी का या वहां की institutions का ख्याल रखा जाता है जब कि किसी सड़क से कई गांवों को connect किया जाता है या किसी और चीज़ को ख्याल में रखा जाता है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਸਵਾਲ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ proposal ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ । ਵੈਸੇ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਕੋਈ ਸੜਕ ਕਢਣੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਵਡੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਸੜਕ ਨਾਲ connect ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ।

COMMITTEE FOR VISITING HOSPITALS IN THE STATE

*** 6553. Shri Wadhawa Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hospital Visiting Committee was constituted by the Government last year in district Ferozepore; if so, the names of the members of the said Committee and its functions;

(b) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries visited by the Committee referred to in part (a) above during the year 1955;

(c) whether the said Committee can also visit the dispensaries in rural areas; if not, the reasons therefor?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: A statement is laid on the Table.

(a) Yes, in 1954, for the Civil Hospital, Ferozepore, for a period of two years.

Names of its members are given below:—

Name	Nominated by
1. Shri Jagan Nath Advocate of Moga	Nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore
2. Shri Kartar Singh of Ratta Khera	
3. Shri Kundan Lal Ahuja of Abohar	
4. Shri Ramji Dass, Ferozepore City	Nominated by the Municipal Committee, Ferozepore City
5. Shri Madan Lal Chug, S.V.C., Municipal Committee, Ferozepore City	
6. S. Amar Singh Kalyana, C/o S. Mohinder Singh, V. Rupana, tehsil Mukhtsar	Nominated by the District Board, Ferozepore
7. Ch. Harkishan Lal, V. Budhoke, tehsil Muktsar	

8. Shri Gurcharan Singh, M.L.A., Mehna Constituency
9. Shri Bachan Singh, M.L.A., Baghapurana Constituency
10. Shri Mukhtiar Singh, M.L.A., Moga-Dharamkot Constituency
11. Shri Davinder Singh, M.L.A., Moga-Dharamkot Constituency
12. Shri Teg Ram, M.L.A., Khuian Sarwar Constituency
13. Shri Chandi Ram Verma, M.L.A., Abohar Constituency
14. Shri Partap Singh, M.L.A., Mallanwala Constituency
15. Shri Harnam Singh Sethi, M.L.A., Ferozepore Constituency
16. Shri Partap Singh, M.L.A., Guruharsahai Constituency
17. Shri Bhag Singh, M.L.A., Muktsar Constituency
18. Shri Bhag Singh, M.L.A., Kot Bhai Constituency
19. Shri Puran Singh, M.L.A., Kot Bhai Constituency
20. Shri Wadhawa Ram, M.L.A., Fazilka Constituency

Functions:—

(i) to visit the hospital and make suggestions for promoting the welfare of the patients and for the increased efficiency of the hospital;

(ii) to raise subscriptions from the public for provisions of additional comforts and amenities for patients of the hospital of the district and for providing improvements in the hospital and to keep accounts of the same;

(iii) to initiate and encourage social service in the hospital by Social Welfare Groups;

(iv) to organise entertainments and recreations for hospital, patients; and

(v) to enlist public co-operation and assistance during emergencies,

(b) Once, i.e., on 4th June, 1955, it visited the Civil Hospital, Ferozepore. epidemics, etc:

(c) No, because it was meant for the district headquarters hospital. Government have not yet appointed visiting Committees for hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਸਵਾਲ ਦੇ (ਸੀ) ਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ dispensaries ਹਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ Visiting Committees ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ । ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਥੇ ਕੰਮ ਠੀਕ ਠਾਕ ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਲੋੜ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਵਜਾਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਹਸਪਤਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ visit ਕਰਨ ਲਈ Visiting Committees ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ rural dispensaries ਲਈ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir, सवाल तो यह पूछा गया है कि इस की वजह क्या है और वज़ीर साहिब फरमाते हैं कि सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Minister : Sir, part (c) of the question reads like this

"Whether the said Committee can also visit the dispensaries in rural areas......"

That Committee was not constituted for visiting the dispensaries in rural areas.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : Rural areas के लिए ऐसी कमेटियां न बनाने की वजह क्या है ; हम यह पूछ रहे हैं ?

Minister : Sir, part (c) of the question runs like this—

"whether the said Committee can also visit the dispensaries in rural areas ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

And I have, in reply to this part of the question, stated—

"No, because it was meant for the district headquarters hospital. Government have not yet appointed Visiting Committees for hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas."

AREA OF LAND UNDER SUGAR CANE CROP IN THE STATE

***6307. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the total area of land under sugarcane crop in the State at present ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : 354,000 acres.

DOMESTICATION OF WILD COWS IN GURGAON DISTRICT

***6563. Shri Babu Dayal Sharma** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to control and domesticate wild cows which cause damage to crops in Gurgaon District?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : A sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rs. ten thousand only) has been provided for this purpose in the estimates of expenditure for the year 1956-57. When the grant has been voted by the Vidhan Sabha necessary staff will be employed under the scheme of capture and domestication of wild cattle in the district of Gurgaon.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि क्या इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने कोई स्कीम भी तैयार कर ली है?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ staff ਮੁਕਰੱਰ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦੇਣ ਗੇ । ਪਕੜਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਆਦਮੀ U. P. ਤੋਂ ਬੁਲਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या इस बात का भी फैसला कर लिया गया है कि उन को पकड़ कर कहां ले जाया जाएगा ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਲਾਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ।

REPRESENTATION FROM THE PUNJAB COLLEGE TEACHERS' UNION, ROHTAK

***6564. Shri Babu Dayal Sharma** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether any representation from the Punjab College Teachers' Union, Rohtak has recently been received by the Government for amending the East Punjab University, Act, 1947, regarding hearing of appeals by the Vice-Chancellor, etc.; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. Necessary provision is being made in the proposed East Punjab University Amendment Bill.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, GURDASPUR

***6579. Shri Ram Parkash** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the names of the Principals of Government College, Gurdaspur since it was started together with the period for which each served as such?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

Name of Principal.	*Period for which served.*
1. Dr. Hari Ram Sarna, M.Sc., Ph. D., P.E. S.I.	4th April, 1954 to 2nd January, 1954,
2. Shri Dev Raj Puri, M.Sc., P.E.S.	serving since 3rd January, 1956,

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BICYCLE FACTORIES IN THE STATE

***6305. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of bicycle factories in the State at present together with the details of parts which are being manufactured here and the parts which are being imported;

(b) the total number of bicycles manufactured by each of the factories referred to in part (a) above?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Names of existing bicycle factories which manufacture/assemble complete bicycles are as follows:—

(i) Messrs. Avon Cycles Ltd., Ludhiana.

(ii) Messrs. Atlas Cycles Industries, Ltd., Sonepat;

(iii) Messrs. Wearwell Cycles (India) Ltd., Faridabad ; and

(iii) Messrs. H. R. Bhalla and Sons., Bahadurgarn.

With the exception of chains, spokes, free-wheels, hubs. B.B. Shells, frame-pipes and head fittings, which are imported from abroad, all other parts are being manufactured in the State.

(b) The total annual output of bicycles manufactured/assembled by each of the factories referred to in (a) above is respectively as follows:—

(i) 7,800 bicycles.

(ii) 78,859 bicycles.

(iii) 20,000 bicycles.

(iv) 3,000 bicycles.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो पुर्ज़े बाहर से मंगाए जाते हैं, क्या उन को यहां तैयार करने की कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਮਗਰ ਹਾਲੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ।

SUGAR FACTORIES IN THE STATE

***6306. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of sugar factories in the State at present together with the total annual production of each factory;

(b) the total annual consumption of sugar in the State and the sources wherefrom the same is obtained; ...

(c) whether any new sugar factories are proposed to be established in the State in the near future; if so, where and expenditure proposed to be incurred on each such factory;

(d) the dates when the factories mentioned in part (c) above are expected to be established and the total estimated annual output of each of them?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) There is only one sugar factory in the Punjab at present. The factory produced 5,42,979 maunds of sugar in the year 1954-55 and 2,42,32,9.5 maunds upto the end of February, 1956, during the year 1955-56.

(b) Exact information concerning annual consumption of sugar in the State is not available. It is, however, estimated that on an average, consumption of sugar in the State is 11 lbs. per head per annum. On this basis, annual consumption of sugar in the State is estimated at 16,90,244 maunds. Sugar consumed in the State is mostly obtained from Uttar Pradesh and Pepsu.

(c) Three new sugar factories are being established at Bhogpur (Jullundur District), Rohtak and Panipat (Karnal District) respectively. An approximate expenditure of Rs. one crore is proposed to be incurred on each factory.

(d) These factories are expected to start functioning during the year 1956-57. The estimated output of each factory is expected to be 100 tons of sugar per day.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह जो sugar factories बनेंगी यह सरकारी रुपए से बनेंगी या public के रुपए से co-operative societies के ज़रिए बनेंगी ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Co-operative basis ਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਕੀ PEPSU Government ਨੇ ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ memorandum ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭੋਗਪੁਰ ਦੀ ਮਿਲ ਹਮੀਰੇ ਦੀ ਮਿਲ ਦੇ ਬੜੀ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਬਦਲੀ ਜਾਵੇ ? ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਤਾ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ memorandum ਆਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਲਗ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿਉ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मन्त्री : सरकार 20 लाख डालेगी और 30 लाख रुपया public और co-operative societies का होगा। बाकी उधार लेंगे Finance Corporation से या किसी बैंक से।

श्री तेग राम : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 20 लाख सरकार डालेगी और 30 लाख public तो बाकी रुपया कौन देगा ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मन्त्री : इस का जवाब दे दिया है।

SETTING UP OF SUGAR MILLS IN THE STATE

*6438. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of places where sugar mills are being set up by Government in the State under the First Five-Year Plan;

(b) the progress made in each case referred to above in regard to the sale of shares, construction of buildings and the purchase of machinery, etc.;

(c) the probable or exact dates when each one of the factories referred to in part (a) above is expected to start working?

Shri Sher Singh.: (a) The following three sugar mills on co-operative basis are being set up:—

(i) The Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhagpur (Jullundur) at Bhogpur.

(ii) The Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Rohtak at Rohtak.

(iii) The Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Panipat at Panipat.

(b) and (c) : A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

First Part—The position regarding sale of shares is as under:—

(b)		Subscribed share capital	Paid up share capital
		Rs	Rs
The Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills	...	50,80,000	40,28,720
The Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills	...	47,40,900	42,17,715
The Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills	...	about 24 lakhs	20 lakhs

parts second and third The progress regarding construction of buildings and machinery is as under:—

The Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills.

An area of 114 acres has been acquired for this factory. The construction work of the building would be completed by the end of October, 1956. A Scotish firm, M/s: A. F. Craig and Co., is supplying the machinery for the Mill. Two shipments have have already left U.K. port and further shipments are being effected. The suppliers expect to complete shipments before the end of June, 1956.

Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills:

Foundation work has started. The construction of the building will start soon. The position regarding machinery is the same as in the case of Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills.

The Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills.

The building work has not yet started. Order for machinery has been placed with M/s. Skoda India Ltd:, New Delhi. Its shipments will begin from April, 1956 and will be completed in June, 1956.

(c) The first two Mills are expected to start functioning in the middle of November, 1956, while the third in January, 1957.

SELECTION OF TREASURY OFFICERS

*6608. **Sardar Partap Singh Rai**: Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any interviews for the selection of Treasury Officers in the State were held during the year 1955-56; if so, the date thereof and the place where the candidates were called for interview;

(b) the details of marks obtained by each candidate referred to in Part (a) above together with the final decision of the Selection Board in respect of each candidate?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) Interviews for preliminary selection of Treasury Officers in the State were conducted on the 23rd November, 1955 and 13th January, 1956 at Chandigarh.

(b) The preliminary selection was made keeping in view the past records of the officials and their personality. The final selection is yet to be made by the Punjab Public Service Commission.

ALLOTMENT OF COAL DEPOT AT HISSAR

*6594: **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma**: Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any Coal Depot at Hissar has recently been allotted to a person belonging to the District Gurdaspur in preference to other applicants of Hissar and other adjacent districts; if so, the reasons therefor; together with the names of applicants whose claims were considered but rejected?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: Yes. A coal depot at Hissar has recently been alotted to M/s Atma Ram Adarsh Kumar by transfer of their existing depot from Qadian, district Gurdaspur. There were two applicants for the grant of this depot by transfer; one M/s Atma Ram-Adarsh Kumar, Coal Depot Holders, Qadian and other Shri Kailash Chander Jain, Coal Depot Holder, Gohana (District Rohtak.) Since the application from the former was received first, it was given preference. The existing policy provides for the transfer of Coal Depot from one district to another.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या इन दोनों applications में से सिर्फ यही consideration रखी गई कि कौन सी पहले आई है या कोई और भी थी ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਇਹੀ consideration ਸੀ ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का कोई ख्याल नहीं किया कि इन में से कौन deserving है ? कहा गया है कि जिस की application पहले आई..........

Mr. Speaker: It is not a supplementary question. It is a suggestion.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: इन्होंने बताया है कि यही cosideration है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तो सवाल supplementary की शक्ल में करें । (Then he should put it in the form of a supplementary question.)

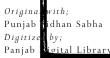
पंडित श्री राम शर्मा: क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि जब इन दोनों applications पर गौर हुआ तो क्या officers की recommendations इनके साथ मौजूद थीं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਹਾਂ; ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਦੀ recommendation ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ transfer ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜਦ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ਖਸ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਦੇਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ coal depot ਇਕ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ transfer ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ application ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ recommendations ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । Then these applications are considered.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*6589: **Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina**: Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any lands have been allotted to those displaced persons who were the mortgagees of land in Punjab (Pakistan) in lieu of the lands mortgaged with them; if not, the steps, if any, taken by Government to compensate such persons?

Shri Mohan Lal: (i) Where both the mortgagors and the mortgagees of land abandoned in West Punjab are displaced persons possession of proportionate areas of the land allotted to mortgagors have been given to the mortgagees, after due verification, in each case, of the existence of mortgagee at the time of partition.

(ii) Displaced persons who held mortgages with possession of land belonging to residents of West Punjab have not been given any land in Punjab (I) as those rights were not admitted by Government as eligible for allotment of land;—*vide* section 2(c) of the East Punjab Refugees (Registration of Land Claims) Act, 1948.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕੀ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਧਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? ਜੇਕਰ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਕਿਉਂ ਖੋਹਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਜੋ ਉਧਰੋਂ ਆਏ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is not clear.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰਹਿਣ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker: Please ask it in the form of a supplementary question.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਧਰ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਰਹਿਣ ਪਈ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ? ਜੇਕਰ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ....

Mr. Speaker: It has been asked in the question—

.... 'whether any lands have been allotted to those displaced persons who were the mortgagees of lands in Punjab (Pakistan) in lieu of the lands mortgaged with them'

इस में इस का ज़िक्र हीं नहीं आता (It makes no mention of this.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਦੂਸਰੇ ਹਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਕਿ—

" if not, the steps, if any, taken by Government to compensate such persons"

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰਹਿਣ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਉਥੇ ਦੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰਹਿਣ ਸੀ । ਦੂਸਰੇ ਉਹ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਇਧਰ ਆ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਤਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਅਲਾਟ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਨੇ, ਜਿਸ ਪਾਸ ਉਸ ਮਾਲਕ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰਹਿਣ ਸੀ, ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਮਾਲਕ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇਧਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸੀ, ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਸਾਂਗਾ ।

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्री : इस के मुतअल्लिक कोई मुआवज़ा नहीं दिया गया । यह तो Act के मातहत किया जा रहा है इस लिये मुआवज़े का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मिनिस्टर साहिबान एक सवाल का जवाब न दिया करें। (Two Ministers should not give reply to one and the same question).

मंत्री : जनाब उन्हें पता नहीं था इस लिये मैं ने सारी position वाज़ेह कर दी है ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या mortgagee rights में तमीज़ रखी जा रही है ? मेरा भाव यह है कि One category of the mortgagees gets the compensation and the other category of the mortgagees does not get it. What are the reasons for this discrimination ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤਰ ਰਸੂਖ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਕਟ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ: ਕੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ?

Chief Minister: The Government is prepared to consider each and every question. I think the department concerned must have examined this question. However, I will collect the details and supply the same to the hon. Member later.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ: ਜਦੋਂ ਮਾਲਿਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰਖੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ 20 ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ: ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। (This question does not arise.)

SHIFTING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO CHANDIGARH

***6582. Shri Ram Parkash:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Government offices which have not so far been shifted to Chandigarh together with the reasons therefor;

(b) the period by which the offices referred to in part (a) above are likely to be shifted to Chandigarh ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: (a) 14. A part each of 14 other offices, which have camp offices at Chandigarh, has also not moved to that place. These offices have not been shifted to Chandigarh on account of paucity of office as well as residential accommodation.

(b) By the end of the current year.

SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD

***6584. Shri Ram Parkash:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the present strength of the ministerial establishment in the office of the Subordinate Services Selection Board together with the number of those amongst them recruited from Civil Secretariat;

(b) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes amongst the officials referred to in part (a) above;

(c) whether the ratio of Scheduled Caste employees in the said office is in accordance with that fixed by the Government; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) Thirty-seven. They all belong to the Punjab Civil Secretariat, as the office of the Subordinate Services Selection Board is a part of that Secretariat.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, as the ratio is kept in view while making recruitment in the Punjab Civil Secretariat as a whole.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जहां गवर्नमेंट ने recruitment में ratio मुकर्रर की हुई है क्या इस बात की भी ratio मुकर्रर है कि गवर्नमेंट के मुख्तलिफ offices के अन्दर क्या proportion कायम रहे ?

मुख्य मंत्री: यह नहीं हो सकता। Proportion नई recruitments के अन्दर है।

CONFIRMATION OF TEMPORARY OFFICIALS IN DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE FEROZEPORE

***6610. Sardar Partap Singh Rai** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of permanent as well as temporary officials, separately, at present working in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Ferozepore;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to confirm the temporary officials; if so, the details thereof?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) Permanent officials 73

Temporary officials 113.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतायेंगे कि डिप्टी कमिश्नरों के दफतर में जो permanent और temporary officials हैं उनकी confirmation करने के लिये कोई खास कवायद हैं कि इतनी देर के बाद confirm किये जायें या अफसरों की sweet will पर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब पहले भी दो तीन बार दिया जा चुका है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सवाल काफी discuss हो चुका हो उस पर दुबारा supplementaries न पूछे जाएं। (This question has already been replied two or three times. I wish that no supplementaries be asked on questions already discussed sufficiently.)

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं जनाब यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता था कि डिप्टी कमिश्नरों के दफ्तर में temporary officials को permanent करने के लिए कोई directive जारी किया गया है या किन कायदों के मुताबिक confirmations की जाती हैं ?

मन्त्री : कायदे के मुताबिक confirmations की जाती हैं ?

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : वह क्वायद क्या हैं ?

मन्त्री : आप नोटिस दें तो बता दिये जाएंगे ।

SURPRISE VISITS BY CHIEF MINISTER AND REVENUE MINISTER AT AMRITSAR OMNIBUS SERVICE AND LUDHIANA

*6558. **Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether he paid a surprise visit to the office of the Amritsar Omnibus Service during the year 1956; if so, whether he found anything irregular;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Minister also paid such surprise visit at Ludhiana during the year 1956; if so, with what result?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: (a) First part. No.

Second Part. Does not arise.

(b) *First Part.* No.

Second Part. Does not arise.

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : Supplementary, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर खड़े नहीं हो सकते तो हाथ खड़ा कर दिया करें ताकि मुझे पता लग सके कि आपने supplementary सवाल करना है । आप को और कितने दिन ठीक होने में लगेंगे ? (The hon. member should raise his hand to catch my eye if he is unable to rise in his seat. How long will it take to get him fully recovered?)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : जनाब मैं सिवल सर्जन के बस में पड़ा हुआ हूं इसलिए और दस रोज लग जाएंगे ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਤੁਸੀ ਹੀ ਐਸੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । (ਹਾਸਾ)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : जनाब चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बताया है कि नहीं । तो क्या उन्हों ने अखबारों में नहीं पढ़ा कि Revenue Minister ने लुध्याना में छापा मारा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो पहले दिया जा चुका है। (It has already been replied.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, जवाब तो आया है 'नहीं'। मैं यह पूछता हूं कि क्या अखबारों में जो कुछ छपा है वह वज़ीर साहिब के नोटिस में आया है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब कह चुके हैं कि "नहीं" फिर अखबारों में छपने का सवाल कैसे आता है ? (The Chief Minister has replied to the question in the negative. Then how does the question of a news published about this matter in the press arise?)

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PANCHAYAT FUNDS IN GURGAON DISTRICT

*6486. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any cases of misappropriation of panchayat funds in Gurgaon District came to the notice of Government during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 (up-to-date); if so, their number together with the action, if any, taken by Government in each case?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : The information is being collected and will be communicated to the Member as soon as ready.

SCHEDULED RATES FOR UNSKILLED LABOUR IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

*6576. **Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the scheduled rates, if any, fixed for unskilled labour in P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, during the years 1952, 1953, 1954 1955 and 1956 resectively?

Shri Sher Singh : The rates fixed for unskilled labour since 1952 are as under:—

Coolies ordinary	Rs. 2-0-0 per day
Coolies employed through contractor	Rs. 2-2-0 per day.

OVERSEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION BRANCH)

*6598. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under their consideration to increase the number of permanent posts of overseers, in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch); if so, the extent to which and the date from which the increase is likely to be made;

[Pandit Shri Ram Sharma]

(b) whether there is any likelihood of retrenchment in the posts referred to in part (a) above; if so, the basis, if any, on which the retrenchment will be made;

(c) whether any representations have recently been received by the Government from the temporary Overseers demanding confirmation in their posts; if so, the acton, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) Yes. Government proposes to make further permanent additions besides eight posts already added permanently to the Overseers' cadre. It is not possible to foresee the exact date for this addition.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, the matter is receiving Government's attention.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो overseers की temporary posts हैं इनको permanent करने के लिए क्या overseers की तादाद ज्यादा बढ़ जाने को count किया जाता है ?

मंत्री : जी नहीं। इस वक्त Irrigation Department में 3,000 overseers temporary हैं। अब इस में बहुत से projects शामिल हैं और overseers running canals पर लगाने होते हैं। जब canals बन जाती हैं तो बाद में हिसाब कर लिया जाता है कि कहां पर किस हिसाब से overseer put किए जाएं। हम foresee नहीं कर सकते। जब इस बात का पता लग जाता है और यकीन हो जाता है कि इतने आदमियों की ज़रूरत है तो उन्हें permanent कर दिया जाता है।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है कि किस वक्त यह फैसला किया जाता है कि अब गिनती बढ़ गई है और अब temporary overseers को permanent कर दिया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सवाल से यह supplementary arise नहीं होता। (This supplementary does not arise out of the main question.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ: ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ permanent ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਮਿਆਦ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ?

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਉਹ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ। (He has already replied to this.)

PRINTING OF ELECTORAL ROLLS

*6485. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht**: Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether any cases of irregularities in connection with the printing of electoral rolls have come to the notice of Government; if so, the details of officials and non-officials involved and the action, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

Shri Sher Singh: *1st part.*—Yes, in connection with the printing of Electoral Rolls during the year 1948-49.

2nd part.—The final report of the Public Accounts Committee was received by Government on 25th January, 1956, and the matter is under examination in the light of their recommendations. Action against the officials concerned will be taken if they are found to be at fault as a result of further inquiry recommended by the said Committee.

श्री देव राज सेठी: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि Government 1948-49 वाली irregularities का अब तक फैसला नहीं कर सकी है? इस देरी की क्या वजह है?

Mr. Speaker: It has been stated that:—

"Action against the officials concerned will be taken if they are found to be at fault as a result of further inquiry recommended by the said Committee:"

श्री देव राज सेठी: मैं ने पूछा है कि 1948-49 में irregularities हुईं और उस वक्त से यह case चला आ रहा है। मगर अब तक Government ने कोई action नहीं लिया। इस की क्या वजह है?

मंत्री: यह जो 1948-49 के electoral accounts हैं इन के Appropriation Accounts 1950-51 के साल में हुए। उसके बाद यह irregularities notice में लाई गईं और उन से जवाब मांगा गया। उन्होंने जवाब दिया मगर उस जवाब से Public Accounts Committee की तसल्ली नहीं हुई। उसके बाद फिर 25-1-56 को report आई है कि इस की दुबारा enquiry की जाए। अब फिर दुबारा enquiry हो रही है और examine कर रहे हैं।

श्री देव राज सेठी: Accountant-General ने जो report दी थी वह 1950-51 में दी थी। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में Government ने उस वक्त क्या action लिया और उस के बाद क्या क्या action लिए थे?

मंत्री: इन सारे actions के लिए आप नोटिस देंगे तो बता देंगे।

Shri Dev Raj Sethi: The question is about the delay in the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया है कि Public Accounts Committee की तरफ से दुबारा 25-1-56 को reference आई कि दुबारा enquiry की जाए और वह अभी enquiry कर रहे हैं। (He has already stated that a reference for the second time was received on 25th January, 1956 from the Public Accounts Committee that enquiry into the matter be held again and they are making enquiries as recommended by the Committee.)

Shri Dev Raj Sethi: Mr. Speaker, this is the latest Report. There are half a dozen reports which have been submitted to the Government much earlier.....

Mr. Speaker: On this very subject ?

Shri Dev Raj Sethi: Yes, Sir. Reports on the same subject were submitted to the Government by (1), the Accountant-General, Punjab and (2) the Estimates Committee. What action, if any, was taken on those Reportr by the Government? If no action was taken, the reasons therefor may be given.

Minister : The Estimates Committee did not make any observations or recommendations about this. The Accountant-General, Punjab, did point out some irregularities. Explanations/Replies in respect of those irregularities were given. Then the public Accounts Committee felt that those replies were not satisfactory. They recommended that further inquiries should be made into them. Their Report was received by the Government. The Government is again looking into those irregularities. Action will be taken against the officials who are responsible for those irregularities.

श्री देव राज सेठी : मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बताया है जो जो action officials के बारे में लेना है वह enquiry के बाद लेंगे मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि non-officials के बारे में जो action लिया गया है वह क्या है ? अगर नहीं लिया गया है तो इस की क्या वजह है ? मैंने officials और non-officials दोनों के बारे में पूछा है मगर इन्होंने सिर्फ official का ही बताया है ।

मंत्री : मैंने बताया है कि enquiry कर रहे हैं और सारे case को फिर examine कर रहे हैं। पहले जो जवाब दिया था उस में सब बातों को meet करने की कोशिश की गई थी कि उन्होंने यह सारी चीज़ को देखा मगर कोई खास बात नहीं है। Public Accounts Committee ने वह जवाब न माना और कहा कि यह मालूम किया जाए कि कौन २ जिम्मेदार है और जो जिम्मेदार हैं उन के खिलाफ action लिया जाना चाहिए। Government इस चीज़ की अब फिर enquiry कर रही है। उसके बाद action की बाबत देखा जायेगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह मामला Department और P.A.C. के दरमियान ही तीन चार साल से चल रहा है या Government ने भी अपनी तरफ से कोई interest ले कर कोई enquiry वगैरह की है ?

कैप्टन श्री रणजीत सिंह : यह तो अभी development के कामों में लगे हुए हैं इसकी फुरसत कहां है (हंसी) ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : सात-आठ साल का मामला हो गया है मगर अब तक enquiries ही जारी हैं, क्या अजीब तमाशा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बताया जा चुका है कि उन्होंने जवाब दिया मगर उस से P.A.C. की satisfaction नहीं हुई और उस ने फिर जनवरी, 1956 में reference की है कि दुबारा enquiry की जाए । तो यह मामला अभी चल ही रहा है खत्म नहीं हुआ है । (You have already been told that they sent the reply but the P.A.C. was not satisfied with that and it made reference in the month of January 1956 that enquiry should again be made in the matter. So this matter is still being pursued and it has not been dropped.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : तो और कितने साल तक यह मामला चलेगा ?

लोक कार्य मंत्री : जब तक यह मामला खत्म नहीं होगा (हंसी) ।

OVERSEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ELECTRICITY BRANCH)

*6596. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under their consideration to increase the number of permanent posts of Overseers in the Public Works Department (Electricity Branch); if so, the extent to which and the date from which the increase is likely to be made;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of retrenchment in the posts referred to in para (a) above; if so, the basis, if any, on which the retrenchment will be made;

(c) whether any representations have recently been received by the Government from the temporary Overseers demanding confirmation in their posts; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No. Confirmations of temporary hands are ordered against permanent posts as and when these become vacant.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या Government को permanent posts को increase करने का ख्याल नहीं आया जबकि काम बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

मंत्री : जैसे २ काम बढ़ेगा वैसे वैसे permanent posts भी बढ़ेंगी ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या आप बताएंगे कि Electricity Department में कितने Overseers हैं और कितनी posts permanent हैं ? क्या Government ने ऐसा action लिया कि ज्यूंही इनकी तादाद बढ़ती है तो permanent posts भी बढ़ जाती हैं ?

मंत्री : काम भी बढ़ रहा है और उसके साथ २ permanent posts भी बढ़ रही हैं ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि कितनी permanent posts बढ़ी हैं और वह कब कब बढ़ी हैं ?

मंत्री : इस वक्त तो सारी बात का इल्म नहीं है । Notice दें तो बता देंगे ।

Shri Ranjit Singh Captain : Is it a fact that after 1948 not a single permanent post has been created in the P.W.D. Electricity Branch?

Chief Minister : The hon. Member may give a separate notice of this question.

CORRECTION OF WRONG ENTRIES IN GIRDAWARIS

***6592. Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) whether any Special Officers were appointed by Government in the year 1953 to undertake correction of Girdawaris in the State; if so ; the total number of entries corrected by these officers Tehsil-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the provisions of Para 9.9(b) of the Punjab Land Records Manual were relaxed in the year 1953 to facilitate correction of Girdawari entries ; if so, the period of relaxation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has now withdrawn the said relaxation ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Government issued any orders in December, 1955 that disputes of cultivation between tenants and landlords be entered in the mutations as "Mutnaza Kasht" and the same be decided in Civil Courts ; if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) *First part.* Yes, in a few tehsils.

Second part. The information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it becomes available.

(b) *First part.* Yes.

Second part. In the first instance the relaxation was allowed in the year 1953 (with effect from the 22nd December, 1952) to the extent necessary for the purpose. The provisions were again relaxed for a period of one year in the month of April 1954, because a large number of applications still remained to be disposed of.

(c) The relaxation was not withdrawn by Government, but the orders allowing it were to remain in force upto the period stated in second part of clause (b) above.

(b) The information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it becomes available.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मैं दरियाफ्त कर सकता हूं कि यह जो गलत गिरदावरियां हुई हैं इन को सही करने के बारे में जो सवाल है उसका बड़ी मुद्दत से क्यों यही जवाब दिया जा रहा है कि collect कर रहे हैं ? आखिर इस में कौनसी दिक्कत है जो कि इतने महीनों से अभी इस की collection हो रही है कि कितनी गलत हुईं और कितनी सही हुईं? क्या इस के collect करने में कोई खास दिक्कत है ?

मुख्य मंत्री : जहां तक गलत गिरदावरियों के सही करने के सवाल का ताल्लुक है मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जब कोई इस किस्म की शिकायत करता है और अर्जी देता है तो उस काम के करने का जिम्मा तहसीलदार को दिया हुआ है कि वह जमाबन्दी का काम stop कर के भी यह काम करे । अगर जमाबन्दी हो जाए तो गिरदावरी correct नहीं हो सकती है इसलिए जमाबन्दी का काम चार चार साल से रोका हुआ है ताकि जो भी wrong entry की शिकायत आए उसको देखा जाए और सही किया जाए और तहसीलदार मौका पर पहुंच कर लोगों को पूछ कर at once correct कर देता है । अब यह सवाल कि क्या क्या शिकायतें आईं, कितनी तादाद में आईं किस की आईं और किस की नहीं आईं इस को इकट्ठा करने में time लगता है । चार साल की बात कह दीजिए या पांच साल की इस अर्सा से जमाबन्दी का काम रुका हुआ है मगर अब हम renew order देने वाले हैं ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह relaxation भी कर दी अफसर भी मुकर्रर कर दिए मगर यह corrections कितनी हुई हैं ? हमेशा से यही जवाब मिल रहा है कि collect कर रहे हैं । शिमला की बता देते हैं या किसी और एक आध जिला की बता देते हैं मगर सारी नहीं बताते । इसकी क्या वजह है ?

मुख्य मन्त्री : मैंने कहा है कि time दीजिए फिर हम देखेंगे कि कितनी अर्जियां आईं और कितनी correct हुईं । इसमें छुपाने की कोई बात नहीं है । हमें तो खुशी है कि हम बताएं कि हम ने इतना काम किया है ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੇਕਰ time ਦੀ ਗਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਮਿਲ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਪਿਛਲੇ session ਤੋਂ ਚਲਦਾ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਹੋਰ ਕਿੰਨਾ time ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਪਿਛਲੇ session ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ House prorogue ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ questions ਪਿਛੇ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ enquiries ਰੁਕ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਦਸਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਹਿਚਕਚਾਹਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਦਸਣ ਵਿਚ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बार बार पूछने पर भी यह क्यों जवाब दिया जाता है कि figures collect की जा रही हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਇਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਇਕਤਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें इन rules की amendment करनी होगी कि ऐसे सवालों की time limit बढ़ा दी जाये जिन में थानों और तहसीलों के बारे में लम्बी चौड़ी सूचना मांगी गई हो। [We will have to amend the rules that the time limit of such questions as involve the collection of lengthy information regarding police stations and tehsils be increased.]

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : इस में तो सिर्फ यही दरियाफ्त किया गया है कि 'total number of entries corrected by these officers tehsil-wise'?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : 54 ਤਸੀਲਾਂ ਹਨ।

श्री देवराज सेठी : मन्त्री महोदय ने सवाल के पार्ट (d) का जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। इस की बाबत कोई data इकट्ठा करने की ज़रूरत नहीं। इस में order के मुताल्लिक दरियाफ्त किया गया है जो Government ने issue किया है। तो part (d) का जवाब देने में गवर्नमेंट को कौनसी दिक्कत पेश आई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है। [The reply to this has already been given.]

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN GURGAON DISTRICT

***6557. Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total mileage of each of the roads between Patauda-Petaudi, Nuh-Hodal Nagina-Punangwan, Punhana Hodal and Sohana Dhawaj, Ballabgarh in Gurgaon District and the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on each of these roads;

(b) the extent of expenditure to be incurred on the roads referred to in part (a) above during the year 1956-57?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

	Name of work.	Total mileage.	Total estimated cost.
			Rs.
1.	Pataude/Pataudi Road	6	3,13,700
2.	Nuh Hodal Road.	27	16,85,000
3.	Nagina Punangwan Road.	8	4,92,000
4.	Punahana Hodal Road.	10	Already metalled under the charge of D.B. Gurgaon
5.	Sohna Dhawaj Ballabgarh Road.	13	6,20,800

Separate provision has not been made for each part of the Road indicated above in the budget for 1956-57. Provision has been made as under, which is likely to be spent on the works.

	Name of work	Extent of expenditure to be incurred during 1956-57.
1	Hodel-Nuh-Pataudi-Patauda Road.	50,000
2	Hodal-Punahana-Nagina Road.	50,000
3	Sohna-Dhauj-Ballabgarh Road.	50,000

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि जब पटौदा-पटौदी, नूह-होडल रोड के बनाने में 35 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाना है तो इस साल सिर्फ 50,000 रुपये का क्यों provision किया गया है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਸਿਰਫ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

CONSTRUCTION OF PACCA ROAD LEADING TO VILLAGE NANDRAMPUR BAS IN TEHSIL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6565, Shri Babu Dayal Sharma** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a pacca road leading to village Nandrampur Bas in Tehsil Rewari, District Gurgaon ; if so, the action, if any, taken in this behalf together with the time by which the road is likely to be completed ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : No.

SCHEDULED RATES FOR UNSKILLED LABOUR IN THE P.W.D. (B and R.) BRANCH

*6575. **Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the scheduled rates, if any, fixed for unskilled labour in P. W. D. (B. and R. Branch) during the Year 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 separately ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Scheduled rates per day allowed to the unskilled labour:—

Year	*Mate*	*Mazdoor (Men)*	*Mazdoor (Women/Boys)*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1952	1 12 0 to Rs 2.	1 8 0 to Rs 1-12	1 4 0
1953	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
1954	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
1955	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
1956	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕਿਸੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ 1/12/- ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਨੇ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ 1/4/-. ਇਹ ਫਰਕ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੈ ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਆਦਮੀ ਤੇ ਔਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ ਫਰਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ।

OVERSEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (B. AND R. BRANCH)

*6597. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma:** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under their consideration to increase the number of permanent posts of overseers in the Public Works Department (B. & R. Branch); if so, the extent to which and the date from which the increase is likely to be made;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of retrenchment in the posts referred to in part (a) above; if so, the basis, if any, on which the retrenchment will be made ;

(c) whether any representations have recently been received by the Government from the temporary Overseers demanding confirmation in their posts ; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes. There is a proposal under consideration with Government to increase the number of permanent posts of Overseers in Public Works Department (B. and R. Branch) but no decision has yet been made regarding the extent to which and the date from which the increase is likely to be made.

(b) No. There is no likelihood of retrenchment in the posts referred to in part (a) above.

(c) Yes. Representation had recently been received by Government from the Overseers Association demanding confirmation of temporary overseers but no final decision has yet been taken by Government on this demand.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर कब से गौर कर रही है ? इस के फैसला करने में अंदाज़न कितना वक्त और लगेगा ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Overseers ਦਾ cadre ਵਧਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : कब तक यह फैसला हो जाएगा ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕਹਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ।

PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN BUTANA CONSTITUENCY, DISTRICT KARNAL.

***6616. Shri Ram Sarup** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the total number of Government, District Board, Private aided and recognised Primary, Middle and High Schools separately opened in the area comprising Butana Constituency in Karnal District since January, 1952, to-date, together with the total number of such schools that existed prior to the said date ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: The required information is being collected and will be supplied to the member as soon as it is complete.

SALE OF KHADI IN THE STATE.

***6308.** Shri **Teg Ram** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the sale of Khadi in the State;

(b) whether the Government allows any commission or rebate per rupee to the purchasers of Khadi on its own account;

(c) if reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative the amount of total rebate allowed to the purchasers of Khadi by Government during the year, 1955?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Government have issued instructions to all Departments wherein it has been stressed that no other cloth than the Khadi should ordinarily be purchased against Government requirements. In pursuance of these orders during the year, 1955, in all 50,500 yards of Khadi was purchased by Government departments costing Rs. 82,202. A proposal to open Khadi sales depots at certain selected places is also under consideration.

(b) No. However, as permitted by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, a discount at the rate of annas 3 per rupee is allowed. This discount is subsidised by the Khadi Board.

(c) Rs. 20,764 as discount.

श्री तेग राम : इस के मुताल्लिक कब हिदायतें जारी की गई थीं कि सरकारी महकमों में खादी का इस्तेमाल किया जाये ?

वित्त मन्त्री : तारीख के मुताल्लिक मैं अभी कह नहीं सकता । अगर माननीय मेंम्बर चाहें तो दरियाफ्त कर के बता सकता हूं ।

SCHEME FOR POPULARISATION OF AMBAR CHARKHA IN VILLAGES.

***6309. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the popularisation of Ambar Charkha in the villages for increased and cheaper production of khadi; if so, the details thereof ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa . *First part.*—Yes.

Second part.—A note containing the requisite information is laid on the Table.

The Industries Department has formulated a scheme for the popularisation of Ambar Charkha: A comprehensive programme for development of khadi industry has been chalked out for the Second-Five-Year Plan. During the Plan period ten centres will be opened. Each centre will consist of:—

1. Khadi Section :
2. Charkha Section;
3. Training Section:

The Charkha Section will be responsible for the manufacture of Ambar Charkhas. The functions of the Khadi Section will be as follows:—

(a) To distribute Ambar Charkhas among spinners on hire purchase system.

(b) To collect and maintain accounts regarding payment of instalments
(c) To distribute ginned cotton:

(d) To collect, test and distribute yarn among the weavers.

(e) To distribute cloth produced.

The Training Section will be responsible for training of requisite number of spinners. During the first year, 1956-57, it is proposed to make a start by setting up two composite production centres. These centres will manufacture and distribute 600 Ambar Charkhas among the spinners. The total output of yarn from these charkhas is estimated at 1,33,000 lbs during the year 1956-57, which would require about 52,000 lbs. of raw cotton and yield cloth of the value of Rs. 7,78,000. Estimated expenditure on the establishment of one composite centre is as below:—

(a) **Cost of one Charkha Section:**

Pay of Establishment—

			Rs.
One Manager in grade of Rs 300—10—400	...		3,800
One Accountant in grade of Rs. 200—10—300	...		2,200
One Carpenter Instructor at the rate of Rs 100 per mensem (fixed)	...		1,100
One clerk in grade of Rs 60—4—80/5—120/5—175	..		560
One Peon in grade of Rs 27—½—32	...		297
Total	...		7,957

Other Allowances and Honoraria:—

......		Rs	Rs
(i) Dearness Allowance	...	1,870	
(ii) Temporary Allowance	...	440	2,310
Travelling Allowance	..		1,000

Contingencies—

		Rs
1. Factory, Shed Godown	.	10,000
2. Small Guptan Lathe	..	3,500
3. Drilling Lathe	..	2,200
4. Milling Attachment	..	1,500
5. Wood-Working Lathe	..	600
6. Circular	.	600
7. Amery Stand	..	600
8. One Typewriter	..	1,200
9. Carpenter's tools and office equipment	..	1,000
10. Miscellaneous Unforeseen Charges	..	1,800
Total	..	23,000

[Minister for Public Works and Education]

(b) Cost of setting up One Khadi Section

One Manager in grade Rs. 300—10—400 ..	3,300
One Accountant in grade Rs. 200—10—300 ..	2,200
One Technical Assistant in grade Rs. 100—10—200 ..	1,300
Six Clerks in grade Rs. 60—4—80/5—120/5—175 ..	3,960
One Instructor in grade Rs. 150—10—300 ..	1,650
Two Peons in grade Rs. 27—½—32 ..	594
Total ..	13,004

Other Allowances and Honoraria—	
Dearness Allowance ..	[illegible],280
Temporary Allowance	660
Total ..	5,940

Travelling Allowance ..	1,500
Contingencies—	
Godown ..	20,000
Dyeing and Bleaching equipment ..	10.000
Office furniture and equipment ..	2,000
Cost of one Typewriter ..	1,200
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	3,000
Unforeseen contingent expenses ..	3,960
Total ..	40,160

(c) Cost of setting up one Training Section

Pay of Establishment—	
Two Instructors in grade Rs. 150—10—300 ..	3,300
Five Junior Instructors at Rs. 100 per mensem (fixed)	6,600
Total ..	9,900

Other Allowances and Honoraria—

Dearness Allowance	..	880
Temporary Allowance	..	440
Total	..	1,320
Travelling Allowance	..	1,500
Stipends—		
For 1200 persons at Rs. 30 per mensem (Training period 15 days)		18,000
Contingencies	..	2,350

श्री तेग राम: Statement में बताया गया है कि 600 चर्खे अमृतसर के दो centres में तैयार होंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि फी चर्खे पर खर्च के मुताल्लिक सरकार का क्या अंदाजा है ?

वित मंत्री: इस statement के मुताबिक ही instructions जारी की हुई हैं। जो खर्च आता है उस का भी हिसाब किया हुआ है।

श्री तेग राम : यह जो चर्खे लोगों को दिये जायेंगे उन की कीमत लागत के हिसाब से वसूल की जायेगी या रियायत पर देने का विचार है ?

मन्त्री : गवर्नमेंट subsidise कर रही है। आधी कीमत गवर्नमेंट देगी और आधी लोगों से वसूल की जायेगी।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

DACOITY AT PATHAN KOT AND DASUYA POLICE STATION

*6652. **Shri Ram Kishan**: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government has received any news about the dacoity, loot and raid by an armed gang within the area of Pathankot and Dasuya Police Station on the night between the 1st and 2nd April, 1956; if so, the details thereof together with the action taken by the authorities concerned to arrest the members of the said gang?

3 P. M.

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: Yes, about ten armed dacoits raided Police Station Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur District on the night between 1st and 2nd April, 1956. A couple of them engaged the sentry inside the Police Station in talk to open the main gate, whilst 3—4 of them entered the Police Station, by stealthily climbing over the back wall. They slunk quietly from behind and overpowered and disarmed the sentry and when, on hearing his alarm, the Moharrir Head Constable Narbhai Singh came and gallantly grappled with one of the culprits, another culprits shot the Head Constable dead with his pistol. Then the gate was opened and the

[Chief Minister]

other culprits also came in. The culprits then locked the sentry in a barrack where 2/3 other Constables were sleeping. Thereafter they broke open the Police Station Store Room and tried to open the rack in which Police Station rifles were locked, but failed. However, they succeeded in stealing from the Police Station two rifles (one belonging to the sentry and one lying loose in the store room) with 800 rounds, three revolvers and one very light pistol and one D.B.B.L., Gun with 30 cartridges. They also removed Rs. 800 from the Post Office cash box lying in the Police Station. Whilst they were doing so another constable came out and challenged the culprits on which he too was fired at and injured.

Thereafter the dacoits visited the Punjab National Bank located in an ordinary shop in Mukerian town, broke open the door and fired at and injured the Chowkidar on duty. They tried to break the Main Bank Safe but failed.

On hearing the firing by desperadoes the firearm licensees of Mukerian started firing in return to scare away the culprits. The Sub-Inspector of Police, who along with some villagers had gone out in search of a two year old child lost in the town of Mukerian earlier in the evening, also returned to the Town and some more fire-arm licensees started firing. Finding the public-firing increasing, the culprits beat a hasty retreat, reached the public bus stand, forcibly got hold of a lorry and drove away towards Dasuya. One of the culprits started driving the lorry and its original driver was thrown out from it after traversing about two miles and was fired at but missed. Later the lorry was found lying empty near village Dhogri about six miles from Jullundur.

Before going into action, the desperadoes had cut the telephone and telegraph wires, serving Mukerian, which showed that the crime was the work of a well-organised gang.

Immediately on hearing the news of the dacoity, the Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police and armed reserves; rushed to the spot. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jullundur Range, also reached Mukerian soon after. All suitable measures were at once put into force to intercept the dacoits. Instructions were issued by wireless to all Superintendent of Police in the Punjab and AIG/GRP to carry out road-blocks along the grand trunk road and at Railway Stations and also to check up lorry stands. Trackers had been called in and they were busy in locating tracks of the culprits. The villages adjoining Dhogri, near where the lorry had been abandoned, were also ordered to be searched with a view to obtaining a clue of the culprits. Similarly, a check up of all bad characters and subversive characters involved in violent crime was also ordered throughout the neighbouring districts. The Police of the neighbouring States had also been alerted and their co-operation enlisted.

A Special Staff consisting of expert investigators has been raised to investigate the case under the personal supervision of DIG/JR., Experienced C.I.D, Officers have also been associated with investigation.

Heart-felt sympathy has been conveyed to the family of the deceased Head Constable and as a measure of immediate relief Rs. 400 have been given to them to meet the funeral expenses etc. Government is taking up urgent action to give further adequate financial assistance to the family of the deceased. The two injured Constables and the Bank chowkidar are being provided adequate medical treatment.

It is not in the interest of the case to give more details of the extensive and intensive action being taken to track down this gang, but the House may rest assured that all possible measures are being taken with energy and vigour.

श्री राम किशन : चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने मुकेरियां थाने की dacoity के सम्बन्ध में जो बयान दिया है उस के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो बैंक का चौकीदार या पुलिस वाले मर गए हैं उन की family के गुज़ारे के लिये क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ बन्दोबस्त किया है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਭੁਲ ਗਿਆ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਡਾਕੂਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇਂ ਮੁਕੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਰਾਂ ਵੀ ਕਟ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਸਨ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀ death ਹੋਈ ਜਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਟਾਂ ਲਗੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ compensation ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮਾਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ definitely ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ : ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜੀਪ ਵਿਚ ਗਏ ਹਨ . . . .

Mr. Speaker : It is not a supplementary question.

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ: ਮੇਰੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਹ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਜ ਦੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਜੇ ਤਕ ਕੋਈ information ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ ।

श्री राम किशन : इस बात के पेशेनज़र कि वहां पर डाकुओं ने बैंक पर हमला किया और कुछ आदमी भी मारे गए अगर वहां के लोग arms के लाइसेंस के लिये................

Mr. Speaker : It is not a supplementary question.

श्री राम किशन : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आयंदा के लिये उन लोगों को arms licence देने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या पालिसी अख्तियार की है ?

Mr. Speaker: How does this supplementary question arise ?

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने फरमाया है कि पुलिस का सब-इन्स्पेक्टर और कुछ पब्लिक के आदमी नाकों पर लगे हुए थे वह शोर सुन कर आ गए और डाकुओं के साथ उनकी गोलियां चलीं । उसके बाद वह डाकू बस पर पहुंचे और बस लेकर चले गए । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस वक्त Sub-Inspector और दूसरे लोगों ने उनका पीछा किया ?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a supplementary question,

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਅਜੇ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ details ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ।

श्री राम किशन : क्या इस बात के पेशे नज़र वहां कुछ और arms licences दिये जा रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker : This supplementary question does not arise. I am sorry that an intelligent hon. Member like him should indulge in such criticism.

ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WITH THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE OF THE VIDHAN SABHA.

Chief Minister (*Sardar Partap Singh Kairon*): Sir, I beg to move—

> That this House recommends to the Punjab Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate 3 Members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of this House for the year 1956-57, and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Council.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਉਪਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਛਾਪਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਹੈ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ, ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਾਊਸ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰੇਗਾ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That this House recommends to the Punjab Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate 3 Members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of this House for the year 1956-57, and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Council:

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ motion ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜਤਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ Council ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ Public Accounts Committee ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ ਮੁਫ਼ੀਦ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਛਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ practice ਜਾਰੀ ਰਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker: Question is—

That this House recommends to the Punjab Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate 3 Members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of this House for the year 1956-57, and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Council.

The motion was carried.

BILL INTRODUCED

THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (TAX VALIDATING) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation, (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Tax Validating), Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Tax validating) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Question is-

That the leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Municipal (Tax Validating) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Municipal (Tax Validating) Bill.

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE PUNJAB'S SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will resume discussion on the Punjab's Second Five Year Plan.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं कल अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि अगर हम पांच-साला प्लान पर ग़ौर करें और देखें कि मरकज़ी सरकार ने मुल्क को क्या राह दिखाई है तो........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने कल का हक जमाया है ? क्या मेरी इजाज़त भी ली है ? [Does the hon. Member claim to be on his legs when the House adjourned yesterday? Has he obtained my permission?]

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैंने तो जनाब हाथ खड़ा किया था। और मैंने समझा कि आपने इजाज़त दे दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तो आप का कद छोटा है और दूसरे हाथ भी ऐसे ही हिलाया होगा जो मैं ने न देखा होगा । [Firstly he is a short-statured man and secondly he might have raised his hand in a manner not clearly visible to me.]

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : आपने कहा कि शुरू कीजिए । मैं समझा कि मुझे ही हुकुम हुआ है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Sir, he was on his one leg yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: He was in possession of the House when it adjourned yesterday.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि अगर हम ग़ौर करें तो पता लगता है कि पिछले पांच सालों में हमने अपनी पहली प्लान को कामयाब बनाते हुए बहुत से मसलों को हल किया । आबपाशी में हमें बहुत कामयाबी हुई, बिजली का भी किस्सा चला, खुराक की भी पैदावार बढ़ी । 15 फीसदी खुराक में, 18 फीसदी ज़रई पैदावार में, 28 फीसदी खांड़ में, 34 फीसदी cotton में और इसी तरह हर तरफ़ तरक्की की । लेकिन अगर हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में पंजाब के हालात पर गौर करें तो कम दिखाई देता है । मेरा ख्याल है कि पंजाब सरकार समझ नहीं पाई कि लोगों की क्या खवाहिशात और ज़रूरियात हैं । इस बात पर रौशनी डालते हुए कल भी मैंने कहा था कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के दो वज़ीर तो हमारे वकील भाई हैं, एक प्रोफैसर हैं—Education पर एक खासी लम्बी चौड़ी तकरीर की—और एक है किसान वर्कर जो America returned हैं । किसी को industries के मामले में कोई इल्म नहीं । यह तो बिल्कुल कल्लू पहलवान वाली मिसाल है । उससे पूछा गया कि क्या तुम लड़ोगे ? जवाब दिया, हां लड़ूंगा । ठेकेदार ने पांच सौ रुपए देने का इकरार किया । पहलवान कहने लगा कि मैं तो सिर्फ पन्द्रह बीस ही लूंगा । इसी तरह यह हमारी सरकार भी पन्द्रह बीस वाली ही है, पांच सौ वाली नहीं । क्यों ? हमारी मरकज़ी सरकार तो चाहती है कि heavy industry को फ़रोग दिया जाए ताकि बेरोज़गारी का मसला काफ़ी हद तक हल हो सके. ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पांच-साला प्लान में पहलवान भी हैं, (हंसी) [Are wrestlers also included in the Five-Year Plan ?] (*Laughter*)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : इसलिए कि शहर की लड़की जाटों के बस पड़ गई है । यह योजना इन के बस की नहीं थी । (हंसी) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या ? मेहरबानी कर के ऐसी बातें न कीजिएगा । (What is this ? Please do not make such remarks).

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब, बाज़ औकात आप को खुश करने के लिए बाज़ बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं । बहर हाल मैं अब दूसरी बात पर आता हूं ।

हमारी सरकार भी ऐसी है कि इस ने इस बात का ख्याल भी नहीं किया कि जरायती पंजाब में पहले ही ज़मीन पर काफ़ी बोझ है। अपने बजट का 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा हिस्सा भाखड़ा के लिए मखसूस किया। मुझे इस बात का कोई एतराज़ नहीं कि भाखड़ा के लिए इन्होंने क्या और क्यों मखसूस किया। मगर एतराज़ इस बात का है कि अगर भाखड़ा के लिए रखना ही था तो ठीक तरह से रखते। वहां पोजीशन क्या है? घोड़ा गाड़ी के आगे नहीं बल्कि गाड़ी घोड़े के आगे है। यानी वहां पर जो बोर्ड बनाया हुआ है उसकी पालिसी ऊपर से तय की जाती है। जो पालिसी वह तय करता है हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस को चुपके से ditto कर देती है। वहां क्या हो रहा है? वहां लाखों रुपया का, करोड़ों रुपया का गबन हो चुका है। बदकिस्मती से हमारे नौजवान Irrigation Minister ने एक High Power Committee का ऐलान भी किया तो वह भी पली के लिए, कुप्पे के लिए फिर भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। निरवाना ब्रांच के मुकाबले में भाखड़ा Main Branch का हुज्जम कितना ज्यादा है लेकिन खर्च निरवाना ब्रांच पर लाखों रुपया का ज्यादा हुआ है। अगर मुरम्मत की गई तो.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बजट पर general discussion कर चुके हैं। अब आप के सामने एक definite plan है उस पर आपने ग़ौर करना है। आपने यह बताना है कि आया आप उसे पसन्द करते हैं या नहीं। इस दौरान में आप मशविरा दे सकते हैं कि क्या चीज़ घटानी चाहिए या क्या additions होनी चाहिएं। आप तो फिर वही बातें करने लग गए जो कि बजट की general discussion पर हो चुकी हैं। [The hon. Member has had general discussion on the Budget. Now there is a definite plan before him for consideration. He has to express his views whether he approves of it or not. During this debate he can suggest certain additions and alterations in it. But he has started repeating those very arguments which were advanced by him during the general discussion of the Budget.]

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : अगर आपने देखा होता, स्पीकर साहिब, तो पता लग जाता कि यह सब चीज़ें इसमें दी गई हैं। मैंने इसका एक एक वरक पढ़ा है। उस में यह बताया गया है कि पांच-साला प्लान के दौरान administration को किस तरह दुरुस्त करना है, किस तरह मशीनरी को set-up करना है किस तरह से जनता में दिमाग़ी, माली, पोलिटिकल उन्नती करनी है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह खुद ही देख पाएं कि किस तरह से देश को चलाना है। अगर यह मिनिस्टरी खुद ही गलती करती है, अपनी पालिसी बोर्ड के हाथ में सौंप देती है,

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

उनकी अगवाई को तसलीम कर लेती है तो मैं आप के द्वारा, स्पीकर साहिब, उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह एक गलत बात है । भाखड़ा में जो गोलमाल हो रहा है उस की तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए क्योंकि हम अपने बजट का 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा हिस्सा उस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। बहरहाल मेरी इस पर कोई बहस नहीं।

मैं कह यह रहा था कि मरकज़ी सरकार का मनशा तो यह है कि मुल्क से बेरोज़गारी को खत्म किया जाए; मुल्क की आमदनी को बढ़ाया जाए। इस सिलसिला में उन्होंने खुद figures दी हैं कि पहले 255 रुपए थी, उसके बाद 280 हो गई और अब 330 रुपए सालाना फी कस होने वाली है। गिनती के लिहाज़ से तो ठीक है। लेकिन क्या पंजाब भी इसी रफतार से तरक्की करेगा? मुझे इस पर शक है। क्यों? मरकज़ी सरकार ने रुपया ज़मीन की ज़रायती पैदावार और सनअत को बढ़ाने के लिए दिया है। यह इस देश की बड़ी भारी सेवा है। लेकिन अगर हमारी स्टेट इस दौड़ में पीछे रह जाए तो यकीनन इसके लिए ज़िम्मेदारी किस की है? हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की। क्यों? यह जो पांच-साला योजना है यह मेम्बरों की राय से बननी चाहिए थी। यह नीचे से बननी चाहिए थी। जो योजनाएं मेम्बर साहिबान ने बना कर भेजी थीं; उन पर कोई ग़ौरो-खोज नहीं हुआ। मालूम होता है कि वह रद्दी की टोकरी में चली गईं। इन का फर्ज़ था कि पसमान्दा इलाकों का खास ख्याल रखते। लेकिन यहां पर क्या हुआ? कांगड़ा के साथ बे-इन्साफ़ी हुई, गुड़गांव के साथ बे-इन्साफ़ी हुई। सारे हरियाना के ज़िलों के साथ बे-इन्साफ़ी का सलूक किया गया। मैं पूछता हूं कि जब मरकज़ी सरकार ने 38 फीसदी रेलवे और transport के लिए जोकि इनसान की अहम ज़रूरियात हैं, उन के लिए रखा है और 19 प्रतिशत industries के लिए रखा है तो पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाब के साथ इतनी ज़बरदस्ती ज्यादती क्यों की? उसने यहां इस सूबे में industry की तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जुह क्यों नहीं दी? Heavy Industry के न होने से न सिर्फ़ बेरोज़गारी बढ़ेगी और पंजाब की दौलत में कमी होगी बल्कि सूबे को जो फायदा पहुंचने वाला था, वह उस से भी महरूम रह जाएगा। क्योंकि उस हालत में पचास फीसदी Centre ने अपने पास से खर्च करना था। सेठी साहिब ने कल कुछ कहा था। शायद उन को होश ही नहीं रहा कि कह क्या रहा हूं। (*Interruptions.*) [श्री देवराज सेठी : आप तो अब होश में हैं न?] बहर हाल मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रुपया Centre ने खर्च करना था। वह हम सिर्फ इसी लिए खो बैठे कि हमारी State Government की पालिसी गलत रही। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा हमारी इस मिनिस्टरी में जब कोई समझने वाला ही नहीं कि heavy industry किस बला का नाम है तो हम इन से यह तवक्कोह कैसे कर सकते हैं?

इसके इलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह अर्ज़ करूं कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिनकी तरफ Centre ने खास तवज्जुह देने के लिए कहा है। सब से बड़ा और अहम मसला tenants का है जिसका उन्होंने खुले पैमाने में ज़िक्र किया है। लेकिन पंजाब

की यह बदकिस्मती रही है कि tenants को बराबर और लगातार दिक्कतें आती रही हैं। बावजूद इस बात के कि सरकार आए दिन Tenants Act में amendments लाती रही है मुज़ारों की हालत में कोई बेहतरी नहीं हुई। क्यों? देहातों में दो ही ताकतें हैं—पहली man power और दूसरे जमीन। जमीन पर आगे ही बहुत ज्यादा बोझ है। भूदान योजना का ज़िक्र भी किया जाता है। ठीक है। लेकिन अगर आप भूदान की तहरीक को तरक्की देना चाहते हैं तो उसका असूल तो यह है कि ज़मीन को इस ढंग से बांटा जाए कि जिस के पास जमीन नहीं उसे मिले ताकि वह अपना गुज़ारा भी कर सके और मुल्क की ज़रई पैदावार में अज़ाफा कर सके। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब में यह पालिसी बहुत नाकाम है। वह नाकाम इसलिए है कि वहां red-tapism ही बहुत ज्यादा है।

बहरहाल मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि कल हमारे वज़ीर बाजवा साहिब ने अमृतसर Municipal Committee की representation के बारे पूछे गए सवाल के जवाब में बताया था कि गवर्नमेंट ने राष्ट्रपिता के मुजस्मा को लगाने की इजाज़त नहीं दी थी क्योंकि वह बहुत ज्यादा खर्च था तो मैं कहता हूं कि उन्होंने यह ठीक किया था और ऐसा ही होना चाहिए था। लेकिन industries का मसला इतना अहम है इस की तरफ़ इस प्लान में ठीक तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सड़कों के लिए रुपया रखा जाए और कामों के लिए रूपया रखा जाए लेकिन industries की तरफ इस लिए गौर न किया जाए क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ प्राजेक्ट बनाना है। यह ठीक है कि चण्डीगढ़ में शानदार buildings बनेंगी और इन की वजह से पंजाब का नाम इस तरह रोशन होगा जैसा कि ताजमहल से शाहजहान का हुआ था। यहां चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के रहने के लिए पांच लाख रुपये की कोठी चाहिए और दूसरों के लिए भी बड़ी बड़ी buildings चाहिएं। साथ ही दूसरी तरफ यह कहा जाए कि पंजाब की आमदनी बढ़े और पंजाब से बेरोज़गारी खत्म हो। यह दो बातें एक ही सांस से करनी ठीक नहीं और न ही हो सकती हैं। फिर जहां बड़ी industries खोली नहीं जा रहीं वहां अमृतसर की workshop जो बड़ा काम दे सकती थी वह भी हाथ से जाती रही है और हमारी सरकार से इतना भी नहीं हो सका है कि उस के बदले कुछ ले लिया होता। आप देखें इस प्लान के मुताबिक पंजाब में कोई heavy industry नहीं चलाई जानी सिवाए दो तीन खाण्ड की मिलों के जो अब लग रही हैं या एक आध खाद के कारखाना के जो लगाया जाना है। इसके सिवा यहां और कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। और होने वाला है तो सिर्फ यहां बेरोज़गारी में इज़ाफा होने वाला है कुछ पैदावार ज़रूर बढ़ेगी। लेकिन वह भी कच्चे माल की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। आप जानते हैं कि कच्चे माल से जिसकी कीमत मामूली सी होती है जब उस से कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है तो उस की कीमत कितनी बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि इस बारे में हमारी मिनिस्टरी से कुछ नहीं बन पाया है और जो कुछ बन सका है वह भी इतना निकम्मा है और पसमान्दा

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इलाकों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं किया गया। इसलिए स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा इन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जा socialist pattern के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि सब को ऊपर उठना है, सूबा से बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करना है और सूबा से corruption को खत्म करना है तो ऐसा करने के लिए क्या हम दुबारा इस योजना को फैलाएंगे जिस पर हम Central Government को कह सकें कि हमारा जो कुछ हक है वह हमें दें और मेहरबानी कर के हमें heavy industry के लिए मौका दें। यह वजह कोई वज़न नहीं रखती कि क्योंकि यहां लोहा नहीं है इसलिए यहां कोई लोहे की industry नहीं चलाई जा सकती। इस बात का स्पीकर साहिब, आप को इल्म है कि जापान यहां से pig iron ले जाता है और वहां जा कर उस से माल तैयार करता है तो क्या यह पंजाब में नहीं लाया जा सकता ? फिर महिन्द्र गढ़ ज़िला में लोहा मौजूद है। खैर उस को इकट्ठा करने में या निकालने में अभी देर लगेगी। लेकिन लोहा यहां लाया जा सकता है और उस से steel बनाया जा सकता है। फिर रबड़ के कारखाने यहां खोले जा सकते हैं। यहां अब तक जो industries कुछ तरक्की कर पाई हैं उन में हौज़री की industry है, cycle industry है या sewing machines की industry है लेकिन उन का अभी काफी हिस्सा बाहर के मुल्कों से मंगवाना पड़ता है। हौज़री के लिए धागा बम्बई और मद्रास से आता है। सरकार को इस तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए। पता नहीं हमारी सरकार के दिमाग़ में यह चीज़ क्यों नहीं आती कि यहां इतनी बेकारी है और हज़ारों बल्कि लाखों की तादाद में लोग बे रोज़गार हैं। इसलिए मैं वज़ीर साहिबान से कहूंगा कि वह इस प्लान को नए सिरे से देखें और कोशिश करें कि जल्दी यहां ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा industries का इन्तज़ाम हो सके। मैं तो कहूंगा कि चण्डीगढ़ की development कुछ अरसा के लिए पीछे डाल दी जाए और इस के लिए जो दस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है वह किसी बड़ी industry पर लगा दिया जाए। यहां रबड़ के कारखाने खोले जाएं। रूई से धागा तैयार करने की मिलें लगाई जाएं। अब कपास हम तैयार कर रहे हैं लेकिन उस से सूत दूसरे सूबों वाले तैयार कर के महंगे भावों हमें दे रहे हैं। यह तो वही बात हुई कि कमायें हम और खायें वह। अगर हम लोहे और रबड़ के कारखाने न लगाएंगे और दीगर industries को फ़रोग न देंगे तो इस ज़ख्म खुर्दा सूबे का deficit बजट जो हम मुश्किल से surplus कर पाए हैं यह फिर पीछे रह जाएगा। अंग्रेज़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पहले south में आये थे और इस वजह से southern लोग यानी मद्रासी वगैरह बड़ी तरक्की कर गये थे और इसी वजह से उन्होंने Centre में बड़ी इज़्ज़त पाई थी और हम इस से बेबहरा रहे हैं। हम ने Central Government से कोई फ़वायद नहीं उठाये हैं। हमारा सूबा एक border province है। इस की रक्षा की तरफ पूरी तवज्जुह हिन्द सरकार को देनी चाहिए।

स्पीकर साहिब, फिर हमारे सूबे के लिए इस Plan में तालीम के लिए ज़्यादा हिस्सा होना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में कहा गया है कि बहुत सारे स्कूल जारी किये गये हैं। यह ठीक है कि बहुत से स्कूल जारी हो गये हैं लेकिन उन की हालत क्या है? अगर स्कूल है तो वहां मास्टर नहीं है और अगर मास्टर है तो बच्चे नहीं हैं और अगर बच्चे हैं तो किताबें नहीं हैं। Education में तो हमें इनकलाब लाना चाहिये और इस में हर तरह से सुधार होना चाहिये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बद किस्मती से इस में कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया है। अगर पहले बच्चों को अंग्रेज़ी राज्य की बरकतें पढ़ाई जाती थीं तो अब उन्हें कांग्रेसी राज्य की बरकतें पढ़ाई जाती हैं। इस बात की ज़रूरत को न हिंद सरकार ने और न ही पंजाब सरकार ने समझा है कि बच्चों को हमें civic sense या शहरियत भी सिखानी चाहिये। उन को शहरियत की training देने की तरफ हमारी सरकार ने बिल्कुल कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी। मुकेरियां के हादसा को देख कर तो यही ख्याल पैदा होता है कि तालीम को बिल्कुल पलटा जाए जैसा कि आज़ाद देशों में किया जाता है। फिर घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरफ भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे सकी। हमारी सरकार को चाहिये था कि इस प्लान को फैला कर सूबे के छोटे छोटे हल्कों में छोटी दस्तकारियों को फैला देती क्योंकि छोटी industries को तरक्की देने के लिये यह ज़रूरी होता है कि उन को छोटी छोटी जगहों पर फैला दिया जाय (घंटी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस से दरखास्त करूंगा कि बोलने के लिये वह वक्त मुकर्रर कर दे वरना जितने मेम्बर साहिबान बोलने के लिये खड़े हो रहे हैं उन सब को बोलने के लिये समय नहीं मिल सकेगा। [I would request the House to fix some time limit for speeches, otherwise I am afraid all those hon. Members, who rise to catch my eye may not get an opportunity to speak.]

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ने कोई बात ऐसी कही तो नहीं जो मैं ने repeat की हो। आप मुझे तो बोल लेने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप repeat करते रहते हैं लेकिन आप को पता नहीं लगता। (He indulges in repetition without knowing it.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : घरेलू दस्तकारियों के बारे में अब मैं बोल रहा था। अगर आप एक भी ऐसी चीज़ बतला दें जो मैं ने उस में repeat की हो तो जो सज़ा आप की मर्ज़ी आये आप मुझे दें।

Mr. Speaker : Order, please.

(At this stage Rao Gajraj Singh was asked to speak but Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar and Pandit Shri Ram Sharma began to talk to each other.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का आपस में क्या झगड़ा हो गया है? (What is the dispute between the hon. Members?)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं आप को सुना रहा था कि आप ने मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया। 'कहे लड़की को सुनाए नूंह को' वाली बात है। (हंसी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मामले में हाउस की क्या राय है ? हर एक मेम्बर के बोलने के लिए कितना वक्त मुकर्रर कर दिया जाए। क्या हर एक मेम्बर के बोलने के लिये 15 मिनट काफी होंगे। (What is the opinion of the House regarding fixation of time for each speech. Will 15 minutes suffice for each Member).

एक माननीय मेम्बर : 15 मिनट थोड़े हैं। इस तरह करें कि हर पार्टी के लीडर को ज्यादा time दे दें और बाकी मेंम्बरों को बेशक 15, 15 मिनट ही दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलो इसी तरह ही कर देते हैं। Time जरूर fix करना चाहिए। (All right we agree to that but some time limit must be fixed.) With the exception of group leaders, all the hon. Members will get 15 minutes.

राओ गजराज सिंह (गुड़गांव) : स्पीकर साहिब, Second Five-Year Plan का basis Socialist Pattern of Society रखा है। इस के introduction के para 2 में वज़ाहत की गई है :—

> "It has prepared the way for achieving the socialist pattern of society— an economic and social order, based upon the values of freedom and democracy, without caste, class and privilege, in which there will be a substantial rise in employment and production and the largest measure of social justice attainable."

अब देखना यह है कि आया यह Plan इस चीज़ के बमूजब substantially उतरता है या नहीं। इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि एक बार गांधी जी से किसी ने सवाल किया कि आप फरमाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य के बाद राम राज्य होना चाहिये तो आप का इस राम राज्य से क्या मतलब है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन्हों ने बड़ी दूर अंदेशी से जवाब दिया कि राम राज्य का मतलब यह है कि जितने आदमी कभी गांव से उठ कर शहरों में चले गए हैं वह लौट कर गांव में आ जायें। वह राम राज्य होगा। मतलब यह था कि गांव की हालत को सुधारा जाए। आज गांव की हालत यह है कि वहां न रोज़गार है न रहने का तरीका ही है। आज जिस को मौका मिलता है या education मिल जाती है फौरन शहर में आबाद होना चाहता है। इस तरह आज गांव की हालत बरबादी की है। अब देखना है कि आया यह Plan इस चीज़ में मदद करती है कि गांव में इस किस्म के हालात न रहें। पहली जो पांच साला प्लैन थी उस की बड़ी तारीफ की गई मगर जिस ने फल न चखा हो वह क्या तारीफ करेगा। जिस ज़िले का मैं रहने वाला हूं वह तो पहली प्लैन में सिफर था और मौजूदा प्लैन में सिफर से भी कुछ ज्यादा ही है अगर वह minus की side पर कुछ limit होती हो। मिसाल के तौर पर पहली प्लैन में यह चीज थी कि कोई 722 tube-wells रखे गए थे। इन के मुताल्लिक इस House में भी, public utterances में भी यह वादा था कि जहां बहुत ज्यादा पानी की कमी है वहां दिए जायें गे

श्रौर यह चीज़ बार बार कही गई कि सायरी नदी के bed के पास का खारी पानी बहुत ही अच्छा है tube-wells लगा कर ज़मीन बहुत अच्छी तरह से सैराब हो जाएगी। अंग्रेज़ ने अब तक तुम पर ज़ुल्म किया है। वह पांच साल गुज़र गए और 722 tube-wells में से एक भी नहीं लगा। यह तो irrigation side है, इसे छोड़िये; social side देखिये। मैं यह बिला मुबाल्गा कह सकता हूं कि 100 गांवों में गर्मियों के इन महीनों में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। एक कुआं है जोहड़ में डाला हुआ। पानी के लिए लड़ाइयां होती हैं। यह इस 13 वें ज़िले का हाल है। अब की दफा 2 (b) Part II Minor Irrigation में 340 tube-wells फिर रखे हुए हैं। अब के एक और बात रखी हुई है कि जहां 10 फुट नजदीक पानी हो सिर्फ वहां यह tube-wells लगाए जायें गे। गोया अब की दफा भ्रम वाली बात नहीं रखी बल्कि यह साफ इनकार है। इस तरह उन ज़िलों को tube-wells की बड़ी schemes से कतई महरूम किया गया है। क्या यही socialist pattern की society या बराबरी के दर्जे वाली society होगी जिस में इस इलाके के साथ ऐसी बात हो रही हो? हमारे इलाके के कुछ भाइयों ने बड़ी खुशी ज़ाहिर कि थी कि Regional Committees में कुछ कर सकेंगे, मगर उन लोगों के पांव में 5 साल के लिये जंजीरें पैरों में डाल दी हैं कि यह रुपया है और बदनाम होने के लिये होंगी Regional Committees, कांगड़ा का भी इसी तरह का हाल है। फिर इस प्लैन को किस तरह से बनाना था या चलाना था इस के मुताल्लिक page 58 paras 24, 25 और 60 में दर्ज हैं कि यह Plan lowest level से बननी थी, गांव, तहसील और ज़िला के level से और फिर ऊपर आनी थी। इस में यह ज़ोर दिया गया है कि इसे local हालात के बमूजब, local तरीके के मुताबिक बनाया जाए और यह चीज 5, 6 जगह repeat की गई है कि local bodies इस Plan के बनाने में खास दिलचस्पी लें, major portion उनकी सलाह से तैयार हो। लेकिन इस में है क्या? District Boards का हिस्सा नफी के बराबर है, local bodies का है ही नहीं। हां अलबत्ता अफसरों का हिस्सा जरूर दो ज़िमनों में है। एक तो वह गांव वालों या local bodies की तरफ से Plan बनाएंगे, सोचेंगे और ऊपर भेजेंगे और फिर बतौर Heads of Departments उन को देखेंगे। इस तरह गांव वालों का Plan बनाने में हिस्सा नहीं। मैं पसमांदा ज़िलों की self-respect के नाम पर वज़ीर साहिब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस खैरात और एहसान को छोड़िए और जो कुछ आपने हमें दिया है वह और किसी दूसरी जगह दे दें जहां आप का दिल चाहे। हमें यह खैरात मंजूर नहीं। जनाब इन 5, 6 ज़िलों का जिन २ ज़िमनों के तहत नाम आता है, उन्हें देखें। क्या यही कुछ socialist pattern के लिए करते हैं, इलाकों के इलाकों के साथ बुरा बर्ताव करते हैं। इन 5 सालों में दुनिया ने कहां से कहां पहुंचना है और हम बड़े खुश हैं कि हमारा देश भी इस के बराबर पहुंचे। यह जो पुस्तक है, White Paper है, Charter है इस के मुताल्लिक अर्ज़ है कि इस में पक्के तौर पर हम लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं है। तीन मेम्बर गुड़गांव के पहले बोल चुके हैं, कल कांगड़ा के तीन मेम्बर साहिबान बोले थे और 5 साल से यह चीज़ चली आ रही है कि इस में इन ज़िलों के लिए कुछ नहीं

[राम्रो गजराज सिंह]

हैं। इस लिए में अर्ज करता हूं बल्कि suggest करता हूं कि अगर वह जवाब दे दें तो माकूल होगा। वह जवाब यह है कि कुछ इलाका बाहर से आने वाले dignitaries को दिखाने के लिए रखा गया है। तो ठीक है। उन्हें यह बताया जा सके कि पहले हमारे देश की हालत क्या थी और आज क्या बनाई जा रही है। इस तरह अगर नमूने के तौर पर कुछ इलाके को Five-Year Plan में developed दिखाना है तो हम Planning को ठीक कह सकते हैं वरना नहीं।

अब, स्पीकर साहिब, ज़रा irrigation की हालत का मुलाहज़ा फरमाएं। इस बात को देखने से तअम्मल होता है कि आबपाशी की हालत जो पहले थी वह अब नहीं रही। मुख्तलिफ तरीका से आबपाशी की जा रही है परन्तु गुड़गांव की हालत क्या है। आज 26-27 साल से गुड़गांव canal का ज़िक्र चला आ रहा था लेकिन जब नई Plan बनी तो बीसियों नहीं पचीसियों नई स्कीमें बनाई गई और Projects पैदा हो गए पर गुड़गांव canal का जिक्र तक नहीं, नाम तक नहीं। हमारे एक साथी ने इस सम्बन्ध में फरमाया कि 50 लाख रुपया इस canal को widen करने के लिए रखा गया है और इस के widen हो जाने से चार तहसीलों के लोगों को पानी मिलेगा और इन इलाकों के लोगों का दारोमदार इस नहर पर है। यह ठीक है इस रकम का प्रबन्ध किया गया है लेकिन साथ ही यह भी लिख दिया है कि अगर यह रुपया गवर्नमेंट से नहीं मिल सकेगा तो दूसरी मद्दों में से इसका हिसाब पूरा कर दिया जाएगा। इसमें यह नहीं लिखा कि जो टैक्स बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं इनसे रकम पूरी की जाएगी। इस तरह के विचार हैं हमारी सरकार के। मैं तो वसूक से सकता हूं कि जो सरकार की तबियत में है वह इस White Book पर साफ तौर पर नुमायां है। जहां तक मेरी constituency का सम्बन्ध है बदकिस्मती से हमारे वज़ीर साहिब की constituency भी पड़ोस में है उसे भी सज़ा मिल गई है। खौसली तक के इलाके का जो बहुत अरसा से survey हो रहा था वह भी बन्द कर दिया गया है। Survey इस लिए किया जा रहा था कि Gurgaon और फरुखनगर के पास जहां न बिजली से और न कुओं से पानी दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि पानी भी खारा है, नमक वाला है, वहां नहर खोदी जा सके। अब वज़ीर साहिब ने इस ख्याल से हुक्म फरमा दिया है कि इस survey को बन्द कर दिया जाए क्योंकि गुड़गांव की irrigation का वक्त नहीं आया। मैं ने दूसरी पांच-साला प्लान को गौर से पढ़ा है लेकिन उसमें खौसली का इलाका रिवाड़ी और फरुखनगर के पास के इलाकों की irrigation के बारे में कोई बात तक नहीं मिलती। न tail head के अन्दर और न ही minor headworks के अन्दर भी ज़िक्र मिलता है। फिर कहा गया है कि 10 लाख रुपए बांधों के लिए रखे हैं। होगा, मैं तो इसे लोगों के लिए एक बखशीश समझता हूं। इस से गुड़गांव को कोई लाभ नहीं। वज़ीर साहिब फरमाते हैं तो मैं उन को गलत नहीं कह

सकता। उन पर यकीन करता हूं। लेकिन इस दस लाख रुपया से क्या आबपाशी होगी? स्पीकर साहिब, तीन-चार सौ गांव ऐसे हैं जहां आबपाशी का इन्तज़ाम किए जाने की ज़रूरत है लेकिन इंतज़ाम नहीं। एक चीज़ ऐसी है जो मैं हाउस के सामने कहना नहीं चाहता और कहनी पसन्द नहीं करता। लेकिन इतना ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब स्कीमों को और नहरों को झज्जर से आगे पांच छः मील चल कर full stop लगा दिया जाता है। जैसे कि आगे का इलाका इलाका ही नहीं या वहां पर सिंचाई की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं। यह है हमारी सरकार का Socialistic Pattern of Society का नारा। हम इस तरह से अपने देश का Planning बनाने जा रहे हैं कि कई इलाकों को छोड़ रहे हैं।

फिर बांधों का ज़िक्र किया गया है कि 10 लाख रुपया गुड़गांव के बांधों के लिए रखा गया है। मगर अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि जहां करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया और कामों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है वहां इस इलाके के बांधों के लिए 10 लाख की रकम रखी गई है। इस तजवीज़ पर केवल मैं ही नहीं one and all लोगों ने शिकायत की है आप गुड़गांव में चले जाएं नूह के इलाके में चले जाएं। आपको पता लगेगा कि किस तरह इन बांधों के सिलसिले में लोग बेज़ार हैं यह तो protective बान्ध हैं जो erosion को रोकने के लिए होते हैं लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, इस इलाके में न तो बर्फ बारी होती है और न ही दरियाओं में पानी खूब आता है जिस के लिए protective बांधों की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। लोग पक्के बान्ध चाहते हैं storage bund नहीं चाहते। यह तो पानी को regulate करने के लिए है। इन से लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं। हालत यह है कि इन बांधों पर हर वक्त तख्ते लगे रहते हैं। जब इन बांधों की हालत देखते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह गुड़गांव के लोगों के साथ मज़ाक है। पता नहीं किस लिए यह बान्ध बनाए गए। लेकिन एक बात सब जानते हैं कि यह सब दो तीन आदमियों को खुश करने के लिए किया गया है। इन खास लोगों को खुश करने के लिए नहर निकाली गई है। क्या मजबूरी थी? क्या हर वक्त दरिया बहते रहते थे? इन बांधों पर हर वक्त तख्ते चढ़े रहते हैं। जब पूछा जाए कि क्यों पानी नहीं दिया जाता तो यह कहा जाता है कि बरसात में पानी देंगे यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमने justification करनी है इसलिए पानी नहीं दिया जाता।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, बान्ध के अन्दर की ज़मीन हमेशा से काश्त होती रही है। पर इन बांधों से इस फसल का सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है। जब शिकायत करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि नई सरकार का हुक्म है कि तख्ते न उतारे जाएं। लेकिन नई सरकार को इन खेतों के बारे में आब्याना लिख कर भेज दिया जाता है और यह खाना-पूरी कर दी जाती है कि पानी सौ एकड़ में दिया गया। फिर 10 लाख की रकम रख कर दरिया-दिली का सबूत दिया है। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बान्धों का काम बहुत पुराना है। इस को पादरियों ने शुरू किया था और पहले

[राओ गजराज सिंह]

इन्तेज़ाम local works के सुपुर्द था और D. Cs के मातहत यह काम होता था और सब से junior आदमी S. D. O. के सुपुर्द यह काम किया गया था। चाहे यह काम भाखड़ा तथा नंगल के मुकाबले में नहीं था परन्तु जो भी काम था वह local आदमियों के सुपुर्द होने से अच्छा होता था और लोगों की तकलीफों का उन्हें सही पता रहता था।

जहां तक भाखड़ा का सम्बन्ध है में अर्ज़ करूं कि इस पर रुपया जाया किया जा रहा है और लोग परेशान हैं। बांधों से जो नहरें निकाली गई हैं उनमें पानी नहीं दिया गया। मुझे कहा जाता है कि पानी दे दिया गया है। मैं इस बात को challenge करता हूं और आप record देख सकते हैं कि दो लाख, तीन लाख रुपयां खर्च करके नहर बन गई मगर पानी नहीं। नहरें तो खोदी गईं केवल ठेकेदारी के तरीके से और Co-operative Societies बना कर और इन्हें ममनून करने के लिए नहरें खोदी गई हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि कई bogus Labour Co-operatives बने हुए हैं। फिर मिट्टी का काम है कोई target नियत नहीं किया जा सकता और यह आज़माने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती कि इस से इलाका सैराब भी हो सकता है या नहीं। इस लिए मेरी सरकार से मोदबाना अर्ज़ है कि मौका पर जा कर देखें कि किस तरह काम होता है। करोड़ों रुपया का काम लोगों ने self-help के basis पर किया, सड़कें तैयार की हैं और इस तरह वह बांधों पर भी काम करने को तैयार हैं अगर सरकार बांधों को पक्का करने का काम शुरू करे। फिर गुड़गावां प्राजैक्ट के लिए 50 लाख रुपया रखा गया है। इस के बारे में U. P. गवर्नमेंट से मुआहदा भी कर लिया गया है लेकिन इस White Book में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं और फिर यह कहा जाता है कि बरसात में कितों को पानी देंगे। हम हैरान हैं कि बरसात में तो हमारे यहां की फसलें बाजरा और जवार के लिए और पानी की ज़रूरत नहीं लेकिन सरकार का विचार कुछ और है कि जब सैलाब आ जाए और पानी की ज़रूरत न हो तो बरसात में पानी दे दिया। इधर उन इलाकों की फसलें ज्यादा पानी से तबाह हो गईं और उधर water rate भी लगा दिया गया। फसल बोने के लिए यानी April या May में पानी की ज़रूरत होती है लेकिन पानी दिया नहीं जाता और जब ज़रूरत न हो तो पानी दिया जाता है।

मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि देहाती लोगों को consult करना चाहिए था। मगर उन को consult नहीं किया गया है और न उनकी राए ली गई है। इस के इलावा एक और चीज़ की तरफ ग़ौर फरमाएं। Education के बारे में देखें उस के लिए क्या provision किया गया है। उस ज़िला में एक भी Government कालिज नहीं है। न तो इस का 1956 के बजट में कोई provision है और न ही इस पांच साला प्लान में। इस का मतलब

यह है कि आइंदा पांच सालों में भी वहां कोई कालिज Government की तरफ से नहीं होगा। सारे ज़िला में कोई लड़कियों का हाई स्कूल नहीं है इसका भी इस Plan के अन्दर कोई provision नहीं है। Technical Institution का भी कोई जिक्र नहीं किसी बड़े institution का तो क्या किसी छोटे मोटे Technical मदरसे का भी, जिस में कि कोई मामूली सी Technical Education ले सके, कोई provision नहीं। मैं पूछता हूं कि आखिर वजह क्या है और इस किस्म का बर्ताव हमारे साथ क्यों किया जाता है ? मैं आपको एक और ताज्जुब की बात बताता हूं। वहां पर एक provincialised हस्पताल है और वह भी पंजाब भर में अपने नमूने का एक है। कहते हैं कि उसके लिए local body 18 हज़ार रुपया और contribute करो। हस्पताल तो कहने को provincialised हैं मगर District Board को कहते फिरते हैं कि 18 हज़ार रुपया उसको चलाने के लिये दो। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि आपने उस को provincialise करके कौन सा मारका मारा है जब कि रुपया उन से मांगते हो। यह चीज़ और कहीं नहीं है। ऐसी चीज़ें तो सिर्फ गुड़गाव के लिए ही होती हैं। फिर वहां लोगों ने बड़ी चीखोपुकार की। यहां जो आंखों की बीमारियां हैं टरकोमा वगैरह है उनके लिए कुछ कर दीजिए। खैर बड़ी तगो दौ के बाद हस्पताल मे एक eye ward रख दिया। मगर उसके लिए डाक्टर आज तक appoint नहीं हुआ है। उस डाक्टर की appointment का इस पांच-साला प्लान में भी कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है और न ही कोई provision है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक बड़ी clear बात है कि Government Administration का इस Plan की discussion के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं है। आप इस दूसरे पांच-साला प्लान को criticise कर सकते हैं और उसमें अपनी suggestions दे सकते हैं। मगर Administration का इस discussion से ताल्लुक नहीं है। आप साहिबान इन को mix कर रहे हैं।
(This is quite obvious that the administration of the Government has no connection with the discussion of Punjab's Second Five-Year Plan. The hon. Member can criticise it and after his suggestions but the administration has nothing to do with this discussion. He is mixing up the two.)

राओ गजराज सिंह : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं बता रहा था कि इन चीज़ों का इस Plan में कोई provision नहीं और इन का provide किया जाना ज़रूरी था। इन चीज़ों का पांच साल तक कोई provision नहीं है। देहली का शहर वहां के नज़दीक पड़ता है। वहां 25, 30 लाख की आबादी है। तो यह एक ordinary नुकता निगाह की बात थी कि उस के इतने नज़दीक इतना बड़ा शहर है वहां कोई डेयरी फार्म, कोई पोल्टरी फार्म का ही provision कर देते और यह बड़ी आसानी से हो सकता था मगर नहीं किया गया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि वहां हर मामले में

[राम्रो गजराज सिंह]

सिफर है। मैं अर्ज करनी चाहता हूं कि आप अगर percentage का भी हिसाब लगाएं तो 13 ज़िलों के हिसाब से उसका 1/13 हिस्सा बैठता है। 1/13 की तो आप बात ही छोड़ें मैं तो कहता हूं कि 1/13 सौ और 1/13 हज़ारवां भी नहीं होगा। इस लिए इस प्लान को recast करना चाहिए और गुड़गांव के लिए और कुछ किया जाना चाहिए। गुड़गांव ज़िले के सारे नुमाइंदे यहां असैम्बली में बैठे हैं। अगर उनको नहीं पूछना चाहते, और किसी किस्म के नुमाइंदे चाहते हैं तो उन को बुला लें, राए लें और consult करें कि कैसा प्लान बना है। इस को कैसे recast करना चाहिए और कैसे recast हो सकता है। (*Bell*) आखिर में मैं एक और अर्ज़ करूंगा कि backward tribes के लिए, backward classes के लिए और backward areas के लिए special provisions रखे जाने चाहिएं थे ताकि वह दूसरे ज़िलों के मयार के बराबर आ जाते। वह बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं (Bell)।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ (ਨਕੋਦਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਜ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੰਜ-ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਮੁਕਮਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਆਮ ਰਾਇ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਪਿਛੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧੇ। ਉਸਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਡਾ ਸਬੂਤ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੌਮੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਿਚ factories ਅਤੇ mining establishment ਵਲੋਂ ਲਗ ਭਾਗ 10 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ Agriculture 52 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੌਮੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ agricultural ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ agriculture ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਾਕਈ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹੋਈ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਹਾਲੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਉਸ ਸਾਰੇ Plan ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਪਿਛੜੀ ਹੋਈ economy ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਕੁ ਅਗੇ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ, ਸਿਆਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਮੁਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਅਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਸਕਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਰਾਇਤ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ, ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲੀ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਬਲਿਕ ਖੁਦ ਦੂਜਾ Plan ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ Chamber of Commerce ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ Memorandum ਦੂਜਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਪਹਿਲੇ Plan ਨੂੰ ਮੁਕੱਮਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਤਰ ਜੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਮਿਆਰ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬੜ੍ਹੋਤਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ Chamber of Commerce ਵਲੋਂ ਕਹੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਸਾਡੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ

ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹੀ ਹੈ । ਫੇਰ Professor ਮਹਿਲਨ ਵਿਸ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ clear ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ—

"The level of living is extremely low. Expenditure on consumer goods per person is about Rs. 22 per month of which about Rs. 13 is spent in cash and Rs. 9 is the value of consumption of home grown food and home made articles. Housing is primitive in villages and extremely short in urban areas. The supply of nutritive foods is meagre although nearly two thirds of the total expenditure is spent on food items. The expenditure on education per person is only about four annas, and on health less than seven annas per month.

"The above estimates are for all classes taken together, the position of the poor sections is much worse. Half the population of India or 185 million poorer persons spent less than Rs. 13 per month on consumer goods and possibly half of this amount is consumed in kind or in the form of home-grown food and home-made articles. Of children in the school going age, less than half attend the primary stage and less than one-fifth the secondary stage. There is probably less than one qualified physician per 30,000 inhabitants in the villages."

ਇਹ ਜੋ memoranda Professor ਮਹਿਲਨਵਿਸ ਨੇ ਅਤੇ Chamber of Commerce ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਮਹਿਮਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਨਿਚਲੇ ਤਬਕੇ ਕਿਥੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਹਨ । ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਆਰਥਿਕ position ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਦੂਜਾ Plan ਆਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹੁਣ ਦੂਜਾ Plan ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ Plan ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਹਨ । ਪਹਿਲਾ Plan rehabilitation ਦਾ Plan ਸੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਵਾਲੇ Plan ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ Plan ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਪਿਛੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹਾਲਤ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਰਖੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਦੂਜੇ Plan ਦੇ draft ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ—

The Second Five-Year Plan has been formulated with reference to the following principal objectives :—

(a) a sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;

(b) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;

(c) a large expansion of employment opportunities ; and

(d) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਬਣਿਆ ਸੀ

4 p. m.

ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬੜੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਕੁਝ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ emphasis ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ—

It is only by development of basic industries that a secure foundation can be laid and the country made more and more independent of vitally needed plants and equipments.

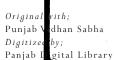
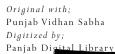
[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ allocations ਵੀ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ। ਦੂਜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਕਿ public sector ਵਿਚ Capital goods ਬਨਾਉਣ ਤੇ emphasis ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਤੀਜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਖਾਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ consumers goods ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ capacity ਨੂੰ fully utilise ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ resources heavy industries ਨੂੰ build ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਰਤ ਸਕੀਏ ਤੇ ਪੱਕੀਆ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਰਖ ਸਕੀਏ। ਆਮ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਆਪ ਨਾ ਲਾਈਏ ਤੇ industries ਦੀ existing capacity ਨੂੰ utilise ਕਰੀਏ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ small scale industries ਨੂੰ utilise ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਮ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ labour ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇਗਾ ਤੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਪਹੁੰਚੇਗਾ। ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ceiling ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਣ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਉਚੇਚਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੁਆਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਸਾਡੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹਿਮਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਉਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੁਨਿਆਦਾਂ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅੱਜ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਰਖਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਰੱਖੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ industries ਤੇ mines ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਤੇ Communication ਤੇ Transport ਨੂੰ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆਂ ਸੀ। ਅਜ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ Transport ਤੇ Communication ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਦਰਜਾ Industry ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। Agriculture, Irrigation ਤੇ Social Services ਨੂੰ ਚੌਥੀ ਥਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। Industry ਦਾ share ਵੀ ਘਟ ਹੈ, ਪਹਿਲੇ 26 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ 19 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੁਲ amount ਹੈ 900 ਕਰੋੜ public sector ਉਤੇ ਅਤੇ heavy industries ਪੁਰ 690 ਕਰੋੜ ਅਰਥਾਤ 24 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਰਾਏ ਮਹਿਦੂਦ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਏ। ਪਲਾਨ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਤੇ ਆਰਥਕ ਮਾਹਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ public sector ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਪੰਡਤ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ public sector ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ heavy industry ਤੋਂ ਮੁਨਾਫਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ public sector ਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ invest ਕਰਕੇ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਰਖਾਂਗੇ। ਦੂਜੇ public Sector ਤੋਂ ਆਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੀ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਲਈ ਵਰਤ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ। Public Sector ਤੇ ਵੀ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਘਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ rail ਤੇ transport ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ 500 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਯਾਨੀ foreign exchange

ਦਾ ਅੱਧਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ । ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ wagons ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ exchange ਵਿਚ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਤੇ heavy industries ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ build ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ resources ਮਹਿਦੂਦ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ productive nature ਬਦਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਮੁਖਤਲਿਫ approach ਹੈ ਤੇ private sector ਪੁਰ ਮੁਖਤਲਿਫ approach ਹੈ । ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ approach ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੂਰ ਰਸ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਕਿ machine industry ਬਣਾਈਏ ਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਵਧੀਏ । ਹੁਣ ਕਿਹੜੀ market ਹੈ ਕਿ existing industries ਨੂੰ further develop ਕਰੀਏ ਤੇ private sector ਨੂੰ ਮਦਦ ਦੇਈਏ ਤੇ allocation ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਕਿ private sector ਪੁਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਲੱਗੇ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ public sector ਦੀ allocation ਵਿਚ 50 per cent increase ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਫੀ ਫਰਕ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ national income ਤੇ ਵੀ ਪਏਗਾ । ਜੇ investment ਘਟ productive ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ national income ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਘਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ । ਮੇਰਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ national income 5 per cent ਵੱਧ ਜਾਏਗੀ । ਤੇ total national income ਵਿਚ 25 per cent ਵਾਧਾ visualise ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ employment ਤੇ ਵੀ ਪਏਗਾ । ਮੈਂ agrarian improvements ਲਈ resources ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ panel of economists ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਹਦ ਤਕ agrarian reforms ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਗੀਆਂ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਇਹ reforms ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੇ depend ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ details work out ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ । Resources ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਨੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਲੂਣ ਵਿਚ ਫੰਸਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਪਲਾਨ 4,800 ਕੋਰੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਹੈ । Revenue ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ 800 ਕੋਰੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ public borrowing ਨਾਲ 1,200 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ, Railway ਤੋਂ 150 ਕਰੋੜ, provident funds ਵਿਚੋਂ 250 ਕਰੋੜ, External assistance ਤੋਂ 800 ਕਰੋੜ. 1200 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ deficit financing ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ 402 ਕਰੋੜ ਦਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਭੈ ਭੀਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ resources ਨੂੰ ਜਲੂਣ ਵਿਚ ਫਸਾਂ ਕੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਉਸਾਰਨੀ ਹੈ । Heavy Industry ਦੇ ਸਿਟੇ ਇਹ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ 190 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ machine tools ਤੇ cut ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਬਾਕੀ private sector ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ plan ਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਵਧੇਗੀ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ plan ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਬੜੀ ਨਾਵਾਜਬ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬਣਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਨੱਤੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ—ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ plan ਨੂੰ plan ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ, ਇਸ plan ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਦਸਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ First Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਨਾਲ Second Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਮਲਾਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਇਹ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਉਪਰ ਖਰਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰੋੜ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਹੁਣ 126 ਕਰੋੜ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ investment ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ । ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ plan ਵਿੱਚ agriculture ਉਪਰ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਹੁਣ industry ਉਪਰ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪਲਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ approach ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਬਣਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਮੈਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਕਰੀਰਾਂ ਸੁਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਰਸਤਾ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਮੋੜਾ ਕਟਣ ਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ । ਕੋਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਮੋੜਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਸੂਬਾ ਵੀ ਕੱਟੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਰਲ ਸਕੇ, ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਕਤਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ fit in ਹੋ ਸਕੇ । ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਕੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੇ 145 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ plan ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਈ । ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ 145 ਤੋਂ 132 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ 126 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ । ਫਿਰ efficiency cut ਲਗ ਕੇ 124.80 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ । ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਮਝ ਲਈਏ ਕਿ ਬਹਿਸ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ 126 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ figure ਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਖਰਚ ਸੱਨਤ ਉਪਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਹੀ 713 ਲੱਖ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਖਰਚ total plan ਦੇ 5% ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜਾ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੇ Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ industry ਉਪਰ $4\frac{3}{4}$ ਫੀਸਦੀ ਖਰਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਬਣਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ relative figure ਕਢੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਹੜਾ note Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਲੋਂ circulate ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਸੇ ਰਕਮ ਉਪਰ ਹੀ ਇਕਤਫਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਾਡੀ state ਦਾ ਜੋ plan ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ industry ਉਪਰ *per capita* largest investment ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਖਰਚ state plan ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ largest ਵਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਣਿਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ plan centre ਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਵੇਖੀਏ ਕਿ ਇਹ investment largest ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਿ lowest ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਭਲਾ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਕਢ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ geographical factor ਬੜਾ ਭਾਰੀ factor ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ

ਕਿਸ ਅਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ industry ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਕਿਹੜਾ ਅਲਾਕਾ backward ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਕਿਸ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਦੀ industry ਚਾਲੂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੀ state historically industry ਵਿੱਚ ਬੜੀ backward ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੀ state raw material producing ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਰੇਗਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ partition ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਸਾਡੀ state ਵਿਚ private capital ਦੀ investment ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ । ਸਾਡੀ ਸਟੇਟ ਦਾ capital flow ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । Capitalists ਸਾਰੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਜਿਸ ਵਕਤ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ state ਅਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰੇ । State ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਛੜੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਉਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਣੀ State ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਸਟੇਟਾਂ ਦੇ level ਉਪਰ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸੇ ਗੱਲ ਉਪਰ ਇਕਤਫਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । On the whole ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕੀ position ਹੈ ? ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਖੜਾ ਹੈ । Geographical ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਵੇਖੋਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੜੇ ਘਾਟੇ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਂ । ਇਸ plan ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ step-motherly treatment ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ industry ਉਪਰ proposed ਖਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀ ਸਲੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ modest proposals ਸਾਡੇ Finance Secretary ਅਤੇ Financial Commissioner ਨੇ ਭੇਜੀਆਂ ਸਨ, ਉਹ Planning Commission ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੀਆਂ । ਅਸੀਂ modest proposals ਉਪਰ ਲਗ ਭਗ 50 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਕਸ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ industrially backward ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਪਾਹ ਭੇਜੀ ਜਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਤੁਸੀਂ raw material ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰੀ ਜਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ industrial goods ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਭੇਜਾਂਗੇ । Partition ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵੀ Government of India ਨੇ post-war planning ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ Report ਦਿਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ Industry ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਛੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ electrical goods, instruments, drugs, chemicals, paper, sugar ਅਤੇ resin ਵਗੈਰਾ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ। ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਸਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ penal ਨੇ recommend ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਸਨ । ਸਾਡੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਦੀ ਬਾਗ ਡੋਰ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਆਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਇਹ recommendations ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਛੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ resources ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ । ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਜ਼ਬਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਪਾਹ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਥੋਂ ਸੈਂਕੜਿਆਂ ਕੋਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਕਪਾਹ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ । Raw

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]
material ਨੂੰ ਐਡੀ ਦੂਰ ਲੈ ਜਾਣ ਵਿਚ loading ਅਤੇ unloading ਉਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਖਰਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ plan ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਥੇ ਹੀ power ਮਿਲ ਜਾਏ ਅਤੇ textile mills ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਕਪੜਾ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਸਸਤਾ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਵੀ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਏਗਾ । ਚੁਨਾਂਚਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ geographically plan ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਥੇ textile mills ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਜ ਸਾਰਾ ਕਪੜਾ ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਪਣੇ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ total produce ਦੀ 9. 7%ਕਪਾਹ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਪਾਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਅਮਰੀਕਨ ਕਪਾਹ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਕਪੜਾ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ requirement 310 million yards ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ 5% ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੀ production ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ, hand looms ਅਤੇ power looms ਵਗੈਰਾ ਸਬ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਕਪੜਾ 150 million yards ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਖਪਤ ਦੇ ਅਧੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਘਟ ਕਪੜਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹੁਣ ਸਾਡੀ ਕਪਾਹ ਦੀ production ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ 3 ਲੱਖ ਬੇਲ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Second Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ cotton ਦੀ production 10 ਲੱਖ ਬੇਲ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਅਰਥਾਤ ਕਪਾਹ ਦੀ production ਤਿੰਨ ਗੁਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ Textile industry ਵਲ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ Textile Board ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਧਾਗਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੀ combined factory ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਧਾਗਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਾਨਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਹਿਮਦਾਬਾਦ ਭੇਜੋ ਅਤੇ ਕਪੜਾ ਉਹ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਭੇਜਣਗੇ ।

ਸੋ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ suggest ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ industries ਦੀ co-ordination ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ enterprise ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਵੀ ਯਾਨੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਜਗਾਹ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਹਿਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਖਰੀਦੀਏ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲਈ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਹੀ depend ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇਕ individual ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ, ਮੈਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ case plead ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ । ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ woollen, silken ਅਤੇ hosiery ਦੀ development ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜੇ engineering industry ਵਲ ਵੇਖੀਏ ਕਿ ਇਸ plan ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਮਦ ਦੀ development ਲਈ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਕੁ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਛੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । Private ਤੌਰ ਤੇ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ Engineers ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਬਤ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਹੁਨਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਛਾੜ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਬਿਨਾ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਵਿਚ Sewing Machines, cycle parts ਅਤੇ Diesel Engines ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕੇ ਕਿਤਨਾ ਦੁੱਖ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ plan ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

Sugar ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡਾ ਮੁਲਕ zones ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। Northern zone ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਪੈਪਸੂ ਤੇ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ total sugar factories 150 ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ output 15 ਲਖ ੫੦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਟਨ ਚੀਨੀ ਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ requirement ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੀ 18 ਵੀ ਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਥੇ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ factories ਲਗੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੇ factories ਦਾ ਇਹ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ sugar cane ਦੀ production ਵਲ ਜਾਵੋ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੌਥੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਯੂ. ਪੀ., ਬੰਬਈ ਅਤੇ ਮਦਰਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਚੌਥੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਥੇ sugar ਦੀ produce ਦੀ ਕੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ। ਇਹ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ, ਬੜੀ ਨਾ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਲ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ rosin, turpentine oil, oil seeds, caustic soda ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਪਰ ਇਤਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ proportionately ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ scope ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਦੀਆਂ ਰੀਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਿਧ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਦੀ consumption ਸਨ 1951 ਵਿੱਚ 60 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਟਨ ਸੀ ਉਥੇ ਸਨ 1956 ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ 1 ਲਖ ਟਨ ਤੀਕਰ ਵਧ ਗਈ। ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਖਰਚ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ। ਫਿਰ ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਉਂ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। Cement factory ਵਲ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਖੇਚਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹਾਲਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ demand ਵੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ raw material ਵੀ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾ textile ਵਲ, ਨਾ paper ਵਲ, ਨਾ Engineering ਅਤੇ ਨਾ pharmaceutical laboratory ਵਗੈਰਾ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਸਕੀਮ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਦੋ ਆਨੇ ਦਾ raw material ਲਾ ਕੇ 12 ਆਨੇ ਦਾ ਮਾਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਿਆ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ schemes ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ initiative ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ? ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ industries ਦੀ ਮਦ ਦਾ ਪਤਰਾ ਉਲਟਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਮੈਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਿਵਾਏ educational facilities, finishing and testing, ਖਾਦੀ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਦੇ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

ਹੋਰ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਵਡੀ industry ਲਈ ਇਸ programme ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੀਮ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ ? ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਖੇਸ ਬਨਾਣਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹੱਥ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ encourage ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੀ concentrate ਕਰਨਾ ਅਜ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਵਕਤ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਗੇ ਲੰਘ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। Small-scale industries ਵਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ heavy industries ਵਲੋਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਲਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ। ਸੋ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਲੋਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਅਚਰਜ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਠਪ ਕੇ ਰਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ। [ਘੰਟੀ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼] ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ request ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਮੈਂ irrelevant ਹੋਵਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰੋਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਜੇ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਪੀਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ, ਮੈਂ ਬੈਠ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਅਜੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: Irrelevancy का सवाल नहीं । पोजीशन यह है कि बहुत से मैंबर साहिबान और इस पांच साला प्लान पर बोलना चाहते हैं । (There is no question of irrelevancy. The position is that a large number of Members want to speak on this Five Year-Plan).

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ: ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ personal criticism ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ common cause ਨੂੰ plead ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने दूसरों से दुगना वक्त ले लिया है। [The hon. Member has taken double the time taken by the other hon. Members.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ : ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਕੋਈ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਿਰ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ। ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪੇਗੰਡਾ ਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ। ਮੈਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ common cause plead ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को अपने आप यह ख्याल होना चाहिए कि आप one of the Members हैं (He should himself feel that he is one of the Members.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ: ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Five-Year Plan ਤੇ ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਵਕਤ ਦਿਓ। ਆਖਿਰ ਮੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ points ਆਪ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਖਣੇ ਹਨ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर अपनी पार्टी में यह फैसला कर लें कि सभी खड़े न हों। जिस वक्त सब खड़े हो जाते हैं तो मेरे लिये बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है कि किस को इन्कार करूं। [Then he should decide with his party that all its members should not stand to catch the eye of the Speaker. When everybody gets up it becomes difficult for me to ignore any one.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ: ਸਾਡੇ ਸਿਰਫ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਲ 15 ਮਿਨਟ ਬੋਲਣ ਲਈ ਦੇ ਦੇਣਾ। ਅਜ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਖੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

Mr. Speaker: All right carry on.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ: ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ industry ਦੀ ਮਦ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਜੇ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ 24 ਜਾਂ 25 ਫੀਸਦੀ industries ਦੀ plan ਲਈ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ। Agriculture ਲਈ, ਭਾਖੜੇ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ Chandigarh Capital ਲਈ ਵੀ ਖਰਚਾ ਕਾਫੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੇ ਲਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਖਰਚਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ 10 ਕਰੋੜ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਨਡਸਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਮਦ ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ 7 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿੱਚ industry ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ relative position ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਥੱਲੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਹੈ outlook ਜਿਹੜੀ industry ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਲਈ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਕੀ ਇਹ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ? ਸਾਡੀ ਇਹ plan ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ Centre ਦਾ objective ਬੜਾ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਚੀਫ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਨਵੀਂ Cabinet ਦਾ ਚਾਰਜ ਲਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣਾਈਆਂ। ਦੂਜੀ ਪਲੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੀ plan ਦੇ objectives ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ agriculture ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ industrial sector ਨੂੰ ਅਗੇ ਉਸਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾਂ। ਇਸ plan ਵਿੱਚ objective ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ:

"MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE SECOND PLAN"

In this background, the main objectives which the Punjab Government has placed before itself for development during the Second Plan period, have been—

First—to build solidly on the substantial and good foundations already laid, so as to exploit from these the maximum utility for the people and intensify our effort for increased production, particularly in the agricultural field,

Second—to endeavour a slight but definite turning away from almost exclusive dependence on agriculture to increasing exploitation of industry ......

ਇਹ ਬੜੀ bright ਤੇ ਵੱਡੀ theme ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਗੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]

"Third—within the limited financial resources to make the maximum possible contribution to the development of the Social Services."

ਸੋ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ main objective industry ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਦ ਚੀਨ ਨੇ ਇਤਨੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ? ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਾਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ industrialisation ਕਰਕੇ foreign exchange ਦਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਬਚਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ finances ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਸਾਡਾ ਖੇਤੀ ਦਾ ਸੂਬਾ ਹੈ। ਖੇਤੀ ਵਲ ਵੀ ਪੈਸਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ industry ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਪਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਚੀਫ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਨੌ ਨੁਕਤਿਆ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ outlook ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਿਆ । ਪਰ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸ actual plan ਵਿਚ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਅਤੇ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ common interest ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰੀਏ । ਪਿਛਲੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਸਾਡੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ common cause ਬਣਾਕੇ Central Government ਪਾਸ appeal ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ heavy plants ਅਤੇ ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ । ਜਦ ਦੂਜੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਤਨਾ ਕੁਝ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ heavy industry ਵਿਚ ਪਿਛਾਂ ਸੁਟਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ? ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇੰਜ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਹਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਦੀ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰੀਏ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਾਵਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ 10 ਲੱਖ bales ਕਪਾਹ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਤੇ ਅੱਨ ਇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਫਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ । ਪਰ .industrial development ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਅੰਗ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ।

ਜਦੋਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ unemployment ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ 160 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ 64 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਹੋਰ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਉਥੇ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਪਾ ਲੈਣਗੇ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਗੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੁਲ 224 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇਗਾ । ਸਾਡੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਤਨਾਸਬ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦਾ 3·46 ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ period ਵਿਚ 8 ਲੱਖ unemployed ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਲੱਖ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ employment ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ unemployment ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਸ plan ਰਾਹੀਂ ਟੀਚਾ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੋ ਕਿ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਕਿਸ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਵਧਦੀ ਜਾਂਣੀ ਹੈ । 9 million man power ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਵਧਦੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ 3,00,000 ਦੇ

ਕਰੀਬ manpower ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸਦਾ ਇਹ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਾਡਾ unemployed ਨੂੰ employment ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਘਟ ਹੈ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਧ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ । ਇਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸ plan ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਵਧ ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਬਲਕਿ unemployed ਇਸ ਅਰਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਲੱਖ ਹੋਰ ਵਧ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਇਹ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਅੰਕੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਦੀ ਬਨਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ Centre ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਬੜੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਜਾਇਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ Panel Committee ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ Panel Committee ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਬੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਨੇ agrarian reforms ਵੱਲ ਬੜਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ agrarian reforms ਬਾਰੇ ਬੜੀ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟ ਬੈਠੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਕਰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ rent restriction ਅਤੇ self-cultivation ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ agrarian reforms ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ rural areas ਦੀ unemployment ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ expenditure ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਬਲਿਕ ਇਹ capital formation ਵਿਚ ਮਦੱਦ ਦੇਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਬੜੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ agrarian reforms ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜਾ note ਸਾਡੇ ਚੀਫ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ issue ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਵਾਏ irrigation, production ਅਤੇ investment ਦੇ agrarian reforms ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਨਾਂ ਤਕ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ note ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਥੇ ਖੜੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚੋਂ unemployment ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ agrarian reforms ਨੇ ਕੀ part play ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ।

ਫੇਰ ਆਪ agricultural products ਦੀ prices ਨੂੰ ਲਓ। ਇਹ prices ਬਹੁਤ fluctuate ਕਰ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਕਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ 30 ਜਾਂ 40 percent ਗਿਰ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਇਹ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਇਸ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਢਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ national wealth ਦੀ distribution ਨਾ ਤਾਂ peasants ਦੇ ਪੱਲੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਨਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਲੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਇਹ middle class ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ employees ਦੇ ਪੱਲੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਸ plan ਵਿਚ provide ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ resources ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲਈ ਹੋਣੇ 124 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੇ total expenditure ਵਿਚੋਂ 102 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤਾਂ capital loans ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਏਗਾ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਕੀ 22 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ 22 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ gap ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਤੇ ਪਏਗਾ । ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ plan ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਮਦਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਮਦ ਇਹ ਦਸੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ equality

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਹਰਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ]
ਲਿਆਈ ਜਾਏਗੀ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਉਲਟਾ ਅਸਰ ਪਏਗਾ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ taxes ਨਾਲ inequality ਘਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ; ਇਹ ਸਗੋਂ ਵਧੇਗੀ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਖਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ plan ਵਿਚ visualize ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਉਹ ਹੈ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ man power ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ। ਅਸਾਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ man-power ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਬੜੀ skilled ਹੈ, ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੰਤਵ ਲਈ public co-operation ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ bureaucratic ਨਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। Plan ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਾਡਾ outlook public co-operation ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ democratic ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। Public co-operation ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕਹਿਣ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਚੋਖਾ ਹਿਸਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਹੇ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਇਤਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ।

ਫੇਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ community projects ਵਿਚ 50 per cent ਖਰਚ administration ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਖਰਚ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਿੰਨੇ development ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ civil liberties ਨੂੰ ਅਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਦਮ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ appeal ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਓ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ common cause ਬਣਾਓ। ਇਸ plan ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ industrialize ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ plan ਬਣਾਈਏ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ existing resources ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ capacity ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

श्री राम किशन (जालंधर शहर, उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, Second Five-Year Plan के सम्बन्ध में पेश्तर इस के कि मैं कुछ अर्ज़ करूं मेरे दोस्त सरदार हरकिशन सिंह सुरजीत साहिब ने अपनी स्पीच के शुरू में दो बातों की तरफ हाउस की तवज्जुह दिलाई है। एक तो उन्होंने Federation of Chamber of Commerce का नोट पढ़ कर सुनाया और दूसरा एक economist Prof. Mahalnovis का नोट पढ़ कर सुनाया जिन से उन्होंने यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश की है कि यह जो Five-Year Plan है इस से देश का कुछ बनने वाला नहीं। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से हाउस से यह अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूं कि जिस economist का उन्होंने हवाला दिया उसी

economist ने पहले Five-Year Plan के मुताल्लिक लिखा है जिस से पता हो सकता है कि किस हद तक हमारे मुल्क ने उस से तरक्की की है और जो इन्होंने कहा है वह गलत है। उन्होंने लिखा है :—

"The First Five-Year Plan. At the beginning of the Five-Year Plan the country was still dislocated by war and partition. There was shortage of food and raw materials. There were signs of inflationary pressures after hostilities had started in Korea. In this situation, it is understandable that the targets of the First Five-Year Plan were kept modest. Judged in this context the progress achieved so far may be regarded as satisfactory."

These are the observations of that Professor and Economist.

स्पीकर महोदय, अभी मेरे दोस्त ने Indian Chamber of Commerce का हवाला दिया। उसी नोट में जिस का इन्होंने हवाला दिया और जो Planning Commission को दिया गया, लिखा है :—

"The approach of the planners of the First Plan, as was natural, was governed by the conditions existing in 1950-51. For instance, the dislocations caused by the War and Partition, the difficulties in the supply of raw materials and capital goods arising out of the Korean War, the inflationary pressures which were a legacy from war time and the need to rehabilitate the economy generally were some of the factors which dictated modest targets and which created a bias in favour of a cautious approach to the problem of financing the Plan.

For instance, one of the most remarkable achievements of the First Five-Year Plan would be that by 1960-61 we would have created new irrigation assets in the form of major and minor projects to an extent equal to what the country inherited after Partition."

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ने तमाम तकरीरों को बड़े गौर से सुना है। बुनियादी बात यह ह कि यह बड़ी २ plans किस तरह से चलाई जाएं। हमारी यह जो Second Five-Year Plan है इस की बुनियाद हम इस बात पर रख रहे हैं कि किस तरह देश को industrialise कर के unemployment को खत्म करके, socialistic pattern की तरफ ले जाना है। इस के साथ साथ production बढ़ाना, equal distribution of wealth करना, peasants के मसले, rural मसले और urban मसले को हल करना है और कौमी आमदनी को बढ़ाना है। मगर सवाल पैदा होता है कि इन सब कामों के लिए जो पैसा चाहिए वह कहां से आए। हम हिन्दुस्तान को तरक्की के उसी रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं जिस पर रूस और अमरीका ने चल कर तरक्की की है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तीन चार बातों की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं।

स्पीकर साहिब, यह जो plans का तरीका है यह हम ही ने अख्तियार नहीं किया बल्कि दुनिया के सभी बड़े २ राष्ट्रों ने भी ऐसा ही किया है। अगर हम England, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. या और दूसरे मुल्कों की history को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि किस तरह से इन देशों ने अपने economic sector में capital formation के सम्बन्ध में sacrifices की हैं। British History देखने से पता चलता है कि किस तरह वहां पर industrial revolution

[श्री राम किशन]

आया और लोगों की आमदनी और standard of living बढ़ा । सन् 1870 से लेकर 1913 तक, 43 साल में अंग्रेजों ने अपनी national income का 15 per cent capital formation में invest किया तब उन की आमदनी double हुई । इसी तरह U.S.A. ने सन् 1869 से 1913 तक अपनी national income का 13 से लेकर 16 per cent तक invest किया तब उस की आमदनी 120 per cent बढ़ी । फिर जापान एशिया का ही एक देश है और भी कई तरह से हमारे देश से मिलता जुलता है । जिस तरह से हर साल हमारे देश में 45 लाख आबादी की नई लंका पैदा होती है, इसी तरह का हाल जापान का भी है । इस तरह आबादी के बढ़ते हुए भी जापान ने 1878 से लेकर 1912 तक 34 साल के अन्दर अपनी national income का 12 से 14 per cent तक invest किया, तब इस की आमदन double हुई । Canada ने national income का 23 per cent लगा कर 47 साल में अपनी आमदनी double की । अब देखें अपने देश की हालत क्या है । हमारा पहला Five-Year Plan चला । हम ने अपनी national income का 5 per cent invest किया और पिछले 5 साल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस वक्त तक 7 per cent तक पहुंचे हैं । मगर हमारे जो इरादे हैं, जिन बातों का हम खाब लेते हैं वह हैं अपने देश को संसार के बड़े २ देशों के साथ लाकर खड़ा करना । मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं कि U.S.S.R. में आज छटा Five-Year Plan चल रहा है । मगर उन के plan और हमारे plan में फर्क है । वहां पर जितनी पहली तीन चार plans चलीं तो administration में बड़े cuts आए, रुपया इधर से उधर किया गया । जब वह देखते थे कि कोई target पूरा नहीं होता तो consumer goods में बुरी तरह से cut कर देते थे, services में cut कर देते थे । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जितना target रूस ने consumer goods का अपनी पहली plan में रखा वह इतनी plans पूरा हो जाने के बाद भी पूरा नहीं हुआ । मगर इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि वह देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है । आज हालत यह है कि अगर हम सारे संसार का नक्शा देखें तो आमदनी के लिहाज़ से इस के तीन हिस्से नजर आते हैं । पहले group में तो बड़े २ देश हैं जैसे Western Europe के देश, अमरीका, Canada, Italy वगैरह २ । इन देशों में दुनिया की 13 per cent आबादी है मगर वहां की national income 3,000 डालर per capita है । दूसरे दर्जे पर रूस, Israel, Central Europe, Latin Countries वगैरह देश हैं । इन इलाकों में संसार की 32 या 33 per cent आबादी है और वहां की national income 300 डालर per capita है । तीसरे दर्जे पर हमारा देश और ऐशिया वा अफरीका के देश हैं । यहां संसार की 67 per cent आबादी है और गुलामी, colonialism और agricultural economy होने के कारण इन देशों की आमदनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 डालर तक जाती है । मगर अकेले

हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी 56 डालर तक per capita जाती है। जब यह हालत है तो कितनी investment हो सकती है, कितना सस्ता हो सकता है? हम अपने देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, लोगों का standard of living ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश की agricultural produce बढ़ी है, foodgrains की पैदावार बढ़ी है मगर फिर भी आज हालत यह है कि जितनी खुराक एक आदमी को मिलनी चाहिए, जितना कपड़ा उसे मिलना चाहिए, हम अभी नहीं दे पाए हैं। बेकारी दूर नहीं हुई, तालीम और health का बन्दोबस्त नहीं हो पाया। हालत यह है कि जहां health पर खर्च 0-7-0 रु. फी कस महीना है, तालीम पर 0-4-0 रु. है। मगर यह सारी चीज़ तभी बदल सकती है अगर हमारे पास पैसा होगा। पहली प्लैन में हम सिर्फ 5 से 7 per cent of national income तक invest कर सके मगर इस के बावजूद यह हमारे देश की, labour की और नेताओं की policy की हिम्मत है कि हमारी आमदनी 5 साल में 8,800 करोड़ रु. से बढ़कर 10,300 करोड़ हो गई है और इस Second Five-Year Plan से हम इसे 1961 तक 13,300 करोड़ तक ले जाना चाहते हैं और आमदनी 256,264,282 या 320 रुपए तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि जहां किसी देश ने 34 साल, किसी ने 43 साल के अन्दर अपनी आमदनी को double किया वहां हम 25 या 27 साल के अन्दर 10 या 11 per cent of national income invest कर के अपनी national income को double करना चाहते हैं।

स्पीकर महोदय, मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि हमारा देश पहले किस रूप में था और आज किस शक्ल में है। हमारी पहली पांच साला प्लान के अन्दर आमदन का अन्दाज़ा 11 प्रतिशत का बनाया गया लेकिन आज लोगों की हिम्मत से, 11 प्रतिशत की बजाए national income 18 प्रतिशत तक चली गई है। इस आमदन को और आगे ले जाने के लिए लोग तैयार हैं और इस काम में दूसरी पांच साला योजना सहायक होगी।

स्पीकर महोदय, आज हमारे देश में 27 मिलें हैं। अगर हम हिम्मत करते और काम करने की सुविधाएं हमें दी जातीं तो हम 27 की बजाए ज़्यादा कर देते और देश को तरक्की की मंज़िल पर पहुंचा देते। आज हमारी दूसरी पांच साला प्लान हमें तरक्की की मंज़िल पर आगे ले जा रही है। स्पीकर महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि तरक्की की मंज़िल तक पहुंचने के लिए जिन जिन चीज़ों की ज़रूरत है और जहां हमने कदम बढ़ाए हैं और बढ़ाने हैं वह रास्ता हमारे सामने इस प्लान में पेश किया गया है। यह बताया गया है कि कहां कहां पर हमने चलना है और किस तरीके से और किस ढंग से हमने चलना है। इसका ज़िक्र Plan के अन्दर आया है।

फिर heavy industry का ज़िक्र किया गया है और small-scale का भी। यह ठीक बात है कि हमारे पास heavy industry नहीं लेकिन यह यकीनी

[श्री राम किशन]

बात है कि इस industry को कायम करने हम जा रहे हैं। अगर हम heavy industry कायम न करेंगे तो देश freedom की बजाए गुलामी में चला जाएगा। हमने economic और political हालात को सामने रखना है तब ही हम heavy industry को चला सकते हैं। Heavy industry के लिए raw material की हालत को भी अपने देश के अन्दर. देखना है। सब से ज़्यादा ज़रूरी चीज़ heavy industry के लिए steel है। स्टील की न केवल heavy industry के लिए ज़रूरत है परन्तु देश की बहुत सी ऐसी industries हैं जिन की बुनियाद स्टील पर निर्भर है। Steel जितना ज़्यादा available होगा heavy industry उतनी ही ज़्यादा बढ़ेगी। खाह हम railway wagons बनाने जाएं खाह हम rolling stock बनाने जाएं जो कुछ भी हम बनाएंगे उसके लिए steel की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जहां हमें अपने rolling stock के लिए और अन्य कामों के लिए 13 लाख टन steel अपने देश से मिलता था वहां 40-45 लाख टन steel हर साल गैर-मुल्कों से मंगवाते हैं। आज हमारे देश को खुशी है कि इस दूसरी पांच साला योजना में steel की production को बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य नियत कर दिया गया है कि 1961 के अन्दर हम iron और steel की production में अपनी मंज़िले मकसूद तक पहुंच जाएंगे। और सन् 1961 के बाद एक पाई का स्टील भी बाहर के देशों से और गैर-मुल्कों से नहीं मंगवाना पड़ेगा। हम अपनी ज़रूरत का हर सामान खुद बना सकेंगे। हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर railway की पटड़ियों से लेकर बड़ी बड़ी machinery तक देश के अन्दर की iron और steel production से तैयार की जाएंगी। हम steel अपनी ज़रूरत के मुताबिक तैयार कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में steel के लिए चार बड़े बड़े plants लगाए जा रहे हैं। इन plants से हमारी steel और iron की मुश्किल हल हो जाएगी। सन् 1961 में, स्पीकर महोदय, हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि आज से पांच साल बाद हमारी स्टील की कमी पूरी हो जाएगी।

आज से पांच साल बाद जो नकशा देश का होगा वह इस शक्ल का न होगा जो आज है। आज से पांच साल बाद हमारे पांच लाख 56 हज़ार गांव में से एक भी ऐसा न होगा जिस में National Extension Service Blocks या Community Projects किसी न किसी शक्ल में work करते नज़र न आएंगे। हर एक गांव के रहने वाले को इस का ज्ञान होगा और देश तरक्की की ओर आगे बढ़ रहा होगा।

स्पीकर महोदय, आज हम इस पांच साल की economy पर नज़र डालें और आप पिछले सात आठ साल की देश की economic हालत को देखें तो पता चलता है कि देश की क्या हालत थी। डेढ़ सौ साल के अन्दर, स्पीकर महोदय, अंग्रेज़ों ने हमारे देश की economic हालत को क्या नुक्सान पहुंचाया। यह सब जानते हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो पानी था, ताकत थी और resources थे

अंग्रेज़ों ने इन डेढ़ सौ साल के अन्दर इस हद तक तबाह कर दिए कि आज हमें उन resources को फिर से develop करना पड़ रहा है।

फिर, स्पीकर महोदय, देश को tube-wells की ज़रूरत है। देश के भविष्य को उज्जवल करने के लिए और agriculture और industry को बढ़ाने के लिए power की ज़रूरत है, बिजली की ज़रूरत है। इस क्षेत्र में स्पीकर महोदय, अगर आप देखें तो पता चलता है कि अंग्रेज़ों ने पिछले डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में क्या काम किया था। अंग्रेज़ों ने हमारे देश में 150 सालों में केवल 20 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा की और आज power की देश में क्या हालत है। देश कहीं का कहीं आगे बढ़ गया है। स्पीकर महोदय, अगर आप statistics देखें तो पता चलेगा कि जो 20 लाख किलोवाट बिजली अंग्रेज़ों ने तैयार करवाई उस का बहुत सा हिस्सा बल्कि 10 लाख किलोवाट बिजली तो भारत के चार शहरों को दी गई। ऐसा करने में उनके खास निशाने थे और खास कारण थे। यह बिजली केवल चार शहरों Bombay, Kanpur, Ahmedabad और Calcutta को दी गई और बाकी 10 लाख kW. देश के बाकी शहरों और दिहाती इलाकों के लिए रखी गई थी। जहां पहले 20 लाख kW. बिजली थी वहां आज हम ने अपने resources का, अपने पानी का जो अंग्रेज़ों ने तबाह कर दिया था लाभ उठाया और बिजली की उपज को बढ़ाया। आज सारे देश के अन्दर तथा पंजाब के अन्दर बिजली की क्या हालत है? अंग्रेज़ों के चले जाने पर पंजाब के अन्दर क्या हालत थी? हमारे हाथ में एक भूखा और गरीब देश आया। अंग्रेज़ का राज गया तो बिजली इतनी पैदा की जानी शुरू हो गई कि सारे देश के अन्दर एक २ आदमी के पास दस दस किलोवाट बिजली आएगी। कहां अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माना में 20 लाख k.w. बिजली थी और कहां आज दूसरी पांच साला योजना में 1961 तक 68 लाख k.w. बिजली तैयार की जाएगी। इस बिजली से सारे देश में क्या शहरी और क्या दिहाती इलाके में एक एक आदमी के हिस्से 450 watts बिजली आएगी। इस सारी बिजली के देश की बीमारी और बेकारी दूर हो जाएगी।

फिर यह सवाल उठाया गया कि working population इस लिहाज़ से कम हो जाएगी परन्तु मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं, स्पीकर महोदय, कि देश इस बात से गाफिल नहीं। इस वक्त देश के अन्दर working population 45 लाख है और हर साल working population की तादाद 18 लाख के करीब बढ़ जाती है। जहां तक unemployment की बढ़ती हुई संख्या का सम्बन्ध है अगले पांच साल में नई planning के अनुसार 1 करोड़ 10 लाख आदमियों को बारोज़गार और बाकार बनाया जाएगा। प्लानिंग के सिलसिला में मैं और दो चार बातों की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब की आबादी बाकी भारत की आबादी जितनी नहीं। पंजाब आबादी के

[श्री राम किशन]

लिहाज से इस हालत में है कि हर 28 आदमियों में से एक आदमी पंजाब का रहने वाला है। इस ratio से 351 प्रतिशत आबादी के लिहाज से 1 करोड़ 17 लाख के मुकाबिला में 4 लाख आदमी को इस तरह से employment मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन जो Planning मशीनरी हमारे राष्ट्र के नेताओं ने बनाई और जो नकशा उस मशीनरी ने हमारे सामने रखा उस में यह बताया गया कि हम 2 लाख 24 हज़ार आदमियों को काम देने वाले हैं। बाद में एक memorandum भेजा गया जिस में लिखा था कि 2 लाख 24 हज़ार की बजाए अब काम केवल 1 लाख 60 हज़ार को मिल सकेगा। इस के साथ २ यह भी लिखा गया कि यह permanent figures नहीं इस में और तबदीली भी की जा सकती है। इस लिए मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस तरफ तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है और इस मसले को All-India Basis पर विचार करना चाहिए ताकि इस मसला का permanent तौर पर हल निकाला जा सके।

हमने इस Plan की एक एक चीज़ को काफी गौर से देखा है। इस से पता चलता है कि इस योजना से 17,535 आदमी बारोज़गार किए जा सकते हैं। इस के अलावा कई लोग आगे ही clerks और administration की दूसरी आसामियों पर लगे होते हैं जो कि तालीम हासिल कर के इसी गोरखधन्धे के अन्दर पड़ते हैं। इन सारी चीज़ों को दूर करने के लिए हमें ऐसी planning करने की ज़रूरत है जिस से पंजाब राज्य का नकशा बदल जाए। हम अपनी planning को इस तरह का बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से हमारे नौजवानों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में काम पर लगाया जा सके। स्पीकर महोदय, अगर आप सन् 1951 के economics के statistics को देखें तो पता लगता है कि पंजाब राज्य के अन्दर 81 लाख लोगों का directly or indirectly ज़मीन और खेती बाड़ी पर गुज़ारा है। जहां तक commerce और industry का ताल्लुक है इन के statistics से यह पता चलता है कि इस में 10 लाख 15 हज़ार 739 आदमी काम करते हैं। जहां तक खेती बाड़ी का सम्बन्ध है हमारे प्रांत में हर 10 आदमी में से 7 आदमी इस पर गुज़ारा करते हैं। हमें इस निसबत को कम करना है और इस को कम करने के लिए Plan ने हल पेश किया है कि हमें अपनी industry को इतना ऊंचा ले जाना चाहिए कि जहां पर लोगों को industry में लगाया जा सके। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हम खेती-बाड़ी से बोझ हटा कर industry पर लगाएं।

(At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

मैं एक खास बात के ऊपर ज़ोर देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारी planning machinery से यह दरखास्त है कि वह इस तरह दूसरी पांच साला प्लान को चलाएं कि पंजाब के अन्दर बड़े बड़े scientists और economists तैयार किए जाएं। सिर्फ यही नहीं बल्कि पंजाब के दिमाग को ऊंचा develop किया जाए ताकि यह talent Secretariat के अन्दर ही छुपा न रहे।

5 p. m.

यह बात नहीं है कि पंजाब के अन्दर दिमाग नहीं है और अगर है तो वह चंद आदमियों तक ही महदूद है। यहां बड़े बड़े industrialists हैं, technicians हैं और अच्छे २ scientists हैं जोकि आपको काफी अच्छा मश्विरा दे सकते हैं। आपको इन सब को अपने साथ मिलाना चाहिए ताकि पंजाब का प्लान कामयाब हो। यह जो हमारा Plan आया है यह flexible plan है जिस में कि हर साल हालात के मुताबिक नई अच्छी अच्छी suggestions के मुताबिक इस की working को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस में हम change ला सकते हैं। मैं आशा रखता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर नई position के मुताबिक, नई जरूरियात के मुताबिक इस में जहां तबदीली की जरूरत होगी की जाएगी और इन सब को अपने साथ associate किया जाएगा जोकि अच्छी सलाह आपको दे सकते हैं और तजरुबाकार हैं। दूसरी चीज हमारे सामने educated unemployment की आती है। इस प्लान में भी इस का जिक्र है कि हम इस को दूर करना चाहते हैं। मगर आखिर इस को किस तरह दूर करना है और किस तरह दूर करने की जरूरत है? इस सारी चीज पर गौर करना जरूरी है कि इस मर्ज का इलाज क्या होना चाहिए। पिछले दिनों जो National Development Council की meeting हुई थी और उसने जो note Planning Commission को दिया उस में कहा था कि हमारे पांच साला प्लान में यानी आयंदा पांच सालों में हमें कोई 50 हजार technicians की जरूरत होगी। उस में doctors की भी जरूरत होगी, engineers की जरूरत होगी और technicians वगैरह २ की जरूरत होगी। इसलिए हम ने इन को पैदा करना है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हमारे पंजाब का ताल्लुक है हम इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में हमारे सामने क्या नकशा है और क्या करने जा रहे हैं? इस चीज को देखने की जरूरत है कि क्या पंजाब भी कोई कदम इस सिलसिले में उठा रहा है? हम देखें कि दूसरे देशों ने क्या किया है और क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं ने अभी अभी ही रूस और चीन का जिक्र किया था। रूस का जार की हुकूमत में क्या नकशा था और बाद में क्या बना? वहां 1932 में जब पहला पांच साला प्लान बना था तो उन्हों ने 11 हजार engineers को training दी और तैयार किया दूसरे प्लान में 24 हजार के करीब और तीसरे में 40 और 45 हजार के करीब engineers पैदा किए। आप आज चीन की तरफ देखें। वहां पर दो लाख 50 हजार आदमियों को इस बात के लिए training दी जा रही है क्योंकि उन का नया Plan सामने आ रहा है। इसलिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ भी तवज्जुह देने की जरूरत है। हमें भी हजारों की तादाद में technicians, engineers, doctors वगैरह की जरूरत है और पड़ने वाली है। ऐसे कदम उठाने की जरूरत है कि हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

[श्री राम किशन]

एक बात industries के बारे में भी अर्ज़ कर दूं। यहां heavy industries का भी जिक्र आया है लेकिन heavy industries के साथ २ small-scale industries का होना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। हमारी भारत सरकार ने कुछ भाइयों को जापान भेजा था जिस में कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के Parliamentary Secretary भी शामिल थे और वह जापान तशरीफ ले गए थे। उन्होंने वहां की सब industries की working को देखा कि उन्होंने कैसे इस में तरक्की की है। उन्होंने वहां का दौरा कर के report भी Government of India को दी। उस report के पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि जापान में जितनी भी छोटी-बड़ी industries हैं उन में 93 फीसदी ऐसी हैं जिन में कि तीन से लेकर बीस तक आदमी काम करते हैं। फिर उनकी हालत यह है कि वह अपनी आमदनी का 20 फीसदी national economy में invest करती हैं। इस लिए जहां हमें heavy industries की ज़रूरत है वहां small-scale industries की भी ज़रूरत है। इन को तरक्की देनी चाहिए जोकि अब हम इस प्लान द्वारा देने चले हैं। इस से देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी है वह भी दूर होगी और सब को काम मिलेगा। इस के लिए ज़रूरी है कि जो भी अड़चनें इन को पेश आती हैं उनको दूर करें। इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। हमें खुशी है कि जालंधर के अन्दर sports industry कायम है और बड़ा काम कर रही है। वह सिर्फ़ जालंधर की ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान की sports industry है। यह industry हर साल हमारे देश को हजारों की तादाद में डालर और hard currency कमा कर ला कर देती है और इसकी वजह से हमारा नाम मशहूर है। मगर आप देखें कि आज इस की हालत क्या है? एक तरफ तो इस की पाकिस्तान के साथ टक्कर है। बड़ा भारी उसके साथ market में competition है और दूसरी तरफ इस industry के लिए raw material नहीं मिलता है। Cricket के bats और दूसरा sports का सामान बनाने के लिए willow की लकड़ी की भारी किल्लत है जो सामान बनाने के लिए पूरी मिकदार में नहीं मिलती है। मैं ने पिछले चार पांच सालों के अन्दर बार बार अपने Finance Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह दिलाई कि willow wood की कमी की वजह से हमारी sports industry मर रही है। इस का कोई इन्तजाम करें। इसकी plantation अपने हां करें या और कोई बन्दोबस्त करें। वह हर बार यही कहते रहे कि willow plant लगा रहे हैं और लकड़ी पैदा कर रहे हैं। मगर मैं पूछता हूं कि वह plant कहां लगे हैं? कौनसा tract है जहां लगे हुए हैं इस तरह के दरख्त जो यह लकड़ी पैदा करेंगे? क्या कोई aerial tract है जहां इसकी पैदावार हो रही है? मैं अब फिर अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस industry को जोकि आप को डालर और hard currency ला कर देती है जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं तो आप उस industry की शुनवाई करें वरना यह मर जाएगी। इसका नुकसान

जालंधर को नहीं होगा सारे पंजाब को होगा और सारे देश को होगा। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब जहां तक sewing machines का ताल्लुक है, लुध्याना की hosiery का सम्बन्ध है हम फख्र कर सकते हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप wind up करें। (Please wind up now.)

श्री राम किशन: अभी तो मैं ने बहुत कुछ कहना है। कम से कम आधा घंटा तो मिलना ही चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आपको मिल चुका है। (He has already had it.)

एक माननीय मेम्बर : 40 मिनट हो चुके हैं।

श्री राम किशन : डिप्टी स्पीकर तो महोदय, मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि जहां तक sewing machines का और लुध्याना की hosiery का ताल्लुक है हम ने भारी तरक्की की है। अभी चार रोज़ हुए Shri T. T. Krishnamchari ने लोक सभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में फरमाया था कि दुनिया के तकरीबन बीस-इक्कीस मुल्क South-East Asia में और Middle East में हैं जहां पर कि sewing machines की market है। वह मंगवाते हैं और वहां यह जाती हैं। तो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अपनी इस industry की तरक्की के लिए इस सिलसिले में क्या कदम उठाया है। मैं अपनी इस पंजाब सरकार से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में Government of India से कहे और बातचीत करे कि यह जो बड़े २ trade agreements दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ होते हैं उनमें हमारे sports के सामान, sewing machines, hosiery को भी शामिल किया जाये। यहां पर यह काम बड़े अच्छे पैमाने पर हो रहा है। इस लिए यह चीज़ें उन trade agreements के अन्दर आनी चाहिएं। अभी चार रोज़ हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक सवाल के जवाब में लोक सभा में बताया कि हम रूस में $4\frac{1}{2}$ हज़ार आदमी training देने के लिए भेज रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि पंजाब की इस बारे में क्या position है ? क्या हमारे....

श्री बालू : On a point of order, Sir. इस किस्म की और ऐसी तेज़ speech जिस की speed का पता ही न लगे लोक सभा में ही करें। यह तो पंजाब है। (हंसी) ....

श्री राम किशन : यह जो बड़े बड़े training centre इस देश में मुख्तलिफ जगह खुल रहे हैं और जहां technicians पैदा किए जा रहे है पंजाब की भी उस में कोई जगह है ? पंजाब के आदमी भी training के लिए भेजे जाते हैं या नहीं इस बात की तरफ तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है। मैं ने Plan के memorandum के अन्दर पढ़ा है कि हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर एक fertilizer और heavy water बनाने वाला plant लगने वाला है। यह जो plant लगने वाला

[श्री राम किशन]

है हमें इसकी तफसील का कुछ पता नहीं है कि कितना रुपया लगेगा, किस २ का लगेगा, कौन लगाएगा, किस तरह की employment होगी वगैरह वगैरह । हम ने सिर्फ अखबारात के अन्दर पढ़ा है कि 22 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एक fertilizer plant नंगल में लगाया जा रहा है और जिस में कि heavy water भी as a by-product तैयार होगा । Tract चुन लिया गया है कि कहां लगना है । उस के बारे में गैर मुमालिक जर्मनी, U. K., रूस, U. S. A. वगैरह से experts आ रहे हैं, उन से राय मांगी जा रही हैं, agreements हो रहे हैं, machinery के order place हो रहे हैं । मगर हमारी पंजाब सरकार कहती है कि हमें तो इल्म ही नहीं है कहां लग रहा है, कौन लगा रहा है, कितना रुपया लग रहा है वगैरह २ । अजीब हालत है कि कहीं तो agreements हो रहे हैं और इनको कुछ पता ही नहीं है (*Bell*) । मैं चाहता हूं कि सारी चीज़ हमारे सामने आए कि कितनी employment होगी, क्या नक्शा होगा, सारी information मिले ताकि हमें पता चले कि पंजाब कहां खड़ा है और कहां २ उस के लिए कौन २ से दरवाज़े खुलने वाले हैं । (*Bell*) (At this stage the hon. member was asked to resume his seat.)

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर, मेरे लायक दोसत जो अभी अभी बोल रहे थे, उनके बोलने से न तो मुझे यह पता लगा है कि वह किस से नाराज़ थे, किस से खुश थे, इस plan में क्या खूबी थी और क्या बुराई थी और न यह पता चला है कि उनकी क्या suggestions थीं । न तो वह किसी की तारीफ ही कर रहे थे और न ही किसी को criticise कर रहे थे क्योंकि उनकी tone throughout एक जैसी थी । इसलिए न तो उस से नाराज़गी टपकती थी और न ही खुशी । इस बात का इल्म तो उनको ही होगा । हमें तो कुछ समझ नहीं आया है कि क्या मामला था (हंसी)।

साहिबे सदर, इस पांच-साला योजना से पहले जो योजना थी उसकी बड़ी भारी तारीफ की गई है । कुछ तो कहते हैं कि 18 फीसदी आमदनी बढ़ गई है और कोई कहते हैं कि अनाज की पैदावार में बड़ी भारी तरक्की हुई है । किसी साहिब ने फरमाया कि साहिब ! तालीम बहुत बढ़ गई है । मैं तो यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर पांच साला योजना न होती तो क्या सारा काम ठप हो जाता (*Laughter*) । साहिबे सदर, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर यह योजना न बनती और इतना ही रुपया public welfare के कामों में खर्च होता तो इस तरह रुपया waste न होता जैसा कि अब हो रहा है । हम यकीनी तौर पर ज्यादा तरक्की कर सकते थे । मेरे दोस्तों ने बड़े ज़ोर से कहा कि 18 फीसदी आमदनी बढ़ गई है—हां शहरों में बढ़ी होगी लेकिन अगर गांव की तरफ देखें तो मज़दूर कंगाल, किसानों की हालत बद से बदतर हो रही है । अलबत्ता कागज़ों में ज़रूर देहली और चण्डीगढ़ में आमदनी की percentage बढ़ गई होगी । यह मेरे दोस्त Treasury Benches

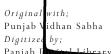
पर बैठने वाले जानते होंगे । मैं कहता हूं कि इस योजना से बेरोज़गारी बढ़ी, बेइमानी बढ़ी, रिश्वत बढ़ी, आबादी बढ़ी, कितनी और चीजें बढ़ीं—टैक्स बढ़े और इतने बढ़े कि आज लोग हाहाकार मचा रहे हैं । बजट बढ़ कर 7 करोड़ से 30 करोड़ हो गया । लोगों की आमदनी 18 फीसदी बढ़ी और बजट 400 फीसदी बढ़ा । इस से लोगों को सहूलियत हुई या आराम का सांस आया यह मेरे लायक दोस्त ही जानते हैं । हां आबयाना बढ़ा, लगान बढ़ा, लोकल रेट्स बढ़े, चौकीदारा टेक्स बढ़ा, Professional Tax बढ़ा, बिकरी टैक्स बढ़ा—गर्ज़ेकि शहरी रो रहे हैं, देहाती नालां हैं । मैं ने किसी आदमी को यह कहते नहीं सुना कि वह पांच-साला योजना से अमीर हो गया है । चण्डीगढ़ में आ कर पता लगता है कि socialistic pattern of society कायम करने के लिए बाकायदा लोगों को सिखाया जा रहा है कि कैसे मकान बनाने चाहियें, कितना खर्च करना चाहिये । यह तो पहली योजना है । दूसरी योजना के मुताल्लिक मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह American भी है, ब्रिटिश भी है, Russian भी है, Chinese भी है लेकिन यह हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं । America का लक्ष्य इस में मिल जायेगा कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाओ । जापान का भी नमूना मिल जायेगा कि छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगाओ । Russia की तरह village management co-operative basis पर करने की मिसाल भी इस योजना में मौजूद है । लेकिन अगर कोई चीज इस में नहीं तो वह हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं । हिन्दुस्तान में 7 लाख के करीब गांव हैं । हिन्दुस्तान दरअसल देहात में है । हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहरों मसलन कलकत्ता, बम्बई या देहली में रहने वाले लोगों की जिन्दगी के मियार को देख कर आम आदमी के हालात का अंदाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता । यहां तो दो तरह के हिन्दुस्तानी हैं—एक शहरी और दूसरे देहाती । एक हाकिम है और दूसरे महकूम—एक अमीर है दूसरे ग़रीब । यह शहर वाले घर में बैठ कर और statistics ले कर एक first class किताब लिख देते हैं कि योजना में कसर रह गई है । अगर आप Russia की तकलीद करना चाहते हैं तो कर लीजिए । यहां communist भाई बैठे हैं । उनकी तकलीद कर लीजिए कि village की सारी management पंचायतें करें । शहर में बैठे हुए शायद यह लोग समझते हैं कि देहात में रहने वाले लोग बेवकूफ हैं । All-India Radio, Delhi, से जो देहाती प्रोग्राम रोज़ाना broadcast होता है उस से मालूम होता है जैसे देहात में रहने वाले सब जंगली हैं और उन्हें दुनिया का कुछ पता ही नहीं । Radio द्वारा इन लोगों का मज़ाक उड़ाया जाता है । पांच साला प्लान में लिखा है कि पांच साल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक आदमी की आमदन फी कस 300 या 330 रुपये होगी । Ceiling इन्होंने लगाई है 30 गुणा । वह कहते हैं कि एक आदमी की जो औस्त आमदनी है उस से 30 गुणा तक उस को इजाज़त है यानी 300 रुपये की आमदनी है तो उस कुनबा की आमदनी 1,500 रुपये साल होगी । इस को 30 से ज़रब दे लीजिए यानी 45,000 रुपये के करीब ceiling मुकर्रर की है एक शहरी की । 45,000 रुपये एक आदमी कमा कर अपने पास रख सकता है—टैक्स वग़ैरह निकाल कर । लेकिन

[श्री श्री चन्द]

जब देहात की तरफ आते हैं तो family hoarding समझ लेनी चाहिये जिस में 1,200 रुपया साल आमदनी हो मय उस सारे कुनबे की मजदूरी के। यहां ceiling लगा देनी चाहिये तीन गुणा। यानी देहाती के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में ceiling है 3,600 रुपया और उस में उसकी मजदूरी भी शामिल है। लेकिन शहर में कोई कमाए तो 45,000 रुपए तक रख सकता है। इन्होंने दो मियार रखे हैं—एक देहात में रहने वालों के लिए जो खेती बाड़ी कर के अपना गुज़ारा करते हैं उनके लिए ceiling है 3,600 रुपये साल। ज़्यादा कमाने के लिए अगर उन के पास ज़मीन है तो उस से छीन लो। उस को 3,600 रुपये साल से ज़्यादा कमाने की ज़रूरत नहीं। लेकिन शहर में बैठ कर एक आदमी को इजाज़त है कि वह 45,000 रुपये कमा कर अपने पास रख सकता है और यह टैक्स के अलावा होंगे। साहिबे सदर, जिन लोगों का यह नज़रिया है कि देहात के आदमी का मियारे ज़िन्दगी कुछ और होगा और शहर के आदमी का मियारे ज़िन्दगी कुछ और होगा मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन लोगों का यह दिमाग है जो ऐसी योजना बनाते हैं ? क्या ऐसे आदमियों से कभी उम्मीद हो सकती है कि वह कोई इन्साफ की बात कहेंगे। अन्दाज़ा इन लोगों का अजीब है। वे कहते हैं कि हम ने अंदाज़ा लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 19 लाख के करीब बेकार लोग हैं और वह अन्दाज़ा लगाया है Employment Exchanges से। उन का ख्याल है कि देहात के बेकार देहाती जो B. A. पास कर के अपना नाम Employment Exchange में लिखवा देते हैं तो उन्हें नौकरी मिल जाती है। यह बात शहर में बैठे हुए लड़कों की निस्बत तो कही जा सकती है लेकिन मैं वसूक से कह सकता हूं कि पांच फीसदी बेकार लोग अपना नाम Employment Exchange में दर्ज नहीं करवाते। इन्होंने वहां से figures ले कर अंदाज़ा लगा लिया है। देहात में कितने लोग बेकार हैं ? उन का अंदाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। देहात में साल भर में ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा चार महीने का काम होता है। चार महीने के बाद 90 फीसदी लोग बेकार होते हैं। फसल काटने के बाद बहुत से लोग बेकार ही होते हैं। वहां की बाबत इन्होंने सोचने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझी कि देहात में जो बेकारी है उसे दूर करना भी ज़रूरी है या नहीं।

साहिबे सदर, पंजाब में आए साल University से और तालीमी दरसगाहों से जो लोग पढ़ लिख कर बेकार बनते हैं अगर मैं उन का नम्बर exaggerate नहीं करता तो 25 हज़ार ऐसे educated लड़के और लड़कियां हर साल इन बेकारी पैदा करने वाली factories में से पैदा होते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि पंजाब में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही तालीम के ढंग को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी तालीम का मकसद ज़्यादा clerks और अफसर पैदा करना है और कोई नहीं है। हमारा देश हिन्दुस्तान है England नहीं है। हमारी कोई colony नहीं है कि पढ़े लिखों को बाहर भेज दिया—कोई I.C.S. बन गया और कोई कुछ बन गया। यहां जो कोई आदमी भी अपने लड़के को स्कूल भेजता है उस का ख्याल यही होता है कि उस का लड़का Deputy

Commissioner बनेगा या तहसीलदार ज़रूर बनेगा या अगर बहुत किया और Engineering College में भेज दिया तो Engineer बन जाएगा । मुझे पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने लड़कों को हर साल Deputy Commissioner बना सकते हैं और कितने हर साल clerks बनाए जा सकते हैं। योजना बनाने वाले के दिमाग़ में ज़रा भी ख्याल नहीं आया है कि दरअसल में तालीम के तर्ज़ को बदलने की ज़रूरत है। तालीम का ढंग ही गलत है। इस को नए ढंग से जारी करने की ज़रूरत है ताकि कालेज और स्कूल से निकलने के बाद कम से कम इतना तो काम कर सकें जिस से अपना पेट भर सकें। अगर आप को नौकर की या रसोइये की ज़रूरत हो तो आप को नहीं मिलेगा। कुछ दिन इन्तजार करना होगा। जिस को रखोगे तो वह बड़ी मिज़ाज से रहेगा। लेकिन middle पास या Matric पास, या F. A. पास या कोई B. A. पास चाहिये तो एक बार अखबार में निकाल देने से वे लोग आप को महीनों तक सोने नहीं देंगे। यह हालत हमारी तालीम की है। मैं यह खास तौर पर अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तालीम इस ढंग की होनी चाहिये कि जिसे हासिल कर के स्कूल या कालेज से निकलने के बाद आदमी कम अज़ कम अपना गुज़ारा तो कर सके। यहां तो अंग्रेजों की बुराई करते हैं, उन को गाली दी जाती है कि वे ऐसे थे, यह कर गये, वह कर गए। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि आया किसी ने इन 10 सालों में यह सोचा है कि इस तालीम के ढंग को बदला जाए। लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे गांव में स्कूल खोलो। तो उन को कहा जाता है कि building बनवाओ। Building का नक्शा District Board का Engineer बना कर दे देता है। लोग बेचारे अपना पेट काटते हैं और चन्दा इकट्ठा करते हैं तब जाकर स्कूल बनाते हैं। उस के बाद वह यह समझते हैं कि जितने भी लड़के स्कूल में पढ़ेंगे वह या तो Deputy Commissioner बनेंगे और नहीं तो Deputy तो ज़रूर ही बनेंगे। उन्हें यह पता नहीं है कि वे लड़के न तो खेती के काम के रहेंगे और न किसी और काम के रहेंगे। जिस वक्त वह B. A. पास कर के आएंगे तो उन को काम ही कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। गाँव में जो अनपढ़ लोग होते हैं वह तो कोई न कोई काम कर ही लेते हैं। खेती कर लेते हैं। बाल वह नहीं रखते। उन्हें तेल की ज़रूरत नहीं होती और न ही साबन की ज़रूरत होती है। लेकिन कालेज में जाकर लड़कों का मियार ही और हो जाता है। साबन और तेल के बगैर उन का गुज़ारा नहीं होता। उन को कपड़े भी बढ़िया चाहियें। सुबह सवेरे bed-tea चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी तालीम का ढंग ही सारा गलत है। यह सोचना कि हम इस तालीम के होते हुए बेकारी को दूर कर लेंगे यह नामुमकिन है। यह कभी हो ही नहीं सकता। आप जो तालीम दे रहे हैं इस में सिवाए बेरोज़गार रहने के और कुछ सिखाया ही नहीं जाता। साहिबे सदर, competition करने के लिए चाहे कितने ही Services Commissions और Boards बनवा लो; उनकी वजह से नौकरियां तो ज्यादा नहीं निकल सकतीं। उन्हें तो जितनी ज़रूरत होगी उतने आदमी ही रखने हैं। मैं अपनी हुकूमत से, अपनी वज़ारत से, जो पंजाब के मालक हैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह Commission वालों को जा कर कहें कि हमें तो middle तक ही पढ़ा

[श्री श्री चन्द]
दो लेकिन ऐसी चीज़ सिखा दो जिस से रोटी कमा सकें। जूते बनाना सिखा दो लकड़ी का काम सिखा दो, खेती का काम या कोई दवाई का काम ही सिखा दो। और नहीं तो चन्दा मांगने का ढंग ही आ जाए तो अच्छा है लेकिन आज वह लोग कुछ नहीं करते। यह तो मैं ने unemployment की बाबत अर्ज़ किया है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम तो अब ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं कि जिस से unemployment बिल्कुल दूर हो जाएगी। हर साल 50 लाख आदमी बेकार पैदा होते हैं। आप चाहे कितनी योजना बनाएं उन सब को काम कैसे दिया जा सकता है? आप बेकारी को किस तरह से दूर कर देंगे? फिर इस खिलौने मे? यह खिलौना बना कर कि गांव में cottage industry, small industry पता नहीं क्या क्या नाम रखा है इन्होंने? हैं क्या यह? मैं पिछले चार साल से इस असेम्बली में कह रहा हूं कि सारे पंजाब का चमड़ा ज़मीन में दबाया जाता है उसे बचा लो। लेकिन आज तक वह भी नहीं हो सका। लाखों रुपये का चमड़ा ज़मीन में दबा कर मिट्टी कर दिया जाता है लेकिन उस का इन्तज़ाम भी गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकी। योजना बनाते हैं कि गांव में cottage industry चालू करेंगे। Industry होगी handloom की। लोग धागा कातेंगे। एक अम्बर चर्खा होगा और लोगों की बेकारी दूर हो जाएगी। पता है अम्बर चर्खे से एक आदमी क्या कमा सकता है? मैं सच अर्ज़ करूं कि मुझे यह समझ नहीं आई कि यह लोग खद्दर क्यों पहनते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने इसे ठीक वक्त पर जारी किया था। उस वक्त कपड़ा मुल्क में नहीं बनता था। कपड़ा बाहर से आता था। लोग गरीब थे और महात्मा जी चाहते थे कि लोग स्वदेशी कपड़ा पहनें और देश का धन बाहर न जाए। लेकिन आज तो सब तरह का कपड़ा यहां पर ही बनता है। इन की कपास है, इन के मजदूर हैं और यही लोग बनाते हैं। अगर इन्होंने साधुओं की तरह कोई नई पोशाक पहननी हो तो दूसरी बात है। मगर महात्मा जी ज़िन्दा होते तो वह यह न कहते कि ज़रूर खद्दर ही पहनो (*Interruptions*)। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस बात का किसी पर personal attack नहीं करता कि फलां क्यों पहनता है या फलां क्यों नहीं पहनता। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की समझ नहीं आई कि यह लोग चौसी क्यों पहनते हैं? यह कांग्रेस की कैसी पोशाक है? महात्मा जी कह गए; लेकिन अब वह नहीं हैं और यह लोग पुरानी लकीर पीट रहे हैं। आज यह प्रचार किया जाए कि लारी पर बैठना फजूल है। इस में नहीं बैठना चाहिये। गड्डे पर बैठ कर लारी के साथ competition करो। तो भला लारी और बस से competition हो सकता है। जो योजना बनाओ, चाहे गांव में बनाओ चाहे शहर में बनाओ लेकिन चीज ऐसी बने जो बाज़ार में बिक सके। जो बाज़ार में competition में नहीं आ सकती, जिसे लोग नहीं खरीदते और उस से सस्ती चीज़ बाज़ार में बिकती है तो उस के लिये चाहे दुनिया भर का प्रचार कर दो लेकिन वह चीज़ नहीं चलेगी। मैं ने देखा है कि पुराने वज़ीर खद्दर बेचते फिरते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछता हूं कि इस को गांव वालों के गले में क्यों डालना चाहते हो? खड्डी बनाओ और खद्दर बनाओ इस को कौन खरीदेगा? अगर अम्बर चर्खा लेकर बैठ भी गए तो मजदूरी क्या मिलेगी? 2 आने भी कमाई नहीं होगी। उस सूत को कौन खरीदेगा और खरीद

कर कोई क्या करेगा ? अगर कपड़ा बनाया जाए तो बाजार में बिकता नहीं है। मुझे बताइये कि इसमें कौनसी morality है कि आज अम्बर चर्खे और खद्दर से लिपटे बैठे रहो ? दुनिया Atom Bomb बनाती है दूसरे देश इतनी तरक्की कर गए हैं और यह हैं कि अम्बर चर्खे को लिये बैठे हैं—कहते हैं कि इस से देश की तरक्की होगी। मैं कहता हूं कि इस से नहीं होगी (*Interruptions*) । मैं इस एवान के किसी मेम्बर साहिब को criticise नहीं करना चाहता। मैं यह समझना चाहता हूं कि यह खद्दर का प्रचार और यह खड्डी हमारे गांव वालों के जिम्मे क्यों लगाई जाती है ? शहरों में क्यों नहीं रखी जाती ? अगर यह इतनी अच्छी चीज़ है और इस से हिन्दुस्तान का भला हो सकता है तो शहरों में क्यों नहीं जारी की जाती ? शहरों में तो कपड़ा बनाने के कारखाने खोले जाते हैं और गांव में खड्डी लगाने के लिये कहा जाता है। गांव वालों को कहते हैं चर्खे कातो, मुर्गियां पालो। तुम्हारे अण्डे शहरों में बेच देंगे (हंसी)। मैं पूछता हूं कि उन लोगों के साथ मजाक क्यों करते हो ? कोई नाम तो बताओ कि कौन सी cottage industry या village industry आप ने गांव में लगाई है ? कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे हां छोटी २ factories लगाएंगे। कौन सी हैं वे factories ? ठीक ठीक क्यों नहीं कहते कि गांव में तो सिर्फ कागज़ पर ही सब कुछ लगाना है; असली कारखाने और फेक्टरियां तो शहरों में हैं। यह समझते हैं कि गांव वाले बावले हैं; जिस लाइन पर लगाएंगे उसी तरह करते रहेंगे। यह गलत ख्याल है आप का। आप उनको कितनी देर बन्द कर के रख सकते हैं ? वह समझते हैं कि उनका फायदा किस में है। आप देख लीजिए। जब पहले पहल रेल चली तो वह उसमें नहीं बैठते थे। जब लारियां आईं तो कहते थे कि नहीं हम गड्डे पर ही बैठेंगे। लेकिन अब क्या हाल है ? बावजूद इस बात के कि रेल-गाड़ियों में बहुत भीड़ होती है लेकिन अब वह टिकटघरों में टिकट खरीदते वक्त एक दूसरे को धक्के देते दिखाई देते हैं क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि रेल का सफर सस्ता और आरामदेह होता है। वह जानते हैं कि दुनिया बदल चुकी है। जब उन्हें सस्ता और आरामदेह कपड़ा मिल सकता है तो दानेदार खद्दर कौन लेगा ? उसको खरीदेगा कौन ? मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या आपने खुद भी सभी कांग्रसियों को खद्दर पहनते देखा है ? मैं जानता हूं कि आम कांग्रसी घर में रेशम के कपड़े पहनते हैं। उनके घरों में रेशम के गदेले पड़े रहते हैं। जैसा अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में टाई और टोप होता था उसी तरह से उन्होंने आजकल अपने hand bag में खद्दर का एक सूट रखा होता है और जब किसी मिनिस्टर के पास जाना होता है तो उठाकर पहन लेते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि क्यों लोगों को धोका देना सिखाते हो ? वक्त बहुत बदल गया है। दुनिया बहुत तरक्की कर चुकी है। अगर कोई कनपाटे कानों में मुद्रा डाले, कोई गेरुए कपड़े पहिने कोई किसी खास किस्म की टोपी पहिने—अगर उनका खास dress हो फिर तो मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं—लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का आडम्बर इस दुनिया में चलने वाला नहीं है।

[श्री श्री चन्द]

खैर में पूछता हूं कि आप मुझे बताएं कि देहात में कोई industry जारी की भी है? पचास, सौ साल से सिर्फ cottage industry का प्रचार ही हो रहा है। किसी ने जापान में जाकर देख लिया होगा तो वही रट यहां आ कर लगा दी। हर मुल्क के हालात अलग होते हैं, बातें अलग होती हैं। लोग अलग होते हैं। रूस में जाकर कोई co-operative farming देख आया तो यहां आकर कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि co-operatives बनाएंगे, यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। गांव वाले तो अपने लड़कों को खेतों से बाहर ही नहीं भेजते। इसलिए अगर सचमुच आपने उनकी कोई सेवा करनी है तो पहले उनका mind तो बनाओ ताकि वह उस प्रोग्राम को आगे ले जाने में आप का साथ दे सकें।

Socialistic pattern की बातें की जाती हैं। देहात में तो socialistic pattern लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं। वहां तो पहले ही सब socialistic है। वहां तो सारे के सारे लोग गरीब हैं। आप कहते हैं कि ऊपर वालों को नीचे लाएंगे और जो नीचे हैं उन को ऊपर उठाएंगे। देहात में तो न किसी को नीचे से ऊपर और न ऊपर से नीचे ले जाने की ज़रूरत है। वहां तो सब बराबर हैं। सब गरीब हैं।

खान अब्दुल गफार खां : आप की दौलत दूसरों को बांट दी जाएगी।

श्री श्री चन्द : मैं अपने मोहतरिम दोस्त खान साहिब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि आप तो शहर के रहने वाले हैं आप को गांव का क्या मालूम। आप अम्बाला में बैठे हुए हो, गांव को भूल गए हो। अगर आप गांव के होते तो आप भी मेरी तरह कहते कि उन के लिए जो भी स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं वह सिर्फ कागज़ पर ही हैं। अमल में कोई नहीं लाई जाती। इसलिए जहां तक देहात का सवाल है कोई ऐसी चीज़ कीजिए जिस से उन लोगों का कोई फायदा भी हो, उन की गरीबी दूर हो सके।

जब Ceiling का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो यह दुहाई दी जाती है कि साहिब! हम ceiling लगा कर जो ऊपर की ज़मीन होगी वह फलां लोगों को देंगे, पंचायतों को देंगे, हरिजनों से काश्त करवाएंगे। पर कहां से लाएंगे आप वह ज़मीन? वहां तो कोई जमीन है ही नहीं जो ceiling की limit के ऊपर की हो। छोटी छोटी तो लोगों की holdings हैं जिन पर उनका अपना गुज़ारा भी नहीं होता। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर वह लोग गांव में गए होते, उन्हें गांव का तजरुबा होता तो यह बात कहने की ज़रूरत ही न होती। आपने तो उन जोहड़ों को भी Land Utilization Act के नीचे नहीं छोड़ा जोकि देहातों में मवेशियों को पीनी देने के लिए थे। आपने तो वह भी साफ कर दिए हैं। गांव में टट्टी जाने के लिए लोगों को जगह नहीं। शाम आने तक औरतें इन्तज़ार करती रहती हैं कि कब अन्धेरा हो तो बाहर टट्टी के लिए जाएं। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि अब चौपालों में कमोड रखे हुए हैं। जब वज़ीर साहिब वहां जाएंगे तो उन के

village level workers उन को वह कमोड दिखाएंगे । जो village level workers हैं वह भी यहां के local नहीं रखे गए । उन को भी जालन्धर से पकड़ कर यहां पर लगा दिया गया है ।

हां, मैं आप को ग्राम सेविकाओं के बारे में भी कुछ अर्ज करता हूं । कहते हैं कि यह ग्राम सेविकाएं गांव का सुधार करेंगी । लेकिन उन का अपना क्या हाल है ? सुबह दस बजे तक उनकी लिपस्टिकें ही नहीं लगतीं । दस बजे तक तो वह कंघी करती रहती हैं । वह ग्राम सेविकाएं आपने हमारे पास भेज रखी हैं । क्या यह गांव की लड़कियों को सिखाएंगी कि कैसे रहते हैं ? मैं कहता हूं कि उन को रोज़गार दो, उन को पैसा दो वह सब कुछ खुद ही सीख जाएंगी । मैंने कोई भी अमीर आदमी कभी मैला नहीं देखा, किसी अमीर आदमी को चोरी करते नहीं देखा, किसी अमीर आदमी को भूखे मरते नहीं देखा । उन्हें पैसा दो तो सफाई भी कर लेंगे, मच्छरी भी खरीद लेंगे । शहरों की लड़कियां दो चोटियां करती हैं तो वह चार चोटियां भी कर लेंगी लेकिन उन्हें अपनी हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिए पैसा तो दो । उन्होंने खेतों में पानी लगाना होता है, गोबर उठाना होता है, चारा लेकर जाना होता है । तो क्या वह दो दो चोटियां करेंगी या अपना काम करेंगी ?

फिर यह जो किताब है--यह Five-Year Plan की किताब --यह भी शहर वालों ने लिखी है जो जानते ही नहीं कि देहात वालों की मुश्किलात क्या है, उनकी जरूरियात क्या है । इतना ही नहीं । इन योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए Civil Supplies के दुकानदारों को Block Development Officers बनाकर वहां भेजा गया है । कितने देहात के लोग रखे हैं आप ने Block Development Officers की category में ? जो जो भी शहर में Civil Supplies Department में काम किया करते थे; उन को वहां बड़े २ अफसर बनाकर भेज दिया है जो जानते ही नहीं कि देहात वालों की क्या problems हैं । वह भला उन का क्या सुधार कर सकेंगे ? वह तो बस जीप में इधर उधर फिरते रहते हैं--उस जीप में जो कि आपने उनको दे रखी है । उनका काम क्या है? वह दोपहर को जाते हैं, एक दो बटेरों का शिकार कर लिया और शाम को फिर जीप ली और सैर को निकल दिए । इसके अलावा जब इन अफसरों को लगाना होता है तो बगैर किसी असूल या selection के । मुझे पता है कि हमारे वज़ीर साहिब के पास एक बूढ़े आदमी गए । कोई 70 या 80 साल की उम्र होगी उनकी । उसने कहा कि साहब मुझे नौकरी दिलवा दो । जवाब मिला कि आप की तो उम्र बहुत ज़्यादा है, सरकारी नौकरी में कैसे आ सकते हैं । उसने कहा कि जनाब मैं एक गलती कर बैठा हूं । बुढापे में बयाह कर लिया है गुज़ारा कैसे करूं, मुझे कोई रोज़गार दो । उस को पकड़ कर वज़ीर साहिब ने हमारे इलाके में लगा दिया । तो यह हालत है । मैं सच कहता हूं कि अगर आप देहात वालों का कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो देहात के लोगों को वहां लगाइए । उन लोगों को लगाइए जो उनकी भलाई समझते हैं, जो उनकी तकलीफों को जानते हैं । लेकिन अजीब क्वायद

[श्री श्री चन्द]

हैं । वह लोग Public Service Commission के जरिए आएं; rules के मुताबिक उनकी selection हो और वह अंग्रेज़ी जानते हों । मुझे आप बताएं कि आपने हमारी भैंसों को अंग्रेज़ी सिखाना है ? क्या करना है अंग्रेज़ी से ? उन को वह आदमी ही कुछ सिखा सकते हैं जो जफाकश हों, देहात की समस्याओं को जानते हों, दिन रात सर पर मट्टी उठा कर चल सकते हों। यह ठीक है कि इस Plan के implement होने से कुछ शहरियों को नौकरियां मिल जाएंगी । एक लाख को नौकर करालें या ज्यादा को यह तो आपकी अपनी हिम्मत है । जितने आदमियों में बांट सकते बांट लो । लेकिन उन गरीब आदमियों का भी कुछ सोचा ? कुछ नहीं । अगर आप यह समझें कि सारे मुल्क की बेरोज़गारी खत्म हो जाएगी या देहातियों का भला हो जाएगा; ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं होगी । यह बिल्कुल नामुमकिन सी बात है । मैंने इस किताब में कोई ऐसा लफज़ नहीं पढ़ा जो देहात की भलाई की बात भी करता हो ।

इस में बार बार लिखा गया है कि land reforms बड़ी ज़रूरी हैं । चार साल तो हो गए हम लोगों को मुसीबतें उठाते हुए और अब तक इन की यह land reforms खत्म नहीं हुईं । इन्होंने खुद काश्त के लिए तो ज़मीन घटा कर 30 standard एकड़ कर दी है और अब भी इन का पेट नहीं भरा और अब भी कहते हैं कि land reforms होनी चाहिए । इन Plans का फल यही किसानों को मिला है कि उन से ज़मीनें छीनी जा रही है । इसका नतीजा एक दिन यह निकलेगा कि इन ज़मीनों पर शहरी लोगों के भाई भतीजे Inspectors और Sub-Inspectors बन जाएंगे । और वहां के लोग उन के हां मज़दूरी करने आया करेंगे और मज़दूरी करते हुए कहा करेंगे कि यह मेरी लड़की है इस को रख लो । लेकिन यह कहेंगे नहीं, मज़दूरी पूरी हो गई है ; जाओ । यह योजनाएं हैं जिन के ज़रिये यह देहाती लोगों की ज़मीनें छीनना चाहते हैं और इन पर काबू डालना चाहते हैं । यह चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह यह चाहें देहाती लोग उसी तरह चलें । इस योजना के दस सफों में यह land reforms ही भरे पड़े हैं । पहले इन्होंने कानून बनाया था कि common lands पंचायतों को दे दो । अब इस में यह लिख दिया है कि जो ज़मींदार अपनी ज़मीन को ठीक तरह से manage नहीं करता उस की ज़मीन गवर्नमेंट ले लिया करेगी और उस पर उस का management होगा । यह rule है इन का कि जब यह समझेंगे कि ज़मीन अच्छी तरह से काश्त नहीं होती तो उसे गवर्नमेंट अपनी management में ले लेगी और शहर के पढ़े लिखे उसे अच्छी तरह manage करवा सकेंगे और उस ज़मींदार से ज़मीन इस तरह से ले ली जाएगी ।

कहा यह जा रहा है कि आमदनी में 18 per cent इज़ाफा हुआ है, 20 per-cent आमदनी बढ़ी है और अगर यह लिख दें कि 50 per cent बढ़ी है तो भी ठीक होगी क्योंकि यह तो लिख देने की बात ही है । न किसी ने हिसाब लगाया है और न ही लगाना है । जो मर्ज़ी में आया वही तो कागज़ पर लिख देना है । फिर वह दिल्ली

में बैठे हैं । जो statistics उन के पास आए उन्होंने वही लिख दिये । वह क्या किसी ने देखने हैं ।

इसके अलावा पंचायतों के बारे में बड़ा कहा गया है कि यह पंचायतें कितनी तरक्की करती हैं । बिल्कुल ठीक है इन्होंने कुछ तरक्की कर दी है और कुछ कर देंगी । मैं कहता हूं कि इन के कायम हो जाने से गावों में पार्टियां बन गई हैं । कोई गांव अब ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जहां इन पंचायतों की बदौलत दो तीन पार्टियां न बन गई हों । फिर इन पंचायतों से फायदा हुआ है । पहले जो काम नम्बरदार करते थे वह अब पंच भी करने लग गए हैं । यह पंच भी तो अब नंबरदार समझे जाते हैं । इस लिए पुलिस वालों का अब हक है कि उन से कोई काम जो भी उन की मर्ज़ी आए लें । उन से झूठी गवाहियां दिलवाएं और जो चाहें करवाएं । वह बेचारे अब पुलिस वालों के आगे पीछे फिरते रहते हैं । साहिबे सदर, फिर हमारी सरकार ने गांवों की तरक्की भी तो इन पंचायतों पर छोड़ दी है । एक दफा सच्चर साहिब वहां हमारी तरफ चले गए थे और कहने लगे कि राज बांट कर चला हूं और कहा कि मैं ने इन को राज दे दिया है यह राज गांवों की पंचायतों को दे आए थे । उस के दो महीने बाद वहां पुलिस वाले पहुंच गए और उन्होंने जालंधर से P.A.P. भी बुला ली और गांव का घेरा डाल दिया । इस पर पंचायत के पंच वहां उन के पास पहुंचे और कहने लगे कि पंचायत एक्ट की धारा 12 के मातहत पुलिस हमारे मातहत है । पुलिस वाले अपने आदमियों से कहने लगे कि क्योंकि यह बारह धारा का जिक्र करते हैं इस लिए इन को 12,12 जूते मारो । यह पंचायतों की इज़्ज़त है और यह पंचायतों के ज़रिये सब तरक्की कराना चाहते हैं ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इन्हें कहता हूं कि सब से बेहतर होगा कि यह जितने तरक्की के काम हैं यह तमाम के तमाम District Boards की मार्फत करवाए जाएं । इस से खर्च थोड़ा होगा और काम अच्छा होगा । अगर कोई सड़क बनवानी हो तो वहां मेम्बर होंगे—वह देखेंगे कि कहीं रोड़ी की जगह नीचे रेत तो नहीं डाल दी गई और फिर इन्हें गरोह के गरोह आदमियों के यह काम कराने के लिए नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे । यह जो योजना का बहुत हिस्सा गबन और तनखाहों पर चला जाता है वह इस तरह से सारा रुपया बच सकता है । फिर District Boards के पास अपने engineers भी होते हैं । वह काम अच्छी तरह से करवा सकते हैं और अगर कहीं कोई नुक्स रह भी जाए तो यह उसे Deputy Commissioner की मार्फत दूर करवा सकते हैं । सड़कों का सारा काम District Boards की मार्फत करवाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह पहले ही बनवाते रहते हैं । और अगर इन्होंने इस तरह से unemployment को ही दूर करना हो तो यह इन की मर्ज़ी है । लेकिन इस तरह से योजना का बहुत सारा रुपया गबन और तनखाहों में चला जाएगा ।

श्री दौलत राम शर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी देश की उस वक्त तक पूरी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि वह industrialise न हो जाए । अगर

[श्री दौलत राम शर्मा]

कोई देश सिर्फ जरायत पर निर्भर रहता है तो वह एक तरक्कीयाफ़ता मुल्क नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश जो कि बहुत अरसे से जरायती मुल्क चला आ रहा है इस को अब industrialise किया जा रहा है। कोई देश तब तक पूरी तरह से industrialise नहीं हो सकता जब तक वहां इस policy पर न चला जाए कि ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा यानी जितना मुमकिन हो सकता हो वह उसकी industrilalisation पर खर्च किया जाए और उस का बड़ा हिस्सा उस के देहाती इलाकों को industrialise करने पर लगाया जाए। लेकिन जो प्लान हमारे सामने आया है इसमें जितना हिस्सा पंजाब से ताल्लुक रखता है मैं उसी के बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। बाकी के बारे कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। यह जो प्लान बनाया गया है इस के बारे में कहा गया है यह ज्यादातर देहाती इलाकों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बनाया गया है। लेकिन मैं ने इस प्लान को वजाहत से देखा है और मुझे यह कहीं नज़र नहीं आया जिस से देहात की तरक्की के लिए रखी गई कोई चीज़ ज़ाहिर हो सके। फिर यह जो रुपये इस प्लान पर खर्च किए जा रहे हैं वह ज्यादातर जरायत की तरक्की पर ही खर्च होने हैं। इस के मुताबिक 52 करोड़ रुपये के करीब जरायत के कामों पर खर्च होने हैं और बाकी थोड़ी सी रकम industrialisation पर खर्च होनी है। Heavy indusrty के लिए तो बहुत ही थोड़ा इन्तज़ाम किया गया है। देहात की तरक्की Cottage industries और small-scale industries के बगैर कभी नहीं हो सकती और इस में देहात के लिए इन चीज़ों का इन्तज़ाम बहुत कम किया गया है। इन के बगैर देहात के लोगों का standard of living कभी ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता। यही चीज़ें हैं जिन के ज़रिये वह माली तौर पर तरक्की कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी के पास अगर 10 रुपये की कोई चीज़ हो और अगर उस की कीमत बढ़ कर 11 रुपये हो जाए तो उस से उस की तरक्की हो गई समझी जाती है और यदि वह कीमत दस की बजाए 9 रुपये रह जाए तो उस की तरक्की नहीं होती। इसी तरह मैं अपने तजरुबे की बिना पर कह सकता हूं कि देहात के लोगों की हालत माली तौर पर गिरी है कोई सुधरी नहीं। यह ठीक है कि वह देखा देखी अब अच्छे कपड़े पहनने लग गए हैं लेकिन देहात के लोगों की माली हालत पहले से खराब हुई है। यह चीज़ में ज़िला कांगड़ा और ज़िला होशियारपुर के पहाड़ी इलाकों की बाबत कह सकता हूं। मेरे एक दोस्त जब यह बात यहां बता रहे थे कि 18 per cent income लोगों की बढ़ी है तो मैं तो यह सोच रहा था कि शायद यह स्वर्ग की बात कर रहे होंगे। मुझे तो यह चीज़ कहीं नज़र नहीं आई। मैंने पिछले कई सालों मे कांगड़ा ज़िला के देहात में फिर कर देखा और अब भी फिरा रह हूं मुझे तो कोई ऐसी चीज़ नज़र नहीं आई बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूं कि उन का standard of living पहले की निस्बत गिरा है। यह ठीक है कि गवर्नमेंट करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है लेकिन पता नहीं वह कहां चला जाता है। मुझे तो ज़िला कांगड़ा और ज़िला होशियारपुर में कहीं यह नजर नहीं आया कि कहीं कोई industry कायम की गई हो।

कहा जाता है कि experts study करने के लिए जापान गए हुए हैं। हम ने तो देखे नहीं। शायद वहीं रह गए। आज Industries का Department उन के हवाले है जिन्हें industry की A, B, C नहीं आती। यह महकमा तो technicians और experts के हवाले होना चाहिए। मैंने तीन साल हुए इसी एवान में कहा था कि आप पंजाब के resources का survey कराएं और tap करें फिर planning उन पर मबनी करो। कांगड़ा में जो mineral wealth है उस का ज़िक्र सय्याहों—Russians वगैरह ने किया है और यह इस कदर है कि अगर इसे utilise किया जाए तो पंजाब का नक्शा बदल जाए। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। Russian Experts ने देखा तो उन्होंने कहा कि ज्वालामुखी के नीचे petrol का दरिया बह रहा है मिट्टी का तेल दरिया के पानी से मिल कर बहता है और लोग कभी २ जला भी लेते हैं। इसी तरह नमक, कोयला, lead और zink भी मिलता है। फिर मैं ने दो साल हुए कहा था कि जिस तरह काश्मीर में दवाइयों का कारखाना चल रहा है यहां भी खोला जाए। कांगड़ा में अच्छी किस्म की और इतनी मिकदार में जड़ी बूटियां पाई जाती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया में और कहीं नहीं मिलतीं। Europe के लोग इन्हें मामूली कीमत पर हम से ले जाते हैं और सोने के भाव बोतलों में बन्द कर के हमें ही भेजते हैं। पंजाब सरकार को चाहिए कि इन चीज़ों की research का institution कायम करे, chemicals का कारखाना खोले। इस से लोगों को रोज़गार मिलेगा और सरकार की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, industries के लिए दो चीज़ों की सख्त ज़रूरत है। एक तो electricity हो और दूसरी transport—आमदोरफ्त के ज़रिए हों। इस plan का मुद्दा और इस गवर्नमेंट की declared policy यह है कि socialist pattern के मुताबिक कांगड़े जैसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को आगे लाना है। मगर जब हम देखते हैं तो दिखाई देता है कि 5 ज़िले ही pet हैं। कोई नौकरी हो तो उसी इलाके को जाती है, secretariat में देखो, किसी कारखाने में देखो तो उसी इलाके के लोग दिखाई देते हैं। कोई कारखाना हो, हस्पताल हो, स्कूल हो, कालेज हो सब इन्हीं ज़िलों में खुलते हैं। शायद इस इलाके को दूसरे मुल्कों से मुकाबला करने के लिए इस तरह बना रहे हैं। कांगड़ा में आज तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई। कांगड़ा में एक सड़क है जो अंग्रेज़ों के वक्त की बनी हुई है। इस का कुछ हिस्सा कच्चा भी है। और कोई सड़क नहीं। कांगड़े का $\frac{1}{3}$ हिस्सा सड़क के इस तरफ है। उस इलाके में कोई all weather road नहीं है। साल में चार महीने यह इलाके बाकी दुनिया से cut off हो जाते हैं। उन दिनों न दुनिया को उन का पता होता है और न उन को दुनियां का पता होता है। खैर हमें खुशी है कि इस Plan में तहसील हमीरपुर में तीन

[श्री दौलत राम शर्मा]

चार सड़कों को बनाने का जिक्र है। मगर सड़कों की तामीर की हालत अच्छी नहीं। मैं आप को एक मजेदार बात सुनाता हूं। एक सड़क बनाने के सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट ने S.D.O., Surveyor वगैरह को भेजा। ऊना से एक सड़क बनानी थी। मगर नई Ministry ने काम बन्द करा दिया। वह S.D.O. घर बैठ गया। बात मेरी समझ में न आई तो मैंने पूछा कि काम बन्द क्यों कर दिया तो मुझे बताया गया कि orders ऐसे हुए हैं कि काम बन्द कर दो, पैसे नहीं हैं। जब हम ने सड़कों के वास्ते 7 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर करवाया है तो क्यों एक ऐसे इलाके के लिए पैसा नहीं जहां कोई पक्की सड़क ही नहीं है। लोगों ने मुझ से पूछा कि क्या हुआ ? क्या कैरों साहिब नाराज़ हो गए हैं या लड़ाई झगड़ा हो गया है। (हंसी)। इस धड़ेबाज़ी ने तो पहले ही पंजाब वालों को मार रखा है। यह लोगों ने मुझ से पूछा। मैंने कहा ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है मगर यह पता नहीं यह ऐसा क्यों हुआ। फिर और सुनिए। मिनिस्टर साहिब जाते हैं और वादा करते हैं। मगर यह शायद समझते हैं कि वह वादा ही क्या हुआ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : Second Five-Year Plan पर बोलें। (Please speak on the Second Five-Year Plan.)

श्री दौलत राम शर्मा : दो अढ़ाई महीने का जिक्र है, पहली Ministry के वक्त एक Minister साहिब आए। एक training school खोलना था। सारी तहसील के लिखे पढ़े लोगों को बुला लिया। मुझे भी चिट्ठी पहुंची कि Junior Basic School खोलना है; आ जाओ। मैं भी पहुंचा। मैंने पूछा कि इतने आदमियों को तकरीर के लिए क्यों बुलाया है तो बताया कि सलाह करनी थी कि कहां खोलें। मैंने कहा कि सुजानपुर में खोलें। कहने लगे किसी head-quarter पर खोलना है। तो मैंने कहा हमारे से पूछने की फिर क्या ज़रूरत थी ? कहने लगे जगह चाहिए। मैंने कहा जितनी चाहिए ज़मीन लो। काम भी कराएंगे। जगह भी settle हो गई, सब कुछ हो गया। मगर पता चला कि यह स्कूल धर्मसाला खोला गया जो कुल्लू से 200 मील है और बाकी कांगड़े से 150 मील दूर है। मगर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो कुछ Deputy Commissioner चाहे वही होता है, Minister बेचारा क्या करे। यही चर्चा लोग करते हैं कि Minister तो कुछ कर ही नहीं सकते, जो कुछ करता है D.C. करता है।

फिर बिजली को देखें। कांगड़े से सारी बिजली आती है पाकिस्तान को भी supply होती है। लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, सारे पंजाब को फायदा पहुंचा है मगर हमारा ज़िला महरूम रखा गया है। तीन साल से हम देख रहे हैं, बजट में रकम मंजूर होती है, सुजानपुर टीरा के लिए इन्तज़ाम पर बहस वगैरह भी हो ली, मगर हमें फिर मायूसी ही होती है। जब इस प्लैन को देखा तो सारी hopes खत्म हो गई। कांगड़ा के लिए सिर्फ दो करोड़ रुपया रखा गया जिस में से

1¼ करोड़ तो सड़कों के लिए है और बाकी जो 75 लाख रुपया है वह लाहौल और सपीती के लिए है जिस की आबादी कुल 15 हज़ार है, और जिसे scheduled area होने की वजह से Central Government भी मदद दे रही है। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि कांगड़े को क्या दिया है ?

कांगड़ा में cottage industries बेशुमार चलाई जा सकती हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार यहां पर Japan के तरीके पर industry को रायज करे। हमारे इलाका में खास किस्म का पत्थर मिलता है जिस से cement तैयार किया जा सकता है और cement भी कोई कम नहीं इतना ज़्यादा कि सारे पंजाब की demand को पूरा कर सके। फिर यहां पर चूने का पत्थर है जिस से चूना तैयार कर के सारे पंजाब को supply किया जा सकता है। फिर इस पत्थर से अच्छी से अच्छी चीज़ें तैयार की जा सकती हैं। हमारे इलाका में raw material इस कदर है कि cottage industries बड़ी अच्छी तरह से चलाई जा सकती है।

6 p.m.

हमारे इलाका में एक खास किस्म की घास जिसे बगड़ घास कहते हैं मिलती है। यह खास तहसील ऊना में भी मिलती है परन्तु वह तो Jumnanagar Paper Mills, Jagadhri को सप्लाई हो जाती है और जो बगड़ घास हमीरपुर तहसील में पैदा होती है उसकी supply कहीं नहीं होती। यह घास हज़ारों मन पैदा होती है और ज़ाया जाती है। अगर छोटे basis पर या co-operative basis पर industry शुरू की जाए तो इस घास को बान बटने के काम में लाया जा सकता है.

फिर वहां पर एक राम बान होता है। इस से जहाज़ों के रस्से तैयार होते हैं। यह रस्से इतने मजबूत होते हैं कि टूटते नहीं। इस तरह की और भी चीज़ें मौजूद हैं लेकिन फिर भी इलाका develop नहीं हुआ। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे इलाके में industrialisation की कोई स्कीम नहीं। कोई scientific स्कीम तैयार नहीं की गई। आज उन resources को tap नहीं किया जा रहा जो इस इलाके में मिलते हैं। पैट्रोल है, घास है, और minerals और herbs हैं। अगर cottage industry और small-scale industry इस इलाके में शुरू की जाए तो लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा।

मुझे दुःख है कि जब यह दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तैयार की गई तो इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखा गया। कहा यह गया कि हम heavy industry कायम करने जा रहे हैं। मैं heavy industry के कायम किए जाने के खिलाफ नहीं। Heavy industry भी मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए जरूरी है। लेकिन heavy industry से तो केवल पांच हज़ार या दस हज़ार आदमियों को employment मिलेगी—लेकिन जो आबादी देहातों में रहती हैं उसका मैं पूछता हूं, क्या करोगे ? देहात की आबादी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रही है और लोग गरीब होते चले जा रहे हैं। Land को तकसीम दर तकसीम किया जा रहा है। देहात के अन्दर लोगों की माली हालत खराब हो

[श्री दौलत राम शर्मा]
रही है। इस लिए यह मुनासिब और ज़रूरी है कि वहां पर cottage industries खोल दी जाए क्योंकि यही एक ज़रिया हो सकता है। देहात के रहने वाले लोगों को माली परेशानी और बेकारी से बचाया जा सकता है।

फिर स्पीकर डिप्टी साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि हमारे इलाका को सड़कों की बहुत ज़रूरत है। ज़िला कांगड़ा में means of communications ठीक नहीं और जब तक यातायात के साधन अच्छे न होंगे हम तरक्की नहीं कर सकते।

जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है इस बात की बहुत ज़रूरत है कि गांव में बिजली पहुंचाई जाए। मैं सोनीपत में देख कर आया हूं कि सब गांव में electricity पहुंच गई है। इधर पठानकोट के आगे गांव में है। पालमपुर और धर्ममसाला के इलाके में पांच सौ गांव है वहां पर बिजली नहीं गई। ज़िला कांगड़ा में, मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि गावों की electrification नहीं हुई। मैं तो यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह जो Plan हमारे सामने तैयार कर के रखी गई है यह ऊपर से तैयार की गई है नीचे से तैयार नहीं की गई। नीचे से पलान को तैयार न करने से लोगों की तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, तहसील हमीरपुर का $\frac{1}{3}$ हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां पीने का पानी तक नहीं मिलता। एक एक रुपया में एक पीपा पानी का मिलता है। गरीब जो इतनी रकम पानी पर खर्च नहीं कर सकता वह खुद पानी लाता है। सुबह शाम इसी काम में लगा रहता है। इस के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि Amritsar से एक पार्टी survey के लिए आएगी और पानी पहुंचाने की स्कीम पर विचार करेगी इस के लिए 17 लाख रुपया रखा गया। स्कीम बनाई गई परन्तु अभी तक काम नहीं शुरू हुआ। हमारा इलाका, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, बहुत गरीब है वह पीने के पानी पर इतना खर्च नहीं कर सकता। देखिए आप जब कहते हैं कि हम Socialistic Pattern of Society बनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या यही है वह pattern कि जहां पर पानी तक नहीं मिलता? Socialistic pattern में कपड़ा, रोटी और पानी का प्रबन्ध तो ज़रूर होना चाहिए। हम आप से कपड़ा और रोटी नहीं मांगते लेकिन पीने को पानी तो दो।

फिर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब मोमनिथार का इलाका है जो 10 मील लम्बा और 5 मील चौड़ा है। यह इलाका हमीरपुर तहसील में है। वह इलाका इस वक्त आबाद नहीं है। आबादी आहिस्ता २ कम हो गई परन्तु वहां पर ज़मीन बड़ी fertile है। पैदावार के लिहाज़ से बहुत अच्छी ज़मीन है। मैं ने कई दफा सरकार को लिखा कि इस ज़मीन को देखो कि यह ज़मीन क्यों barren पड़ी है। लेकिन इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर इस इलाके में पैदावार हो तो हमारे इलाका की खुराक का मसला बहुत हद तक हल हो सकता है।

एक बात जनाब मैं और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी पांच-साला प्लान में कई हस्पतालों को upgrade किया गया है लेकिन हमीरपुर के hospital की यह हालत है कि यह 12 beds का हस्पताल है। बीमार इस हस्पताल के बरामदों में भी पड़े हुए हैं और 70 के करीब बीमार ऐसे हैं जिन्हें हस्पताल के अन्दर जगह न होने की वजह से नहीं रखा गया और वह कड़कती धूप में बाहर पड़े हुए हैं। अगर धर्मसाला और अन्य जगहों के हस्पताल upgrade हो सकते हैं तो हमीरपुर का हस्पताल भी upgrade हो सकता है। इसको upgrade करने से बीमारों को तकलीफों से बचाया जा सकेगा।

श्री साधू राम (नारायणगढ़) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आज दो दिन से पंजाब की 2nd Five-Year Plan पर discussion हो रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: कैप्टन रंजीत सिंह आप अपनी सीट पर बैठें। (Captain Ranjit Singh to please occupy his own seat.)

Shri Ranjit Singh Captain : On a point of information, Sir. Is it necessary for a Member not making a speech to keep sitting in his own seat and not sit with any other Member at any other place ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके बैठने का तरीका ठीक नहीं था। (The hon. Member was not sitting properly.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : कैप्टन साहिब, आप इस तरह खफा न हो जाया करें।

श्री साधू राम : आज दो दिन से 2nd Five-Year Plan पर discussion हो रहा है। मैंने हाउस के अन्दर जो स्पीचें की गईं उन्हें गौर से सुना। आज मुझ से पहले दो माननीय मेम्बर साहिबान इस Plan पर बोले। एक थे कामरेड राम किशन और दूसरे चौधरी सिरी चन्द जी। इन की स्पीचों को मैं ने ध्यान से सुना। एक की स्पीच में यह कहा गया था कि यह Plan बहुत अच्छी है और इस में कोई कमी नहीं। दूसरी स्पीच से मालूम यह होता था कि यह Plan कुछ भी नहीं। नफी के बराबर है और नफी से भी कम है। मैं इन दोनो points of view के साथ agree नहीं करता।

जहां तक 1st Five-Year Plan का ताल्लुक है और दूसरी पांच-साला पलान का सम्बन्ध है या इस की कामयाबी का ताल्लुक है इस में शक नहीं कि पिछली पांच-साला प्लान के अन्दर हमारे मुल्क ने मजमूई तौर पर तरक्की की है और उसमें पंजाब ने भी की है। पहली पांच-साला पलान के बाद दूसरी जो पांच-साला प्लान हमारे सामने आई है इन दोनों में बुनियादी तौर पर एक फर्क है। पहली प्लान में हमारे सामने कोई clear objects न थे सिर्फ एक चीज़ थी। वह यह कि देश में पैदावार की कमी थी खुराक की कमी थी। इस कमी को

[श्री साधू राम]

पूरा करने के लिए पहली पांच-साला प्लान में emphasis lay किया गया और पैदावार की कमी को पूरा किया गया। अब दूसरी पांच-साला प्लान में एक खास चीज़ अवाम के सामने आई है। वह यह कि एक खास किस्म के नज़रिए से मुल्क के अवाम को कौमी तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे ले जाना है। एक खास ढंग से मुल्क को develop करना है। आज जिस पार्टी की हुकूमत है उस ने अवाम के सामने Socialistic Pattern of Society का प्रोग्राम रखा है। 2nd Five-Year Plan के objects के अन्दर भी कुछ चीज़ों का ज़िक्र है। सब से पहली चीज़ जो Planning machinery ने इस प्लान में दी है वह यह है :

"The second five year plan has been formulated with reference to the following principal objectives :—

(a) a sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country,

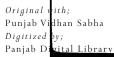
(b) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries,

(c) a large expansion of employment opportunities, and

(d) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power."

इसके साथ ही इस को clear करते हुए सफा 19 पर एक चीज़ फिर हमारे सामने आती है :—

There is another type of disparities which should be mentioned in this context, namely disparities in levels of development as between different regions in the country. In a comprehensive plan of development the special needs of the less developed areas have to be kept in view, so that the entire pattern of investment is adapted to the securing of balanced regional development in the country.

तो, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मैंने अर्ज़ किया कि पहले और दूसरे पांच-साला plans के objectives के अन्दर एक clear difference नज़र आता है। पहला plan जो था वह agricultural plan था। जब यह प्लान अवाम के सामने आया तो आप जानते हैं कि अवाम ने इसको कामयाब बनाने के लिए पूरा सहयोग दिया। इस को सारे मुल्क ने, अवाम ने और, खास कर उन लोगों ने जिन की आज तक शुनवाई नहीं थी—चाहे वह backward classes के थे चाहे backward areas के थे; सारे देहातों ने—वैसे तो मुल्क के तमाम दिहात ही backward areas हैं—इसको बहुत पसंद किया है। अब हमारे सामने दूसरा प्लान आया है। जब हम अपने प्लान का All-India Plan के objectives के साथ मुकाबला करते हैं तो यकीनी तौर पर कुछ मायूसी होती है। कुछ ऐसा नज़र आता है कि शायद या तो उन्होंने इस सारी चीज़ को गौर से नहीं देखा है या अभी तक उनके कारिंदों का जिन के हाथ में सारी चीज़ों को करने कराने की बातें हैं दिमाग ठीक तरह develop नहीं हुआ है। तबियत तो चाहती है कि इस सारे प्लान पर तफसील से कहा जाए। मगर मैं समझता

हूं कि शायद आप मुझे इतना time भी नहीं देंगे। इस लिए मजबूरी तौर पर अपने ही इलाके और अपने ही जिले की तरफ आता हूं और facts and figures के साथ मुकाबला करता हूं कि वहां क्या हुआ है और क्या होने जा रहा है। पेशतर इस के कि मैं आदादो शुमार आपके सामने रखूं मैं एक और बात कह देना चाहता हूं। पिछले तीन चार सालों से ही जब भी बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है अम्बाला के सब लोगों ने या दूसरे लोगों ने जिन की हमारे जैसी ही हालत है शिकायत करते चले आ रहे हैं कि हमारे साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है और हमारे ऊपर हमारी development के लिए कुछ खर्च नहीं होता है। लेकिन हमारे साथ यानी अम्बाला ज़िला के साथ एक खास बात होती है। वह यह कि यह सारी चीजें, सारी योजनाएं और यह सारी रचनाएं इस ज़िला के अन्दर बैठ कर, इस के centre में बैठ कर रची जाती हैं। मगर इनकी रौशनी यहां से बहुत दूर जाकर पड़ती है। हमें यह रौशनी नहीं मिलती और हमारे हां अंधेरा ही रहता है। जब हम आदादो-शुमार इकट्ठे कर के यानी पब्लिक की जितनी तकलीफें और शिकायतें हैं लाते हैं तो उन पर गौर करने की भी तकलीफ नहीं की जाती है। जब बार बार कहा जाता है तो बड़ी होशियारी से—और अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो मैं चालाकी का लफ्ज़ कहूं—तो इस होशियारी से चीज़ें हमारे सामने रखी जाती हैं कि हैरानी होती है। हमें तो हैरानी होती है मगर दूसरे ख्याल करते हैं कि बड़े अच्छे facts and figures हैं। मगर मैं बता दूं कि इन में चंडीगढ़ का जो expenditure है वह बड़ी होशियारी के साथ अम्बाला ज़िला में डाल दिया जाता है और इस तरह आदादोशुमार दिखा कर बता दिया जाता है कि यह सारा खर्च ज़िला अम्बाला पर हो रहा है। पिछले दिनों इसी तरह के facts and figures अपने Irrigation Minister साहिब ने बताए थे तो मैंने पूछा था कि क्या इस में चंडीगढ़ का खर्च भी शामिल है तो उन्हों ने कहा कि जब तक चंडीगढ़ अलहदा नहीं है और ज़िला अम्बाला में है तब तक तो वह है ही। चलो यह चीज़ तो साफ हो गई है कि हमारे ऊपर तो कोई खर्च होने वाला नहीं और हमारा जो खर्च है वह इस सफैद हाथी पर ही होना है। मैं कहता हूं कि हमें इस चंडीगढ़ के सफैद हाथी की ज़रूरत नहीं है जिस पर सवारी तो और कर रहे हैं और इसकी लीद इकट्ठी करने का काम हमें सौंपा गया है। हमारी development इस हाथी से नहीं होने वाली है। मैं अपने मंत्रियों से अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूं कि जब भी किसी सवाल का जवाब दें और इस तरह के आदादो-शुमार बताएं तो चंडीगढ़ का खर्च exclude करके जवाब दिया जाए कि दरअसल हमारे ज़िला पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है ताकि हमें भी पता लगे कि क्या हो रहा है। हमारी development के लिए हमें तसल्ली हो कि हमारे criticism का कुछ असर पड़ा है और हमारी शिकायतों और तकलीफों की तरफ गौर किया गया है। जितने भी facts and figures यहां दिए गए हैं उन को देख कर मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हमारे ज़िला की तरफ कतई तौर पर कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है। Items तो बहुत ज्यादा हैं मगर वक्त थोड़ा होने की वजह से दो तीन items का ही

[श्री साधू राम]
जिक्र करता हूं। सब से पहली बात industries की है। इस दूसरे साला प्लान में सब से ज़्यादा अहमियत industry को दी गई है इसी लिए इस प्लान को बाज़ लोग industrial पलान भी कहते हैं जहां तक All-India प्लान का ताल्लुक है उस में 19 फी सदी total expenditure का industry पर खर्च करने का इज़हार किया गया है। मगर अपने पंजाब की प्लान को देखें उसमें सिरफ 4.76 के करीब industry पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसके मुकाबले में agriculture पर या इस से connected चीज़ों पर जो खर्च है वह 50 फीसदी से ऊपर २ ही बनता है। All-India Plan तो जरूर industrial plan होगा । मगर जहां तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है यहां का प्लान बदस्तूर agricultural plan ही है इस को हम industrial नहीं कह सकते हैं। इसके अन्दर एक और बड़ी भारी कमी है। मैं इस की पूरी तफसील में तो नहीं जाता सिर्फ इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि जो थोड़ी बहुत industry है और जो उनकी list सप्लाई की गई है उस में बहुत सारी चीज़ों को ignore किया गया है। उनको कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई है जिन की कि हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर भारी जरूरत है और उनको चलाने के लिए raw material भारी तादाद के अन्दर यहां मौजूद है मगर उसको develop नहीं किया गया है, exploit नहीं किया गया है । इन में से मैं पहले cement industry को ही लेता हूं। पहले भी मैं बार बार इस बारे में काफी कहता आ रहा हूं। ज़िला कांगड़ा के भाइयों की तरफ से तो यह गिला हुआ है कि उनके हां survey नहीं होता है और वहां के इलाके के resources को explore नहीं किया जाता है कि वहां कितनी गुंजाइश है मगर हमारी position तो और है । हमारे हां तो सब कुछ हो चुका है। Survey हो चुका है। Government के पास मुकम्मल case पड़ा है मगर implementation होने में नहीं आती है। यहां से कुल पंद्रह मील के फासले पर बड़ी भारी मिकदार में lime stone है और Government के अपने technical hands के मुताबिक 50 फीसदी से ज़्यादा उस में purity है और उस में एक और गैस भी तैयार हो सकती है। बावजूद हमारे बार बार कहने के कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है। Government के पास complete case पड़ा है, Cabinet के सामने भी आया मगर बात वहीं है जहां पहले थी। हैरानी इस बात की है कि इस चीज़ का इस सारे प्लान के अन्दर कहीं नामोनिशां नहीं है और कहीं इस को develop करने का जिक्र तक नहीं है। हम यहां पिछले चार साल से चिल्ला रहे हैं लोगों ने आवाज़ें उठाई हैं। लोगों के साथ इन्हों ने वादे भी किए हैं मगर कोई परवाह नहीं की गई है पिछले चार साल में तो हमारी कोई शुणवाई नहीं हुई। इस हाउस में और बाहर काफी शोर मचाया मगर हम अब क्या देखते हैं कि आयंदा पांच सालों के लिए भी हमारे सामने एक कोरी चीज़ रख दी है। और कह दिया है कि आप आराम से बैठ जाएं आपके लिए कोई चीज़ नहीं है।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : तो क्या इन्हों ने कोई reason नहीं दिया है कि इस की क्या वजह है ?

श्री साधू राम : Reason वगैरह कोई नहीं दिया गया है । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब हमारे पंजाब के लिए cement के लाखों टन्ज़ की ज़रूरत है । इन्होंने सफा 68 पर बताया है कि हमें आयंदा पांच सालों में cement की कितनी ज़रूरत है जोकि लाखों टन की है । मगर हमारे पंजाब में cement का कोई कारखाना नहीं है । सारी demand बाहर से पूरी की जाती है और बाहर पर ही इनहसार है । इतनी भारी demand के होते हुए और इतने vast resources इस industry के होते हुए इसका इस प्लान के अन्दर कहीं ज़िक्र नहीं है । दूसरी सारी चीज़ों को तो मैं तफसील के साथ नहीं ले सकता हूं । इस थोड़े से समय के अन्दर मोटी मोटी चीज़ें ही बता सकता हूं । मैं भी कहता हूं और चन्द एक दूसरे भाइयों ने भी कहा है कि यह दूसरा प्लान industrial नहीं है बल्कि agricultural है । मैं इस की रू से भी देखना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह agricultural plan भी है तो उसके अन्दर भी कुछ हुआ है । आज agriculture के साथ irrigation का बड़ा भारी सम्बन्ध है । पंजाब के अन्दर आज भी बारानी ज़मीन बहुत है । जो लोग बारानी ज़मीन काश्त करते हैं वह वसूक के साथ पूरी तसल्ली के साथ नहीं कह सकते कि उनकी ज़मीन में कुछ पैदा भी होगा या नहीं । अगर बारिश हो गई तब तो कुछ हो जाता है । नहीं तो भूखे मरने वाली बात होती है । फिर पिछले दिनों बड़ी भारी बारिशें हुई floods आए और पंजाब में भारी तबाही हुई । हमारे हां तो उन दिनों इतने भारी नुक्सान की नौबत नहीं आई मगर उसके फौरन बाद पीछे जो winter rains हुई उन से सारी फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं । (bell) पहले प्लान के मुताबिक तो पंजाब में 55 लाख एकड़ भूमि सैराब होने का दावा है और अब दूसरा पांच साला प्लान के end तक 76 लाख एकड़ भूमि सैराब होगी । इस वक्त सारे पंजाब में culturable रकबा 160 लाख एकड़ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप wind up करें । (Please wind up now.)

श्री साधू राम : जनाब मैं repetition नहीं कर रहा हूं यह ज़रूरी चीज़ें हैं इस लिए इन का बताना ज़रूरी है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चलो मैं आपको दो मिनट और देता हूं । आप जल्दी खत्म करें। (Please wind up your speech within two minutes)

श्री साधू राम : वैसे तो आपका हुक्म मानना पड़ेगा मगर आप कम से कम पांच मिनट और दें ताकि कुछ points ही बता सकूं। Discuss तो इस time के अन्दर हो नहीं सकता है । मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा ।

मैं ज्यादा तफसील में न जाते हुए इतनी गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि हमारे जिले में जहां तक irrigation का ताल्लुक है 8 लाख एकड़ के करीब ज़मीन under plough

[श्री साधू राम]

है। इस में से एक लाख एकड़ ज़मीन पहले सैराब होती थी। जहां तक मेरी तहसील का ताल्लुक है, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आप हैरान होंगे कि 1,34,000 एकड़ रक्बा ज़मीन में से जो under plough है 2,000 एकड़ ज़मीन का रक्बा सैराब होता है। मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि इस में एक इंच की भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई। Second Five-Year Plan के अन्दर कूहलों की मुरम्मत की जायेगी। उस में इस के अलावा कोई provision नहीं है। मैं इस के बारे में बार बार लिखता रहा। मेरे पास letters हैं लेकिन time न होने की वजह से आप शायद मुझे इस कदर तफ़सील में जाने की इजाज़त नहीं देंगे कि मैं उन letters को Cabinet के सामने रख सकूं। अभी कुछ दिन हुए चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने इस बात की तसल्ली करने के लिए बुलाया था। चीफ इंजीनियर साहिब ने माना कि पांच साला प्लान में इस अलाके के लिए कोई provision नहीं किया गया। अगर एक एकड़ बारानी ज़मीन के लिए पानी का इंतज़ाम कर दिया जाए तो facts and figures के मुताबिक आम तौर पर 100 रुपया सालाना की आमदन हो सकती है। इसी तरह अगर एक लाख या डेढ़ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन बारानी पड़ी हो तो इस से ज़ाहिर है कि करोड़ों रुपये सालाना का नुकसान होता है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि भाखड़ा से हमारे लिए पानी की गुंजाइश नहीं। इस सिलसिले में मेरे पास list है जो मुझे पिछले दिनों supply की गई थी। कुछ expenditure ऐसा है जो committed है और कुछ expenditure uncommitted है। बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को छोड़ कर जिन का Centre के साथ सम्बन्ध है बाकी योजनाओं को मिनिस्टरी frame-work के अन्दर तबदील कर सकती है। उन के कहने के मुताबिक समझ लें तो uncommitted expenditure का total 6,48,000 रुपये है। अगर मैं different categories बयान करना चाहूं तो मेरे पास इतना वक्त नहीं। बावजूद इस बात के कि 4/5 महीने से वावेला किया गया है कि Second Five-Year Plan में कुछ नहीं किया गया उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि उस में एक पैसे की भी alteration नहीं की गई। मेरी demand यह है कि अगर कुछ हालात की बिना पर इस में तबदीली नहीं की जा सकती तो मेहरबानी कर के दूसरी चीज़ें तो इन लोगों को दे दीजिए जो इन के पास नहीं हैं। बिजली के सिलसिले में First Five-Year Plan में न होने के बराबर काम हुआ है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आप हैरान होंगे कि Second Five-Year Plan में 176 projects बनाये जायेंगे और 1,760 गांव को electrify किया जायेगा। इतने villages के surrounding areas में इस के बाद 4,000 गांव और electrify हो जायेंगे लेकिन हमारे ज़िले में सिर्फ 45 गांव electrify होंगे। बजाए इस के कि मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान industry या irrigation की सहूलियात मुहैया करने की तरफ दिलाऊं मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि electricity की भी यह हालत है कि हमारे ज़िले में न होने के बराबर है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक मुल्क की मजमूई तरक्की का ताल्लुक है वह ज़रूर हुई है और

उस के लिए हम Jealous नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सूबा मजमूई तौर पर तरक्की करे। मैं अपने वही अल्फाज जो कि मैं ने Budget Speech के दौरान में कहे थे दोहराता हूं कि सिर्फ नारों को बुलन्द करने का कोई फायदा नहीं। उन पर अमल करने की भी ज़रूरत है। जब तक गवर्नमेंट अपने कहने पर अमल नहीं करती तब तक लोग satisfy नहीं होंगे और जब तक लोगों में discontentment और dissatisfaction मौजूद है तो वह किसी प्लान को कामयाब बनाने में मददगार नहीं हो सकती।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ scenery ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ artist ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਰੰਗ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਰੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਦਿਮਾਗ਼ ਨਾਲ। ਇਥੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ man-power ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ, raw material ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ, mineral resources ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਮੁਸੱਵਰ ਦਿਮਾਗ਼ ਵਾਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਬਣਾ ਸਕੇ। ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਪਲਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਕ ਮੋਟਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੁਛਦਾਂ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ 3,60,000 k.W. ਬਿਜਲੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ? ਕੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ Delhi, Uttar Pradesh ਤੇ Madhya Pradesh ਵਿਚ supply ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਿਕ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ। ਇਹ ਇਤਨਾ ਵਡਾ defect ਹੈ ਕਿ plan ਦੀ condemnation ਲਈ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਤਨਾ time ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਦਸ ਸਕਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਦੋ ਤਿੰਨ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ 1,04,553 ਟਨ ਸੀਮਿੰਟ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜੇ raw material ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੀਮਿੰਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦਾ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, 31,000 electric motors ਦੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ provision ਇਸ ਪੰਜਸਾਲਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ 94,647 meters ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ 52,000 gallons paint ਤੇ varnish ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣ ਸਕੇ। ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ industry ਤੇ agriculture ਦੋਵੇਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਟੇਟ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨੂੰ balance ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਨਾਲ inflation ਬਹੁਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਤੇ 1200 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ deficit financing ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ balanced economy ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਪਰਬੰਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। Cloth ਦੀ production ਤੇ ਵੀ ceiling ਲੱਗਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤੇ food supply ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ control ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਪੜਾ ਤੇ ਅਨਾਜ ਮਹਿੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ Engineering College ਦੀ expansion ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਭਾਖੜਾ ਡੈਮ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ 60 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ secretaries ਦੇ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ congratulate ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਉਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ ।

6-30 p. m.

The Sabha then adjourned till 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th April, 1956.

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Punjab Vidhan Sabha
DEBATES

4th April, 1956

Vol. I—No. 25

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ERRATA

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Debate Vol. I No. 25, dated 4.4.1956.

Read	*For*	*Page*	*Line*
(25)59	(52)59	Title	item 2
1956-57	19 6-57	(25)3	19
56,600	50,600	(25)5	1, under col. 12
18,000	18, 00	(25)5	2, -do-
42,000	42, 00	(25)5	5, -do-
Sabha	Shbha	(25)8	headline
36	6	(25)12	3, under col. 7
6,200/-	6, 20	(25)16	5, -do-
4th April, 1956	4th April, 19	(25)30	headline
1956	19 6	(25)50	headline
further	futher	(25)50	23
further	futher	(25)50	25
Speak	Speaker	(25)51	11
ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ	ਕਾਹੁੰਦਾ	(25)69	3, para 2.
1200	12 0	(25)70	16, para 2
उसे	से	(25)78	3
कटाक्ष	स्वराज्य	(25)79	3 from below
मसलिहत	मसालेहत	(25)84	5
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Perennial	perenial	(25)90	17

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Wednesday, 4th April, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 1 p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOHRA MILLS, BALLABGARH.

*6441. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any agreement was recently reached in the Industrial dispute between the management and the workers of the Bohra Mills at Ballabgarh, district Gurgaon ;

(*b*) whether the agreement referred to in part (*a*) above has been implemented by the parties concerned ;

(*c*) whether any report has recently been received by the Government from the Workers Union against the management of the said Mills for violating the provisions of the Factory Act and the Minimum Wages Act ; if so, the details thereof together with the action ; if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Mohan Lal :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Ist Part......Yes.

2nd Part ... The complaint of the Union was that, firstly, the management generally violated the provisions of the Factories Act and the Minimum Wages Act and did not pay the workers monthly wages on account of leave earned by them ; and secondly, the management laid off the workers off and on resulting in loss of wages to the workers.

3rd Part...... Regarding the first complaint, at the time of enquiry by the Labour Inspector the Union could not give any specific instances of the contravention of the Factories Act and the Minimum Wages Act. No action could be taken by Government regarding the demand for monthly payment of Wages on account of earned leave as it was against the provisions of sections 79 and 80 of the Factories Act.

Regarding the second complaint, lay-off is a legal right of an employer and Government cannot intervene. This can be stopped only with co-operative spirit from both sides, necessity of which has been impressed upon both of them.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO THE RESIDENTS OF VILLAGE PADHANA

*6615. **Shri Ram Sarup :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any compensation has so far been paid to the local inhabitants of Village Padhana for their land acquired by the Government for building Nilokheri Township ; if not, the reasons therefor together with the time by which compensation is expected to be paid to them ?

Shri Mohan Lal : During 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 13189/8/- was paid as compensation in respect of 86 acres 3 kanals and 6 marlas of land to the local inhabitants of village Padhana whose land had been acquired for the Nilokheri Township. The Collector Karnal was authorised in the last week of March, 1956 to pay a further sum of Rs. 3,000/- in respect of 52 Bighas and 11 Biswas of land during 1955-56. The rest of the cases are being finalised by the Collector and it is expected that awards of compensation will be announced during the current financial year (1956-57).

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

*6583. **Shri Ram Parkash :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of stations in the State where House Rent Allowance is allowed to Government servants ;

(*b*) whether House Rent Allowance is given to Government servants posted in the Government Offices situated in Ambala Cantt ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Mohan Lal :

(*a*) Simla only.

(*b*) No. The question of giving reasons does not arise, as no proposal in this behalf has been received by Government, so far.

AUCTION OF LICENCES FOR SALE OF OPIUM

*6310. **Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of opium shops district-wise in the State at present and the amount for which the licence for each of them was auctioned out during the year 1955 ;

(*b*) the total quantity of opium sold at each opium shop during each of the years from 1948 to 1955 together with the sale proceeds thereof,

(*c*) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to ban the sale of opium in the State ; if so, the details thereof ?

Shri Mohan Lal :

(*a*) and (*b*) A statement is laid on the Table.

(*c*) In deference to a resolution passed at the All India Opium Conference held at Delhi in the year 1949, a gradual cut of 10 per cent in the annual quota of excise opium for the Punjab State is being applied every year in such a way that by the 1st April, 1959, no excise opium will be available for sale in Punjab, except for medicinal and other scientific purposes.

STATEMENT

Showing the total quantity of opium sold at each opium shop from the financial year 1948-49 to 1954-55 and the amount for which the licence for each of them was auctioned during the financial year 1955-56.

S. No.	Name of opium vend.	No. of opium shops in the district during the year 1955-56.	Total quantity of opium sold at each opium shop during the financial year 1948-49 Srs. Ch. T.	1949-50 Srs. Ch. T.	1950-51 Srs. Ch. T	1951-52 Srs. Ch. T.	1952-53 Srs. Ch. T.	1953-54 Srs. Ch. T.	1954-55 Srs. Ch. T.	Remarks	The amount for which license was auctioned during 1955-56 in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Hissar District	18								As regards the sale proceeds of opium there is no control on the retail sale price of opium in this State. The selling price of excise opium varies from year to year and from shop to shop. That being so, it is very difficult to supply the requisite information.	
1.	Hissar		108	96	92	85	77	64	51		50,600/-
2.	Tohana		20	26	22	20	16	15	12		18, 00/-
3.	Budhlada		84	84	Closed	—	—	—	—		closed
4.	Hansi		90	78	72	65	62	54	42		43,000/-
5.	Bhiwani		77	72	68	65	59	52	43		42, 00/-
6	Fatehabad		33	36	30	27	20	16	13		15,000/-
7.	Sirsa		94	96	90	81	72	64	51		55,000/-
8.	Dabwali		84	86	82	74	67	58	46		47,500/-
9.	Kalanwali		66	72	66	60	54	51	40		49,000/-
10.	Barwala		18	18	16	15	12	13	10		10,500/-
11.	Adampur		18	26	20	18	14	9	6		closed
12.	Bhiwani Khera		12	12	10	9	6 (shifted to Sisia)	4	6		7,100/-
13.	Narnaud		22	22	18	16	13	12	10		14,300/-
14.	Sarkhi		18	18	16	14	9	6	5		5,500/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Tosham		12	12	10	9	6	5	3		Closed
16.	Barwa		12	12	10	8	6	4	3		Closed
17.	Ratia		24	30	26	23	19	15	12		15,000/-
18.	Bhatu		18	18	16	14	10	6	5		Closed
19.	Loharu		—	42	27	20	14	6	5		Closed
20.	Rori		24	24	22	20	15	14	12		13,600/-
21.	Rania		12	12	10	9	7	5	4		5,500/-
22.	Matdadu		12	12	10	9	8	6	5		Closed
23.	Suchan Kotli		18	18	16	14	10	8	6		6,000/-
24.	Rajuwana		12	14	14	12	11	11	9		15,000/-
25.	Ellanabad		12	12	10	9	7	5	4		5,600/-
	Rohtak District.	8									
1.	Rohtak		120	102	92	83	70	62	48		34,000/-
2.	Kharkhauda		15	12	12	11	9	8	4		4,000/-
3.	Jhajjar		36	30	26	24	19	15	11		9,200/-
4.	Beri		36	30	27	24	19	17	10		5,500/-
5.	Bahadurgarh		38	32	29	26	21	18	12		12,000/-
6.	Kosli		15	12	12	11	9	6	3		Closed
7.	Gohana		38	32	28	25	20	17	12		9,000/-
8.	Meham		18	18	16	14	11	10	8		7,000/-
9.	Sonepat		44	38	34	31	25	22	20		18,000/-

	Gurgaon District.	10																							
1.	Gurgaon		52	9	3	42	0	0	37	15	2	34	0	2	25	15	3	26	15	3	24	0	4		16,000/-
2.	Farrakhnagar		24	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	1	13	8	3	9	12	3	4	3	2	3	0	0		Closed
3.	Sohana		28	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	13	15	4	10	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0		2,900/-
4.	Rewari		71	15	3	57	14	0	52	15	2	47	0	0	32	0	0	29	15	3	24	0	2		17,600/-
5.	Palwal		74	15	3	60	0	0	54	0	0	44	15	4	31	15	3	24	0	0	18	0	0		12,000/-
6.	Hodal		26	0	0	20	15	0	17	0	0	14	14	3	10	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0		2,000/-
7.	Hasanpur		12	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	Closed				Closed
8.	Ballabgarh		26	0	0	21	0	0	18	15	3	17	0	2	11	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0		3,000/-
9.	Faridabad		12	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	14	15	0	15	0	0	18	0	0	13	0	0		8,500/-
10.	Nuh		6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	15	4	3	13	1	4	2	0	2	0	0		Closed
11.	Hathean		29	14	0	24	0	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	0	4	5	3	5	0	0		2,000/-
12.	Pataudi		9	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	3	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0		2,400/-
13.	Bawal		...			...			19	0	0	15	1	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0		Closed
14.	Ferozepur Jhirka		...			...			...			...			...			...			2	0	0		1,000/-
	Karnal District.	14																							
1.	Karnal		95	12	4	80	3	1	72	0	0	65	15	4	56	0	0	50	0	0	40	0	0		43,600/-
2.	Panipat		59	15	0	49	13	0	45	4	0	40	0	0	33	12	0	29	4	0	22	12	0		21,000/-
3.	Kaithal		50	0	0	42	0	0	39	8	0	36	0	0	29	12	2	25	3	3	20	0	0		20,000/-
4.	Pundri		19	0	0	14	0	0	13	15	3	11	15	2	12	1	0	11	0	0	9	0	0		9,700/-
5.	Thanesar		33	13	4	42	1	3	36	2	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	22	0	0		21,500/-
6.	Shahabad		56	0	0	45	0	0	40	15	3	36	0	0	29	15	0	26	13	0	21	3	0		20,000/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Ladwa		20 0 0	15 15 3	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	12 12 0	11 2 2		10,800/-
8.	Radaur		17 12 0	14 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0		Closed
9.	Gharaunda		17 0 1	14 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	8 15 0	7 1 0	6 0 0		4,600/-
10.	Taraori		12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	9 13 0	9 3 0	6 13 0		8,600/-
11.	Indri		12 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	5 15 2	5 0 0	4 0 0		3,100/-
12.	Smalkha		12 3 0	9 10 4	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 14 0	8 2 0	6 0 0		4,600/-
13.	Naultha		6 0 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	5 0 1	4 13 4	4 2 1	3 0 0		Closed
14.	Kathana		9 9 ¼	12 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	7 14 2	6 0 0	5 0 0		Closed
15.	Chika		10 0 0	9 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 4	8 0 0	5 15 0	5 1 0		Closed
16.	Kharyal		7 15 4	8 0 4	Transferred to Pepsu						
17.	Pehowa		20 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 15 1	10 10 0	9 5 0		9,000/-
18.	Assundh		10 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0		10,200/-
19.	Rohti		10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0		Closed
20.	Thaska Miranji		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0		5,000/-
	Ambala District	32									
1.	Ambala Cantonment (Saddar Bazar)		180 0 0	144 0 0	131 0 0	115 0 0	87 0 0	80 0 0	68 9 4		61,500/-
2.	Ambala Cantonment (R. A. Bazar)		30 0 0	24 0 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	13 14 1	8 0 0	8 0 0		
3.	Ambala City		198 0 0	157 0 0	138 0 0	126 0 0	92 14 0	85 0 0	62 14 0		55,500/-
4.	Adoya		9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 4		Closed
5.	Pilkhani		9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0		3,100/-

No.	Name								
5.	Pilkhani								
6.	Mullana	18 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	4 9 3	3,600/-
7.	Kesari	12 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	3 11 1	4,100/-
8.	Samalkha	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 7 3	4 14 0	4 0 0	4,000/-
9.	Mohri	...	...	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 3 0	6 14 0	5 6 2	Closed
10.	Jagadhri	150 0 0	120 0 0	105 0 0	97 0 0	72 13 0	67 12 0	54 8 0	36,100/-
11.	Mustafabad	24 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	7 10 0	5 0 0	5,000/-
12.	Bilaspur	24 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	11 10 0	8 14 0	5 12 0	3,500/-
13.	Khizrabad	24 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 e	11 11 0	8 0 0	3 9 3	Closed
14.	Chhachhrauli	...	...	40 0 0	36 0 0	25 3 0	19 12 0	13 11 0	8,600/-
15.	Kot	...	...	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 7 0	6 12 0	4 0 3	Closed
16.	Rupar	83 0 0	62 0 0	56 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	39 0 0	35 6 0	29,000/-
17.	Morinda	36 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	19 15 0	15 0 0	16,500/-
18.	Chamkaur Sahib	24 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 3	6 13 1	9,000/-
19.	Kainaur	25 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	11 3 0	8 0 0	7,100/-
20.	Ghanuli	15 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	8 13 0	6 11 0	5 0 0	6,000/-
21.	Khant	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 0	4 1 0	Closed
22.	Mandwara	25 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	7 9 0	5,300/-
23.	Hawara	19 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	19 0 0	9 10 0	7 2 3	6 0 0	5,000/-
24.	Kharar	52 0 0	40 0 0	39 0 0	35 0 0	31 0 0	26 8 0	21 2 0	20,000/-
25.	Kalka	54 0 0	43 0 0	38 0 0	35 0 0	24 6 0	21 6 3	15 4 2	11,500/-
26	Kasauli	6 0 0	4 0 0	Transferred to Pepsu					
27.	Kurali	55 0 0	43 0 0	39 0 0	35 0 0	30 9 0	25 10 0	20 15 0	20,300/-
28.	Garangan	20 0 0	17 0 0	Transferred to Pepsu					
29.	Sialbah	24 0 0	22 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	12 5 0	9 0 0	7,000/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Manauli		18 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 12 0	5 11 0	5 0 0		4,000
31.	Mullanpur		23 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	12 1 0	8 0 0		7,300
32.	Sohana		27 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	23 0 0	19 2 0	14 6 0	4 1 0		6,800
33.	Mani-Majra		42 0 0	35 0 0	48 0 0	42 0 0	30 0 0	27 6 0	26 0 0		27,100
34.	Barwala		6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 3	4 0 0		Closed
35.	Mubarikpur		12 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 15 2	7 10 3		6,100
36.	Chuni-Khurd		11 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 3 0	6 12 3	7 0 0		Closed
37.	Pabhat		18 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	5 15 1		4,100
38.	Naraingarh		23 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0	14 12 0	11 9 0	9 0 0		7,100
39.	Sadhaura		28 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	14 13 4	10 11 4	10 0 0		7,000
40.	Raipur Rani		6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 11 1	4 2 0	4 0 0		Closed
41.	Jatwa		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0		Closed
42.	Shahzadpur		18 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 6 0	9 0 0	7 0 0		5,000
43.	Jamanagar.		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		23,100
	Simla District	3									
1.	Lower Bazar Simla		32 0 0	33 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	17 0 0		
2.	Simla East		4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0		10,000
3.	Simla West		6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0		
4.	Subathu		6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		Closed
5.	Dagshai		6 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		Closed

	Kangra District	17									
1.	Dharamsala		28 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	14 15 0	9 0 0		5,100
2.	Bhawan		25 0 0	25 0 0	19 13 0	14 13 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 3 0		7,600
3.	Nagrota		9 0 0	9 0 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	2 15 0		1,800
4.	Shahpur		12 0 0	12 0 0	9 15 0	6 9 0	5 3 0	4 3 0	2 15 0		1,800
5.	Nurpur		15 0 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0		2,800
6.	Kotla		1 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0		1,070
7.	Jawali		12 0 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	6 8 0	5 1 0	3 15 0	4 0 0		2,200
8.	Dehra		7 0 0	7 0 0	6 3 0	4 13 0	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 0 0		1,250
9.	Jawalaji		6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0		2,100
10.	Haripur		7 0 0	8 0 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0		1400/-
11.	Hamirpur		11 0 0	11 0 0	8 5 0	5 15 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		1500/-
12.	Sujanpur		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		1000/-
13.	Nadaun		9 0 0	9 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	2 15 0		1500/-
14.	Palampur		12 0 0	14 0 0	11 15 0	8 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0		3000/-
15.	Paprola		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 3 0	3 15 0	3 0 0	1 15 0		1,400/-
16.	Jaisinghpur		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 0		800/-
17.	Kulu		7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 9 0		1,060/-
	Hoshiarpur District	22									
1.	Hoshiarpur		168 0 0	168 0 0	132 0 0	113 0 0	112 0 0	105 0 0	75 0 0		75000/-
2.	Hariana		52 0 0	42 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	17 0 0		13,800/-
3.	Garh Churasi		45 0 0	45 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0		21000/-
4.	Sham-Churasi		45 0 0	45 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	21 0 0	17 0 0		14,000/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11	12
5.	Dasuya		59	0	0	59	0	0	46	0	0	40	0	0	34	0	0	26	0	0	20	0	0		18,300/-
6.	Mukerian		42	0	0	42	0	0	32	4	0	28	0	0	25	14	0	22	2	0	17	0	0		13,100/-
7.	Urmar		54	0	0	54	0	0	42	0	0	36	0	0	31	0	0	29	0	0	20	0	0		19,400/-
8.	Miani		18	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0		Closed
9.	Garh-Shankar		76	10	0	77	0	0	60	2	0	52	0	0	50	0	0	45	0	0	32	0	0		28,200/-
10.	Jaijon		23	0	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0		9,100/-
11.	Una		27	0	0	27	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0		10,200/-
12.	Anandpur Sahib		32	0	0	32	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0		15,600/-
13.	Khanaura		23	0	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	7	15	4	7	0	1		5,000/-
14.	Nandachaur		42	0	0	42	0	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	15	0	0		12,000/-
15.	Bassi-Kalan		45	0	0	45	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0		16,300/-
16.	Hajipur		23	0	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0		Closed
17.	Kot-Fatohi		32	8	0	32	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0		17,100/-
18.	Bham		27	0	0	27	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	9	0	0		Closed
19.	Mahilpur		86	1	0	86	0	0	67	0	0	58	0	0	53	0	0	49	0	0	39	0	0		30,000/-
20.	Passi		42	0	0	42	0	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	13	0	0		22,600/- (Shifted to Simla Khurd).
21.	Majori		36	0	0	36	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	17	0	0		19,000/-
22.	Balachaur		31	15	3	32	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0		8,500/-
23.	Gagret		12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0		Closed
24.	Chintpurni		12	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0		Closed

25	Santokh-garh		23	0	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	9,000/-
26.	Brahmpur		12	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	Closed
27.	Nurpur		27	0	0	27	0	0	19	13	0	17	3	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	9.700/-
28.	Nangal		...			...			...			...			...			...			8	0	0	18,000/-
	Jullundur District	33																						
1.	Bazar Sheikhan, Jullundur		168	12	0	169	3	0	122	8	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	80	0	0	1,05,000/- (for 1 and 2)
2.	Adda Hoshiarpur Jullundur		108	11	0	109	4	0	79	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	50	0	0	
3.	Jullundur Cantt.		9[illegible]	2	0	92	3	0	66	0	0	60	0	0	49	4	1/5	50	0	0	39	13	0	36,000/-
4.	Kartarpur		40	15	0	41	1	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	23	15	2/5	23	0	0	18	11	0	18,500/-
5.	Bhogpur		23	0	0	23	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	12	1	0	9,900/-
6.	Alawalpur		41	0	0	41	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	23	13	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	13,000/-
7.	Adampur		45	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	17,500/-
8.	Jandu Singha		27	0	0	26	15	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	14	15	0	14	0	0	11	15	0	12,000/-
9.	Lambra		45	0	0	44	15	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	24	4	0	25	0	0	18	15	0	14 000/-
10.	Nakodar		70	0	0	69	0	0	51	0	0	46	0	0	43	15	0	41	0	0	34	0	0	31,000/-
11.	Mehatpur		23	0	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	14	11	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	7,000/-
12.	Shankar		33	14	4/5	34	1	1/5	24	0	0	21	0	0	17	11	0	18	0	0	12	14	0	17,200/-
13	Uggi		21	1	0	21	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	7	14	0	7,500/-
14.	Lohian		38	7	0	34	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	21	9	0	19	0	0	14	0	0	11,000/-
15.	Shah-kot		38	[illegible]5	0	39	1	0	29	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15,000/-
16.	Darwal		15	15	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	6	9	4/5	7	0	0	...			Closed

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Phillaur		58 7 0	67 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	38 0 0	31 14 0		31,000/-
18.	Apra		33 15 0	33 14 4/5	24 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	16 15 0		14,900/-
19.	Barapind		30 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0		9,100/-
20.	Rurka-Kalan		32 0 0	30 14 4/5	23 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	14 15 0		13,000/-
21.	Goraya		38 12 0	39 2 0	28 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0		24,500/-
22.	Birk		27 0 0	28 4 4/5	19 0 0	15 0 0	14 15 1/5	14 0 0	...		Closed
23.	Dosanjh Kalan		...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0		11,000/-
24.	Nur-mahal		57 0 0	57 0 0	41 0 0	35 0 0	32 10 0	31 0 0	28 0 0		24,600/-
25.	Bilga		31 0 0	39 0 0	28 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	15 15 4/5		15,500/-
26.	Kot-Badal-Khan		15 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 4/5 0	9 0 0	7 0 0		4,600/-
27.	Bundala		38 0 0	37 14 4/5	27 0 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0		8,200/-
28.	Jandiala		44 12 0	41 5 2/5	29 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0		16,400/-
29.	Nawanshahr		78 0 0	78 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	46 0 0	44 0 0	36 0 0		35,000/-
30.	Jadla		23 0 0	21 4/5 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	15 2/5 0	13 0 0	8 15 0		7,000/-
31.	Rahon		33 0 0	33 0 0	24 0 0	21 0 0	18 3 0	17 0 0	12 0 0		11,100/-
32.	Banga		116 0 0	116 0 0	84 0 0	72 0 0	68 3/5 0	62 0 0	53 14 1/5		49,000/-
33.	Pharala		30 0 0	29 1/5 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	19 15 4/5	17 0 0	12 0 0		12,500/-
34.	Gunna Chaur		31 11 2/5	26 12 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	18 14 0	17 0 0	11 15 3/5		15,600/-
35.	Aur		32 0 0	32 0 0	22 9 0	19 0 0	19 15 1/5 0	17 0 0	11 15 3/5		14,000/-
	Ludhiana District	34									
1.	Ludhiana City		332 0 0	332 0 0	278 0 0	239 7 4	220 4 1	195 4 0	108 0 0		1,77,100/-
2.	Ludhiana-F-Ganj		...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0		
3.	Chhapur		23 0 0	23 0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 14 0	9 0 0		9,000/-

4.	Dakha	157	0	0	157	3	0	130	3	0	100	0	0	95	11	0	84	0	0	64	13	0	63,000/-
5.	Pakhowal	46	0	0	46	1	0	40	0	0	30	0	0	24	12	0	22	3	1	12	0	4	9,000/-
6.	Gujjarwal	61	0	0	61	0	0	45	0	0	37	12	0	33	14	2	29	14	2	20	13	0	18,000/-
7.	Jaspalbanger	53	0	0	55	0	0	45	0	0	34	0	2	29	14	0	23	14	0	15	14	0	11,100/-
8.	Bhainiala	55	0	0	54	15	3	45	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	16	0	0	10,000/-
9.	Laltori-Kalan	55	0	0	55	0	0	44	14	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	16	0	0	10,000/-
10.	Malaudh	35	0	0	35	0	0	39	0	0	22	0	0	19	8	0	17	11	0	13	15	0	16,500/-
11.	Raipur	90	0	0	97	6	0	73	13	3	58	0	0	52	0	0	44	14	3	33	2	0	27,000/-
12.	Sahnewal	83	10	0	84	3	3	70	2	2	53	15	0	52	0	0	44	15	0	30	0	0	24,000/-
13.	Siahar	37	0	0	36	8	0	25	0	0	19	0	0	16	12	0	14	6	0	11	15	0	8,500/-
14.	Jagraon	241	4	0	240	0	0	199	4	3	163	11	2	155	15	0	144	9	0	107	15	0	1,03,500/-
15.	Raikot	78	0	0	77	14	0	68	1	0	52	13	0	54	4	0	45	4	0	38	15	0	42,100/-
16.	Rasulpur	69	2	0	69	0	0	56	15	0	43	1	0	37	0	0	30	14	0	24	1	0	24,200/-
17.	Ghalib-Kalan	49	0	0	49	1	0	40	0	3	29	10	2	24	10	0	19	15	2	15	0	0	12,000/-
18.	Hathur	33	0	0	33	0	0	27	2	0	20	0	0	20	7	0	20	1	3	14	15	0	13,300/-
19.	Akal-garh	49	0	0	49	0	0	46	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	16,500/-
20.	Hans-Kalan	57	6	0	57	0	0	47	12	0	36	4	0	33	14	0	23	12	2	19	1	0	10,100/-
21.	Svaddi-khas	47	2	0	47	2	0	38	1	0	27	11	0	26	1	0	22	2	1	17	0	0	12,500/-
22.	Sidhwanbet	48	13	0	49	1	4	40	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	3	23	14	0	19	0	1	19,000/-
23.	Lamma		...			...			...			...			...			...		10	0	0	12,000/-
24.	Samrala	88	0	0	88	0	1	74	0	0	57	5	3	60	0	2	51	12	0	42	0	0	36,100/-
25.	Khanna	91	0	0	90	7	4	79	12	1	59	11	4	65	5	2	64	6	0	48	4	4	48,000/-
26.	Benlolpur	18	11	0	19	1	0	16	3	0	12	1	0	10	0	0	8	0	0		...		5,000/-
27.	Issrue	31	0	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	17	15	3	15	15	0	12	1	0	9	15	0	7,500/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Khari-Naudh-Singh		43 0 0	43 0 0	36 0 0	26 14 0	25 1 0	18 0 2	10 2 0		6,400/-
29.	Machhiwara		33 11 1	33 13 0	28 0 0	19 15 1	17 15 0	15 13 0	10 1 0		8,000/-
30.	Idolahi		...	...	28 0 0	20 14 3	18 1 2	13 15 1	10 1 3		5,200/-
31.	Bassi-Gujjran		...	...	14 15 3	12 0 2	10 0 0	7 13 4	...		Closed
32.	Bagli-Kalan		...	...	...	...	...	16 15 1	10 0 0		6,20?/-
33.	Khamauon-Kalan		...	...	35 12 0	29 7 0	22 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0		6,500/-
34.	Jatana-Kalan		...	...	11 5 0	9 1 0	7 14 0	8 0 0	7 2 4		7,600/-
35.	Amrala		...	...	12 0 0	9 15 4	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 3 1		Closed
36.	Sanghol		...	...	...	...	20 0 0	14 10 0	9 4 4		7,200/-
37.	Tehara		31 0 0	31 0 0	25 0 0	17 14 0	16 11 1	9 0 0	...		Closed
38.	Haidon-Bet		...	...	12 6 3	8 8 3	7 0 0	...	...		Closed
	Ferozepur District	75									
1.	Ferozepur Cantt.		149 11 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	92 0 0	87 0 0	65 15 3	60 0 0		
2.	Ferozepur City		162 0 0	172 0 0	132 0 0	100 0 0	93 0 0	72 0 0	66 0 0		1,15,500/-
3.	Bhucho-mandi		36 3 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0		21,600/-
4.	Mudki		38 0 0	44 2 0	42 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	17 11 0	12 0 0		11,000/-
5.	Ferozeshah		50 0 0	54 0 0	46 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	20 2/5 0	12 0 0		10,100/-
6.	Talwandi-Bhai		60 8 0	66 0 0	60 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	29 12 0	29 9 0		33,500/-
7.	Sultan-Khan-Wala		33 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	Closed	...		Closed
8.	Bhucho-Khurd		14 4 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	Closed	Closed	...		Closed
9.	Kalvan-Sukha		20 12 0	24 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0		7,200/-
10.	Chak-Fatehsingh-wala		16 11 2	18 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	Closed	...		Closed

11	Nathana	40	0	0	43	9	0	41	0	0	36	0	0	34	0	0	29	15	0	27	0	0	18,500/-
12.	Mehraj	19	12	1	24	6	1	21	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	2	15	0	0	12,200/-
13.	Gobindpura	18	0	0	23	15	4	21	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	12	3	0	12	0	0	9,300/-
14.	Lehra Mohhat	14	0	0	13	15	3	12	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	11	3	0	9	0	0	5,500/-
15.	Mamdot	18	5	1	20	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	6	5	0	9	0	0	7,500/-
16.	Tungwali		...			...			...			...		12	0	0	10	15	3	9	0	0	7,300/-
17.	Moga	427	8	0	432	8	0	372	0	0	315	0	0	300	0	0	239	10	0	180	6	0	1,71,000/
18.	Baghapurana	99	12	0	108	0	0	93	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	60	0	0	48	0	0	56,000/-
19.	Charik		...			...		60	0	0	45	0	0	40	0	0	29	14	0	24	5	0	20,000/-
20.	Mari-Mustafa	27	0	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	31	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	10,500/-
21.	Sekha Kalan	18	0	2	22	0	0	19	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	10	7	3	8	15	0	7,800/-
22.	Smadh-Bhai	26	15	1	30	0	0	26	0	0	19	0	0	15	0	0	13	14	0	12	0	0	13,000/-
23.	Raunta	13	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	6	13	0	8,300/-
24.	Patto-Hira-Singh	44	2	2	43	10	0	40	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	Closed			Closed
25	Rania	127	3	0	131	12	0	114	0	0	65	0	0	60	0	0	30	0	0	23	13	0	12,200/-
26.	Lopou	78	1	0	84	1	0	72	0	0	48	0	0	42	0	0	26	0	0	18	2	0	Closed
27.	Dala	124	0	0	132	0	0	118	0	0	63	0	0	55	0	0	30	0	0	24	6	0	21,100/-
28.	Balaspur	36	4	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	15	0	0	15,100/-
29.	Saidoke	29	14	3	24	2	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	7	0	9,000/-
30.	Ajitwal	90	11	1	102	0	0	88	0	0	65	0	0	60	0	0	23	14	4	18	0	0	12,000/-
31.	Daroli-Bhai	60	0	0	70	0	0	48	0	0	36	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	10,200/-
32.	Daulat-pura	50	4	2½	54	0	0	46	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	11,000/-
33.	Nathu-Wala	42	0	0	43	0	0	30	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	25	8	0	24	0	0	Closed
34.	Rode	40	13	0	44	0	0	33	0	0	30	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	15,100/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35.	Kokri-Kalan		89 13 0	93 13 0	72 0 0	44 0 0	37 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0		14,00/-
36.	Manuke		39 3 0	38 0 0	33 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	Closed	14 0 0		15,000/-
37.	Nihal Singh Wala		...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0		22,000/-
38.	Fazilka		130 0 0	132 0 0	122 0 0	96 0 0	95 12 0	84 0 0	72 0 0		80,000/-
39.	Abohar		99 4 0	100 2 0	94 6 0	70 0 0	69 12 0	80 4 0	72 0 0		1,00,000/-
40.	Bam		36 0 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	23 0 0	19 15 1	21 15 4	18 0 0		15,700/-
41.	Ladhuka		24 5 0	26 9 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	10 12 0	12 0 0	9 14 0		10,000/-
42.	Panj-kosi		18 12 0	18 4 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	7 15 0	12 0 0	8 14 0		8,700/-
43.	Alan-wala		31 2 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	19 0 0	16 15 0	18 1 0	14 4 0		13,500/-
44.	Malaut		91 5 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	79 8 0	79 8 0	72 0 0		95,000/-
45.	Tanli-wala		26 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	11 14 4	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0		8,000/-
46.	Killiar-wala		25 0 0	28 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	14 0 0	Closed	...		Closed
47.	Ghuriana		22 14 2	26 8 3	22 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 1 0	12 0 0		7,200/-
48.	Lambi		20 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	21 3 0	21 0 0		20,000/-
49.	Kundal		21 0 0	19 1 3/2	17 0 0	13 0 0	11 14 0	12 0 0	9 14 0		6,000/-
50.	Therajwala		15 15 0	18 4 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	11 14 0	13 1 4	11 14 0		10,400/-
51.	Wahab-wala		12 1 0	11 15 4	10 0 0	9 0 0	6 14 0	8 15 0	8 0 0		6,000/-
52.	Roran-wali		...	...	...	...	15 0 0	14 15 0	8 14 0		12,000/-
53.	Phullu-khera		...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	12 0 0		8,500/-
54.	Jodhpur		...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	9 0 0		8,000/-
55.	Muktsar		285 13 0	290 0 0	268 0 0	196 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	168 0 0		1,60,000/-
56.	Gider-bha		70 0 0	72 0 0	62 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	53 14 0	47 15 0		42,100/-
57.	Jalalabad		45 0 0	48 0 0	41 0 0	31 0 0	.8 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0		20,000/-
58.	*Guru-Har-Sahai*		40 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	37 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

58.	Guru-Har-Sahai	40	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	16,900/-
59.	Bhagsar	39	15	3	42	5	0	36	0	0	27	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	19,100 -
60.	Bhuti-wala	25	0	0	33	0	0	30	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	18,400/-
61.	Gulabe-wala	24	6	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10,000/-
62.	Khuranj	20	0	0	24	0	1	18	0	0	Closed				...			...			...		Closed
63.	Doda	12	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	14	15	0	13,300/-
64.	Kanian-wali	15	0	0	18	12	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	2	5	14	0	6,300/-
65.	Sukhna-Abbu	18	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	11	15	0	12,000/-
66.	Dube-wala	47	0	0	47	11	0	44	0	0	33	0	0	27	0	0	24	3	0	15	0	0	16,700/-
67.	Rattewala	20	14	0	23	4	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	6,000/-
68.	Tamkot	30	10	0	32	14	2	30	0	0	22	0	0	17	12	0	18	4	0		...		Closed
69.	Kurai-wala	40	0	0	41	5	0	40	0	0	11	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	19	0	0	16,000 -
70.	Bhangewari		...			...			...			...			...			...		16	0	0	18,000/-
71.	Bari-wala		...			...			...			...			...		18	0	0		...		24,000/-
72.	Kot-Bhai		...			...			...			...			...			...		8	9	0	7,600/-
73.	Zira	60	5	0	60	0	0	52	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	35,000/
74.	Dharamkot	105	0	0	107	12	0	93	0	0	66	0	0	60	0	0	36	4	0	27	0	0	18,000/-
75.	Binan-wala	20	5	0	22	2	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9,500/-
76.	Bharana	26	8	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	12	2	1	8	14	0	6,700/-
77.	Bhinder Kalan	72	14	0	69	0	0	59	0	0	36	0	0	29	14	0	23	14	0	12	0	0	9,000/-
78.	Kishanpur	40	0	0	39	12	2	34	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	10,000/-
79.	Kot-Ise-Khan	49	7	0	49	0	0	43	0	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	23	14	0	18	2	0	13,600/-
80.	Fateh-garh-Panjtoor	25	6	4	24	1	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11	14	0	9	2	0	7,000/-
81.	Khose-Randhir	44	8	0	47	0	0	39	0	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	8	15	2	6,000/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
82.	Mallan-wala		46 10 0	46 0 0	36 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	17 8 0	16 0 0		13,000/-
83.	Makhu		44 12 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	33 0 0	26 14 0		23,700/-
84.	Badhni Kalan		...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0		18,200/-
	Amritsar District	40									
1.	Lohgarh		269 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	199 0 1½	170 9 2	100 0 2	75 0 0		51,000/-
2.	Lachhmansar		414 0 0	350 0 0	223 0 0	221 1 3¾	193 13 2	144 0 0	90 0 0		71,000/-
3.	Katra-Moharsingh		242 0 0	242 0 0	200 0 0	198 11 3½	170 13 0	140 0 0	90 0 0		81,000/-
4.	Adda Larrian		575 0 0	575 0 0	300 0 0	298 8 4½	270 14 0	200 0 0	149 7 0		1,36,100/-
5.	Jandiala		99 0 0	99 0 0	72 0 0	49 14 3¼	42 0 0	42 0 0	34 0 0		24,500/-
6.	Majitha		72 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0	39 14 2½	34 0 0	34 1 0	30 0 0		20,000/-
7.	Tarn Taran		225 0 0	225 0 0	218 0 0	21 9 ½	184 1 0	140 11 0	89 4 0		1,01,000/-
8.	Khalra		45 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	29 1 2¾	24 14 0	24 1 2	21 6 0		23,100/-
9.	Sur-Singh		50 0 0	50 0 0	54 0 0	29 14 3¾	25 0 0	22 0 0	17 12 0		14,000/-
10.	Patti		113 0 0	113 0 0	180 0 0	127 0 0	97 9 3	100 0 0	84 0 0		84,500/-
11.	Khem Karan		36 0 0	36 0 0	108 0 0	39 14 1¼	31 14 0	32 0 0	27 0 0		24,100/-
12.	Ram Dass		24 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	19 15 ½	17 7 4	12 0 0	10 0 0		6,000/-
13.	Khassa		18 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	11 1 1¾	11 14 0	10 1 3	13 0 0		13,000/-
14.	Ajnala		42 0 0	42 0 0	34 0 0	34 11 3¼	30 7 3	26 1 2	22 0 0		17,100/-
15.	Sohansara		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	11 15 1¾	11 0 0	11 15 4	10 0 0		Closed
16.	Raja-Sansi		72 0 0	72 0 0	36 0 0	19 9 ¼	17 0 0	20 7 0	17 0 0		14,100/-
17.	Sohian		32 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	11 15 2	12 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0		Closed
18.	Khelchian		63 0 0	63 0 0	39 0 0	26 1 3	22 0 0	26 0 0	21 1 3		22,500/-
19.	Vazir Bhullar		45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	29 14 4	26 0 0	26 0 0	18 0 0		16,700/-

20.	Botala	59	0	0	59	0	0	48	0	0	19	14	3¾	16	0	4	14	0	0	11	15	0	12,200/-
21.	Mehta	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	30	3	4½	22	4	2	20	0	0	16	0	0	10,200/-
22.	Mattuwal	45	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	18	15	4½	17	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13,700/-
23.	Jaintipura	63	0	0	63	0	0	39	0	0	25	15	½	22	9	1	21	11	2	18	2	4	17,000/-
24.	Varpal	63	0	0	63	0	0	40	0	0	18	12	¾	17	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	Closed
25.	Kirtowal	30	0	0	20	0	0	36	0	0	17	11	4½	15	3	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	Closed
26.	Dubli	30	0	0	30	0	0	42	0	0	23	13	¾	20	2	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	12,000/-
27.	Sohrai	27	0	0	27	0	0	42	0	0	24	4	4¾	20	10	2	12	0	0	10	0	0	Closed
28.	Valtoha	45	0	0	45	0	0	66	0	0	37	14	1¾	31	14	1	27	15	4	24	2	0	20,000/-
29.	Hari-ka-Pattan	30	0	0	30	0	0	42	0	0	23	11	0	20	2	0	36	0	0	24	0	0	17,500/-
30.	Algon	24	0	0	24	0	0	34	0	0	16	10	1¼	14	10	2	18	9	3	15	14	0	16,000/-
31.	Attari	30	0	0	30	0	0	42	0	0	39	0	3¾	32	14	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	14,000/-
32.	Verka	18	0	0	18	0	0	24	0	0	13	15	3¾	11	15	3	12	0	2	10	0	0	Closed
33.	Bhullar	30	0	0	30	0	0	37	0	0	25	0	0	30	14	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	Closed
34.	Kakkar	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	10	15	1	10	11	0	10	0	0	Closed
35.	Kalar	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	11	11	7¾	11	1	3	10	3	2	9	0	0	Closed
36.	Kallah	86	0	0	86	0	0	42	0	0	18	9	3¼	15	2	0	20	0	2	13	3	0	10,100/-
37.	Dhand	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	18	1	0	17	6	1	14	1	0	12	0	0	Closed
38.	Padri-Kalan	45	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0	19	14	3¾	17	0	0	14	10	4	14	0	0	10,500/-
39.	Jhabal	51	0	0	51	0	0	54	0	0	31	5	3¼	27	8	0	23	14	2	19	5	3	12,000/-
40.	Bhikiwind	50	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0	41	14	1¼	34	8	0	36	2	0	29	15	0	27,000/-
41.	Mari-Kamokee	66	0	0	33	0	0	41	0	0	23	15	¾	19	15	4	16	0	0	14	0	0	12,000/-
42.	Rajokee	40	0	0	40	0	0	48	0	0	18	3	4¾	17	0	0	15	1	2	14	0	0	12,000/-
43.	Sarhali	68	0	0	68	0	0	66	0	0	35	10	2½	32	4	2	24	11	0	20	5	0	15,000/-

[Minister for Finance]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44.	Noshera-Punedan		85 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	29 8 4¾	24 6 0	27 12 2	26 0 0		20,000/-
45.	Kot-Morid-Khan		81 0 0	81 0 0	60 0 0	33 8 1¼	29 1 4	29 1 1	14 0 0		8,600 -
46.	Memda-Pind		36 0 0	36 0 0	46 0 0	23 9 4¾	20 6 0	12 7 2	12 0 0		Closed
47.	Fatehabad		68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	26 1 1¼	23 0 0	20 15 3	20 0 0		16,500/-
48.	Kairon		86 0 0	86 0 0	72 0 0	29 3 4	23 13 4	25 14 0	24 0 0		18,000/-
49.	Chola-Sahib		54 0 0	54 0 0	65 0 0	29 11 1¼	22 6 3	28 12 3	22 0 0		18,000/-
50.	Kalsaun		36 0 0	36 0 0	58 0 0	23 8 2	23 1 2	18 3 0	15 12 0		13,100/-
51.	Cho-gawan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23,200/-
	Gurdaspur District	16									
1.	Gurdaspur		60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0		33 000/-
2.	Dina-Nagar		30 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0		9,100/-
3.	Dhariwal		40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0		28,000/-
4.	Dorangla		8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		Closed
5.	Behrampur		14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		Closed
6.	Dehri-wala		17 0 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0		Closed
7.	Ghuman Kalan		25 0 0	25 0 0	22 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0		6,000/-
8.	Kahnowan		10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0		6,100/-
9.	Kot-Santokh Rai		12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Closed		Closed
10.	Kalnour		20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0		7,100/-
11.	Batala		150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	131 0 0	122 0 0	84 0 0		73,200/-
12.	D. B. Nanak		25 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0		10,300/-
13.	Fatehgarh Churian		30 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0		19,500/-
14.	Siri Hargobindpur		34 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0		12,000/-
15.	Qadian		50 0 0	50 0 0	46 0 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	26 0 0	20 0 0		20,000/-

16.	Talwandi Rama		10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0		Closed
17.	Aliwal		45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	18 0 0		20,000/-
18.	Bhagowal		22 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0		Closed
19.	Kotili		19 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0		7,500/-
20.	Teja Kalan		25 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0		Closed
21.	Ghuman		24 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0		13,500/-
22.	Ranger Nangal		15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0		Closed
23.	Pathankot		40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0		32,00/-
24.	Sujanpur		15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0		6,200/-
25.	Dalhousie		6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		Closed
26.	Taragarh		17 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Closed		Closed
27.	Basau Barwan		4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		Closed
28.	Shahpur Kandi		5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	...		Closed
29.	Narot Mehra		7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0		Closed
30.	Kathlour		...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...		Closed

श्री तेगराम : मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि उस Conference में हर साल अफीम की लागत में दस फीसदी कमी करने का फैसला किया गया था तो क्या वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह दस फीसदी कमी हमारी पंजाब सरकार ने भी करनी शुरु कर दी है या नहीं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਤੇ ਛਡੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਹਿੰਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਘੱਟ ਅਫੀਮ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या मुख्य मंत्री बताएंगे कि यह फैसला सिर्फ पंजाब पर लागू होता है या सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਸਭ States ਲਈ ਹੈ।

श्री बाबूदयाल : इस की बिक्री कब तक खत्म हो जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है। (This has already been replied).

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

*6312. **Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any branches of Bharat Sewak Samaj receive any aid from the Government; if so, the total amount received by each one of them during the year 1955 ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A grant of Rs. 2000/- only has been extended to the Punjab Pradesh Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj to meet non-recurring expenditure on furniture and other essential equipment required for its office at Chandigarh during the current financial year.

श्री तेगराम : क्या मुख्य मंत्री बतलाएंगे कि यह दो हजार की रकम किस काम के लिए दी गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो जवाब में बतला दिया गया है कि यह रुपया furniture वगैरह के लिए दिया गया है। (This has been stated in the reply that this amount was given for the purchase of furniture etc.)

श्री देवराज सेठी : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि इतनी कलील रकम देने की क्या वजह है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਲਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਦਿਲ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੇਂਟ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਹੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਸੇਵਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਏ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भारत सेवक समाज को रुपए दिए जाते हैं तो क्या उसकी तरफ से इनका कोई account भी दिया जाता है कि नहीं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੀ ਉਹ ਕੌਡੀ ਕੌਡੀ ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो रुपए दिए जाते हैं और जिस तरह उन्हें खर्च किया जाता है उस का क्या गवर्नमेंट को पता लगता रहता है या नहीं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ।

(At this stage, Pt. Shri Ram Sharma wanted to rise.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का सारा हिसाब रखा जाता है। यह आप भारत सेवक समाज के दफ्तर से पूछ सकते हैं। यह चीज़ समाज के Convener होने के नाते मुझ से ताल्लुक रखती है। (All accounts are maintained. The Hon. Member can find out from the office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This thing concerns me in my capacity as the Convener of the Samaj.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : जो रुपया दिया गया है क्या उसका audit भी कराया जाएगा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਆਪ ਦਾ ਮਨਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਨਾ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह चीज़ मुझ से पूछें। हां accounts audit कराये जाएंगे। (The hon. Member may ask this question from me. Yes, the accounts will be got audited).

PERSONS APPOINTED FOR PERIODS NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

*6385. **Shri Ram Parkash :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of persons appointed for periods not exceeding three months in various departments of the Government in the State before obtaining necessary approval of the Subordinate Services Selection Board since it was set up together with the number of Harijans amongst them ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Chief Minister]

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Department.	Total number of persons appointed for periods not exceeding three months before obtaining necessary approval of the Subordinate Services Selection Board.	Number of Harijans amongst them.
1.	Director Panchayats.	1	...
2.	Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab	10	...
3.	Advisory Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.	35	...
4.	Advocate General, Punjab.	8	...
5.	Secy. Capital Project.	38	1
6.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.	54	5
7.	Controller of Printing and Stationery, Punjab.	3	...
8.	Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.	5	1
9.	Registrar, Cooperative Societies.	22	3
10.	Secretary, Rehabilitation Department	155	15
11.	Director of Industries, Punjab.	40	...
12.	Welfare Officer, Punjab.	15	8
13.	Deputy Director Controlled Commodities	7	...
14.	Chief Electoral Officer.	14	3
15.	Director of Elections (Local Bodies), Punjab.	31	10
16.	Director, Public Relations, Punjab.	50	...
17.	Director, Health Services, Punjab.	158	1
18.	Director, Food Supplies.	29	...
19.	Inspector General of Police.	10	1
20.	Legal Remembrancer.	2	1
21.	Accounts Officer, Capital Project.	10	...
22.	Secretary, Electricity.	73	5
23.	Commissioner, Jullundur Division.	1	...
24.	„ Ambala Division.	6	2
25.	Labour Commissioner, Punjab.	25	2
	Deputy Commissioners		
1.	Rohtak.	9	2
2.	Ludhiana.	35	...
3.	Kangra.	3	...

Sr. No.	Name of the Department.	Total number of persons appointed for periods not exceeding three months before obtaining necessary approval of the Subordinate Services Selection Board.	Number of Harijans amongst them.
4.	Karnal	(11	4
	(Consolidation of Holdings)	(8	...
5.	Gurdaspur.	16	3
6.	Ambala.	14	...
7.	Hoshiarpur.	12	2
8.	Jullundur.	14	5
9.	Hissar.	9	1
10.	Ferozepur.	24	5
	District and Sessions Judges		
	Hissar.	2	...
	Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab.	80	...
	Director of Agriculture, Punjab.	32	1
	Secretary to Government, Punjab, Buildings & Roads Branch.	220	16
	Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Punjab.	50	6
	Director of Land Records.	3	...
	Director of Animal Husbandry and Warden of Fisheries, Punjab.	52	3
	District and Sessions Judge, Karnal.	5	2
	" " " " , Jullundur.	1	...
	" " " " , Amritsar.	2	...
	" " " " , Ludhiana.	9	2
	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.	16	3
	" " , Gurdaspur. (Consolidation of Holdings).	8	...
	Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.	18	...
	" " , Simla.	18	1
	Total :	1473	114

N. B. Replies from the following are still awaited :—

1. Secretary, Irrigation Branch.

[Chief Minister]

2. Secretary, Education.
3. Director, Agriculture.
4. Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab.
5. Secretary, Agriculture.
6. Financial Adviser.
7. Six District and Sessions Judges.

Additional information in respect of these will be supplied later on collection.

EXCLUSION OF POSTS FROM THE PURVIEW OF SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD IN THE STATE

*6586. **Shri Ram Parkash :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of posts excluded from the purview of the Subordinate Services Selection Board in the State together with the reasons therefor in each case?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : A statement containing the details of the categories of posts excluded from the purview of the Board and the reasons therefor in each case is laid on the Table.

Statement showing the post(s), excluded from the purview of the Subordinate Services Selection Board, from time to time.

S. No.	Name of post(s) excluded from the purview of the Subordinate Services Selection Board.	Reasons for exclusion.	Remarks.
1.	All vacancies in the Punjab, P. W. D. Electricity Branch.	The Subordinate Services Selection Board had not started functioning properly. It was felt that in the absence of recruitment of clerical and technical posts, the work in the Electricity Branch had come to a standstill; and if this State of affairs was allowed to continue, the Branch would be out of schedule so far as the completion of work was concerned.	The Chief Engineer, and Secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D. Electricity Branch was permitted to fill vacancies in his department temporarily for a period of six months without reference to the Board or pending recruitment to these vacancies through the Board whichever was earlier.
2.	Posts mentioned at Annexure I in the P. W. D. Electricity Branch.	The staff was required immediately in connection with the construction of the Nangal Hydel Project and other major extensions and augmentations of the Uhl River Hydro Electric Scheme and Thermo Electric Schemes. The Subordinate Services Selection Board was not in a position to give the required staff immediately.	The posts were excluded for a period of six months only with effect from 28. 6. 54.

[Chief Minister]

1	2	3	4
3.	Posts created in connection with the Bhakra Nangal Project.	The Board had not started functioning properly when these posts were first excluded from its purview and it was not possible for them to cater to urgent requirements of Bhakra Nangal Project. The exclusion has continued since then because of the urgency of the staff required for the completion of Bhakra Nangal Project.	The present sanction for exclusion expires on 15. 1. 57.
4.	Posts mentioned in Annexure II in the Institutions of the Education Department at Chandigarh.	The enrolment in the Junior basic Schools had exceeded all calculations and there was an emergent need for the appointment of the staff in the educational institutions at Chandigarh. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, was, therefore, permitted to appoint the necessary staff without reference to the Subordinate Services Selection Board.	The sanction was operative upto 31. 1. 54. only.
5.	Appointments to the posts of Senior Auditors from amongst Junior Auditors on their passing the S. A. S. Examination held in accordance with the prescribed rules on subject	Under rule 7 of the Punjab Local Fund Audit Service Rules the appointments are made from among the candidates who pass the S. A. S. Examination and as such are well qualified to hold these posts. A reference to the Board for suitability was, therefore, not considered necessary.	

6.	Appointments to the posts of Junior Auditors involving selection from among persons who have completed six years of service and have passed the first part of S.A.S. Examination prescribed by the Auditor General of India or such equivalent departmental examination as may be prescribed by Governmet.	The appointments are made from among the candidates who pass the first part of S.A.S. Examination prescribed by the Auditor General of India or such equivalent examination as may be prescribed by Government As such they are well qualified for the posts and a reference to the Board for their suitability was not considered necessary.
7.	Posts at Annexure III in the Transport Department.	The holders of these posts are frequently awarded punishments on charges of misconduct, negligence of duties etc , resulting in suspension and termination of services. Their substitutes have to be appointed immediately to avoid dislocation of services and consequently loss of revenue to Government. It is not possible for the Subordinate Services Selection Board to recommend suitable candidates for these technical posts for immediate appointment. Ad hoc departmental Boards consisting of officers of the headquarters and from Government Transport Services through whom

[Chief Minister]

1	2	3	4
		recruitment will be made can meet without loss of time for the purpose of selection of suitable candidates.	
8.	Posts of Junior and Senior House Surgeons, Physicians and Casualty Medical Officers in the Health Department.	The tenure of these posts is for six months only. The posts carry very meagre pay but are to be filled in by medical graduates. If recruitment to these posts is made through the Subordinate Services Selection Board the work of the hospitals is bound to suffer by delay, in recruitment which is likely to take place through the Board.	
9.	Overseers and Draftsmen under the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.	The P.W.D. Irrigation Branch, were in urgent need of these posts which were required for a fixed period only. It was felt that the Board being new would take time to take decisions.	The posts were excluded upto 31-8-54 only.
10.	Radio Operators in the Police Department.	The Police Department had advertised the posts, interviewed and selected the candidates prior to the constitution of the Board and only the formality of issuing the orders of appointments remained to be observed. The posts were required urgently to man the wireless posts at the Indo-Tibetan Border.	The exclusion was in respect of vacancies that had occurred upto 15-10-53.

11.	Posts of S.A.S. Accountants and Upper Division Clerks in the office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Bhakra Nangal Project.	The posts of S.A.S. Accountants and Upper Division Clerks are technical posts. The S.A.S. Accountants are selected as a result of a competitive test and Upper Division Clerks are otherwise qualified and experienced in Accounts work. In view of the dearth of qualified and experienced Accounts Personnel it was decided to exclude these posts from the purview of the Board.	Exclusion is to operate only when the vacancies are filled by deputation from the offices of Accountant General, Punjab or the Controller of Defence Accounts.
12.	Work Charged appointments in the Punjab Public Works Department and Capital Project Administration.	The work charged staff is to be employed generally on time scales of pay fixed by Government and the powers of granting any higher initial pay to experienced and well qualified hands are vested in the Chief Engineers. Moreover, the staff required for works is generally of a technical nature and the engineers incharge of works are decidedly in a better position to judge the suitability of candidates for any particular work and to keep the staff in position for such duration as is absolutely essential. Moreover the recruitment made through the Board would also take considerable time and would cause delay and thus would not be in the interest of good workmanship and speedy execution of works and would also affect adversely the execution of big works.	

[Chief Minister]

1	2	3	4
13.	Appointment to any service or post when filled by the re-employment of a Government servant who has retired on pension.	By virtue of their experience the retired persons are generally efficient in the sort of work in which they are re-employed. There is little possibility of this exclusion being misused as re-employment of every person is to be sanctioned with the express permission of the Chief Secretary/Chief Minister and Finance Department.	
14.	Posts of Naib Tehsildars on the Delhi State quota of Ambala Division Cadre.	There has always been a Joint cadre of Naib Tahsildars for Delhi and Ambala Division and it has been the practice to accept the candidates for Delhi quota, on the nomination of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. When the Subordinate Services Selection Board was constituted and recruitment to the posts of Naib Tahsildars was to be made through it, the Delhi State Government objected to the recruitment being made through Board, on the plea that the decision of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi was final in the selection of Naib Tahsildar candidates on Delhi quota and the question of making the recruitment through the Subordinate Services Selection Board, Punjab, did not arise at all. They further stated that a Recruitment and Staff Selection Board has also	

	been set up in that State and as such the selection of Naib Tahsildars for Delhi Quota should also be made by that Board. The posts were accordingly excluded from the purview of the Board.	
15. Appointments to the posts of Naib Tahsildars and Readers created in the Department of Rehabilitation, Punjab, in connection with the grant of proprietary rights to the quasi-permanent allottees of land and rural houses in Punjab.	The work connected with the conferment of proprietary rights to the quasi-permanent allottees of land and rural houses in the Punjab was of an urgent nature and had to be completed within the stipulated period of six months A reference to the Board would have delayed matters and it was accordingly considered advisable to exclude these posts from the purview of the Board.	The exclusion was for a period of six months only 21.7 55.

[Chief Minister]

ANNEXURE I

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of posts lying vacant
	(Clerical)	
1.	Junior Clerks including Meter Clerks and Cashiers.	52
	(Technical)	
1.	Line Superintendent, Grade I.	6
2.	Line Superintendent, Grade II.	65
3.	Technical Assistants.	3
4.	Head Mistries.	4
5.	Sub Station Operator Grade I	4
6.	Sub Station Operator Grade II.	47
7.	Civil Overseer.	12
8.	Cable Jointer.	11
9.	Turbine Operator Cum Switch Board Operator,	1
10.	Electrical and Mechanical Overseers.	5
11.	Meter Inspector.	2
12.	Load Convassers.	5
13.	Laboratory Assistants.	2
	(Drawing Staff.)	
1.	Divisional Head Draftsman.	2

ANNEXURE II

1. **Junior Model School :**
   One post of Senior Mistress in the grade of 70-5-150.

2. **Government High School (Boys).**
   Two posts of Sr. Masters in the grade of 90-5-150.
   Four posts of Jr. Masters in the grade of 50-3-80/4-100.

3. **Government High School : (Girls).**
   One post of Sr. Mistress in the grade of 70-5-150.
   One post of Jr. Mistress in the grade of 50-3-80/4-100.

4. **Government Basic Primary School Nagla.**
   One post of Headmistress in the grade of 50-3-80/4-100.

5. **Government College.**
   One post of Librarian in the grade of 80-5-110/5-150.

ANNEXURE III

Operational Staff

S. No	Designation of the post	Scale of pay	
1.	Drivers.	Rs 80-4-120 plus usual D.A.	
2.	Station Wagon Drivers.	Rs. 50-3-80	,,
3.	Staff Car Drivers.	Rs. 50-3-80	,,

Technical Staff

S. No	Designation of the post	Scale of pay	
1.	Mechanics.	Rs. 75-5-150	,,
2.	Instrument Mechanics.	Rs. 75-5-150	,,
3.	Machinists.	do	,,
4.	Borers.	do	,,
5.	Fitters.	Rs. 60-4-80+33⅓% temporary increase	,,
6.	Blacksmiths.	do	,,
7.	Welders.	do	,,
8.	Tyremen.	do	,,
9.	Tinsmiths.	do	,,
10.	Turners.	de	,,
11.	Carpenters.	do	,,
12.	Upholsters.	do	,,
13.	Electricians.	do	,,
14.	Paihters.	do	,,
15.	Radiator Repairers.	do	,,
16.	Battery Attendants.	do	,,
17.	Vulcanizers.	do	,,
18.	Tyre and Tube Repairers.	do	,,
19.	Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths.	do	,,

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि यह जो Subordinate Services Selection Board है इसके जो इख्तियारात हैं क्या वह बिल्कुल उन्हीं lines पर हैं जिन पर कि Public Service Commission के हैं या उनमें कोई फर्क है ?

मुख मंत्री : मेरा तां खिआल है कि इह उसे तरीके नाल हन ।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि कई posts को भरने के लिए जो इख्तियारात इस Board से गवर्नमैन्ट ने वापिस लिए होंगे क्या यह इस असैम्बली के किसी Resolution की रू से लिए गए हैं जैसा कि Public Service Commission के case में किया जाता है या किसी और तरीके से ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਮੇਜ਼ ਤੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਭ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : मैं दलीलें नहीं पूछना चाहता । मैं तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह तमाम posts जिनको भरने का इख्तियार गवर्नमेंट ने इस Board से वापस ले लिया है क्या वह किसी Resolution की रू से वापस लिया है जैसा कि Public Service Commission के case में किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप Question को पढ़ें । इस में जो posts exempt की गई हैं उनका number पूछा गया और exempt करने के reasons पूछे गए हैं । (The hon. Member may read the question. Only the number of such posts as have been exempted from the purview of the Board together with the reasons therefor has been asked.)

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि Public Service Commission तो constitutional हिसाब से बना हुआ है और यह Board इस हाऊस के Resolution की रू से बना हुआ है तो कुछ posts fill-up करने के इख्तियारात जो इस से वापस लिए जाते हैं वह क्या उसी तरीके से वापस लिए जाते हैं जिस तरह वह Public Service Commission से वापस लिए जाते हैं ?

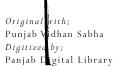
ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਯਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਆਪ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਤਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਦਸ ਦੇਵਾਂਗਾ । ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ।

श्री बाबू दयाल : इसकी क्या वजह है कि यह बोर्ड 50 रुपये वाली posts नहीं भरता ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਹ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫਤ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ; ਆਪ ਘਬਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋ ।

TEHSILS IN DISTRICT GURGAON SELECTED FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS SCHEME

*6489. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the names of tehsils in district Gurgaon so far selected under the Community Projects or National Extension Service Blocks Schemes ;

(b) whether Government has recently received any request from the residents of Tehsil Palwal, District Gurgaon for the allotment of a block under the National Extension Service Scheme during the year 1956-57 ; if so, the action taken thereon ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon :

(a) (i) Ballagarh under Community Projects Scheme.

(ii) Gurgaon } under National Extension
(iii) Rewari } Service Scheme.

(b) No.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पलवल को अब तक कोई ब्लाक न देने की वजह क्या है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਵਜਾਹ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਨੂਹ ਵੀ backward area ਸੀ। ਹਾਲੇ ਰਿਵਾੜੀ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਦ ਵਾਰੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या आज के मुख्यमन्त्री और कल के Development Minister साहिब को याद है कि पलवल में उन्होंने फरमाया था कि यहाँ पर ब्लाक इसी साल दे दिया जाएगा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਖਤਮ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ। (ਹਾਸਾ) (At this time both Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht and Shri Babu Dayal rose in their seats to ask a supplementary question.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कोई सवाल करने वाला हो तो supplementary question करने का उसको पहला chance दिया जाता है।

[The hon. Member who puts the original question, gets the first chance to put a supplementary question. [Pointing to Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht] He may put the supplementary.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या यह वादा पूरा हो जाएगा ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੇ ਕਰ Government of India ਨੇ 18 Blocks ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਾਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਪਲਵਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो उन्होंने कहा कि Development Block है वह backward इलाके को दिया जाएगा, इसकी वजह क्या है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਖੂਬੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿਛੜੇ ਹੋਏ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਅਗੇ ਵਧਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ।

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : तो सरकार कायदे कानून और policy का ध्यान नहीं रखती ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਬਣਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि National Extension Blocks देने के लिए कोई कायदा भी गवर्नमेंट ने बना रखा है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਂ ਜੀ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : वह क्या है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : (1) ਜਿਥੇ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ। (2) ਇਲਾਕਾ backward ਹੋਵੇ ਉਥੇ ਇਹ Extension Blocks ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह दोनों बातें पलवल में नहीं पाई जातीं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਬੱਲਭਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਚ Block ਆ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੈ। ਨੂਹ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ deserve ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या नूह में दोनों शर्तें पूरी होती हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਇਕ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਰਤ ਪੂਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ।

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि बल्लभगढ़ में यह ब्लाक है। मगर बल्लभगढ़ एक separate तहसील होने के नजरिए से इसका पलवल से क्या ताल्लुक है और पलवल consolidation की शर्त पूरी करता है।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। ਚੌਧਰੀ ਗੁਰਦਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਗਰ ਲਗਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਜੇਕਰ Government of India ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਾਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ੨ ਇਲਾਕੇ deserve ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਥੇ Blocks ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह इलाका अब तक deserve नहीं करता था ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮਗਰ ਜੋ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੀ ਸੀ ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : मगर कोई तरीका तो हो ।

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ।

WATER SUPPLY FROM CANALS TAKEN OUT FROM HARIKE-PATTAN DISTRICT AMRITSAR

*6313. **Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) the date by which water supply from canals taken out from Harike Pattan district Amritsar will commence ;

(b) the total volume of water in cusecs which it is expected will flow in each of these canals together with the volume of water proposed to be allocated to Pepsu, Punjab and Rajasthan separately ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) & (b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

पं० श्रीराम शर्मा : खैर यह सूचना तो आप बेशक न दें मगर यह तो बतायें कि पंजाब, पैप्सू और राजस्थान में पानी बांटने वाली authority कौन सी है ?

मन्त्री : सभी सरकारें बैठ कर निश्चय कर लेती हैं ।

पं० श्रीराम शर्मा : मगर क्या इस काम के लिए कोई कमेटी या बोर्ड बना हुआ है ? अगर है तो उस की constitution क्या है ? रियासतों के कितने-कितने अफसर बैठेंगे और क्या उन के फैसले by majority होंगे ?

Mr. Speaker : There is no answer. How can a supplementary arise ?

पं० श्रीराम शर्मा : सवाल यह था :—

'.....the volume of water proposed to be allocated......' वह तो यह कहते हैं कि यह बताना public interest में नहीं। मगर मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह काम करने का इख्तियार किस को है, इस का तो public interest पर कोई असर नहीं ? क्या तीनों states के नुमायंदे इकट्ठे होते हैं, क्या उन की कोई कमेटी बनी हुई है, अगर है तो उसकी constitution क्या है ? फैसले by majority होते हैं ? या किस तरह होते हैं ?

मन्त्री : फैसले unanimously होते हैं।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : पानी अगर unanimously फैसला न हो तो पानी बंटेगा ही नहीं ?

मन्त्री : वहां बड़ी प्रेमपूर्वक बातें होती हैं।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, जवाब मुलाहज़ा फरमाइए।

PROMOTION OF S. D. Os AND OVERSEERS IN THE P. W. D. (IRRIGATION BRANCH)

*6601. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Revenue & Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether there is any difference between the nature of duties being performed in the P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch) by the officiating Sub Divisional Officers who are promoted from the posts of Overseers and by the Sub Divisional Officers belonging to the Engineers' cadre ;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, (i) whether the said two kinds of S. D. O's. are treated alike in matters of further promotion, (ii) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the scope, if any, for the Overseers for further promotions in the said department ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) No.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Overseers promoted as Officiating Sub Divisional Officers do not possess the required technical qualifications and are, therefore, not eligible for further promotion, unless they show exceptional merit and ability.

(c) Overseers of outstanding merits in whose case the restrictions of educational qualifications are waived are eligible for appointment to the P.S.E. Class II.

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि वह Overseers जो S. D. O. होते हैं और temporary रहते हैं, उन की promotion रोकने के मुताल्लिक महकमे की कोई खास हिदायात हैं कि वह यह २ चीजें पूरी करें तब उन्हें उतनी promotion मिले जितनी कि directly join करने वालों को मिलती है ?

Department में कई किस्म का काम होता है। मसलन Construction या और भी कई तरह का काम होता है। Overseer में वह सब qualifications नहीं होती जो एक S. D. O. में होती हैं। S. D. O. उन्हीं Overseers को लगाते हैं जिन की exceptional ability होती है।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर exceptional ability देखी जाती है तो आज तक यह chance लोगों को किस proportion में मिला है या यह सिर्फ कहने की ही बात है ?

मन्त्री : यह ठीक है कि ऐसे chance बहुत कम मिले हैं। B. & R. में एक आध को ही मिले हुए हैं। Irrigation Department के बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि जिनके पास अच्छी ability है उनको chance दिया जाए।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह बात पहले नहीं चलती थी, क्या इस का अब फैसला हुआ है ?

मन्त्री : चलती तो थी, मगर इसका निश्चय अब हुआ है।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : तो नई किस बात का फैसला हुआ है ?

मन्त्री : यह कि Exceptional ability वाले आदमियों को P. S. E. Class II के लिए consider किया जाए।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि पिछले पांच साल में इस तरह की ability वाले कितने निकले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई definite सवाल करें। नोटिस के बिना यह कैसे बता सकते हैं ? (The hon. member may put some definite question. How can this information be given without prior notice ?)

SINKING OF TUBEWELLS IN BUTANA CONSTITUENCY DISTRICT KARNAL

*6617. **Shri Ram Sarup :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the total number of tubewells so far sunk by Government and private individuals separately in Butana Constituency, district Karnal along with the total area of land irrigated by the said tubewells ?

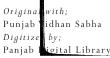
Shri Sher Singh : Government have sunk 86 tubewells in Butana Constituency but only 13 have been energised so far. The number of tubewells sunk by private individuals in this constituency is 8. The area irrigated by the State tubewells is 746 acres and that by the private tubewells is 176 acres.

LANDLESS PERSONS IN THE STATE

*6587. **Shri Ram Parkash :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by the Government for ameliorating the condition of landless persons in the State ?

Shri Sher Singh : Government have taken the following steps to ameliorate the condition of landless persons in the State :—

(i) Privately owned banjar lands are acquired by Government under the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1948, and are allotted to genuine landless Harijan cultivators.

(ii) Government waste land are also allotted to the landless Harijans.

(iii) The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Bill, 1955, will be taken up by the State Legislature during its current session, and as soon as it is passed into an Act, lands donated as Bhudan shall be distributed to landless persons.

श्री रामप्रकाश : क्या वज़ीर साहिब यह बताएंगे कि कितनी ज़मीन दी गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो यह सवाल पूछा नहीं था । यह सवाल अब कैसे पैदा हो सकता है ? (The hon. Member had not asked this question. How could it arise now ?)

श्री राम प्रकाश : जनाब वज़ीर साहिब ने अभी फरमाया है कि ज़मीन दी गई है तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि कितनी ज़मीन और कितनों को दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस के लिए अलहदा सवाल करें । (He should give a separate notice for this question).

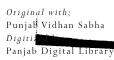
पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलाएंगे कि यह जो ज़मीन landless persons को दी गई है वह केवल हरिजनों को रिआयत दी गई है या irrepective of any caste or creed. दी गई है ?

मन्त्री : Waste land तो केवल हरिजनों को ही देने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना सवाल देखें । आप ने पूछा था कि steps, if any taken. आपने नाम नहीं पूछा था कि किस जाति को ज़मीन दी गई है ।

(He should refer to his original question. He had enquired about steps, if any, taken and not the names of the castes to which the land had been given.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਆਉਂਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਲੀ ਇਮਦਾਦ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਆਪ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਤੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ

ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਆਬਾਦ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਈ ਸੀ ; ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਮਾਲੀ ਮਦਦ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਨਾਮ ਤੇ ਧੱਬਾ ਨਾ ਲਾਵੋ । ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰੋ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਅਬਾਦ ਕਰੋ ।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या परमात्मा ने पंजाब की सरकार नहीं बनाई और पंजाब सरकार को खज़ाना नहीं दिया ?

Mr. Speaker : This is not a supplementary.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਤਨੀ waste land ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਆਪ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਕਰੋ ।

(Please ask a separate question.)

श्री देवराज सेठी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि Land Utilization Act के आधीन ज़मीन देने के लिए क्या शर्तें रखी गई हैं ?

मुख्य मन्त्री : क्या इस original सवाल से यह supplementary पैदा हो सकता है ?

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि बंजर अराजियात notified Backward Classes को भी देने का निश्चय किया गया है या नहीं ?

मन्त्री: Utilization of Lands Act के आधीन इन्हें जमीनें दी जा सकती हैं और किसी तरह नहीं ।

मुख्य मन्त्री : यह तो केवल हरिजनों के लिए हैं और Utilization Act के मातहत, मेरा ख्याल है क्योंकि मुझे यह महकमा छोड़े दो महीने हो गए हैं हरिजनों को पहल दी जाती है ।

पंडित मोहनलाल दत्त : क्या यह बात मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में नहीं है कि जो सारी notified Backward Classes हैं वह भी landless हैं और उन्हें भी waste land देनी चाहिए ?

मुख्य मन्त्री : पंडित जी एक को तो फायदा हो लेने दो ।

श्री बाबूदयाल : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाएंगे कि...............

मुख्य मन्त्री : जी हां हमें तो हर बात का फिकर है। उनकी सेहत का, उनकी जायदाद का और अगर स्पीकर साहिब इजाज़त दें तो कह दूँ कि हमें तो यह भी फिकर है कि श्री बाबूदयाल जी को मच्छर न काट खाए।

मौलवी अब्दुलग़नी डार : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलाएंगे कि जो ज़मीन हरिजनों को दी गई हैं उसके बारे में गांव बुठला जिला गुड़गांव के हरिजनों की तरफ से कोई शिकायत आई है ?

Mr Speaker : This does not arise.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LEVY OF PROFESSIONAL TAX IN TEHSIL PALWAL, DISTRICT GURGAON

*6488. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any complaints from the residents of certain villages in Tehsil Palwal, District Gurgaon in connection with the levy of Professional Tax have recently been received by Government;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the action, if any, taken by Government in the matter ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) & (b) Yes; complaints from residents of various villages were received from time to time and as a result of inquiries made into them, the Chairman, District Board Gurgaon, has transferred the Professions Tax Inspector concerned.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो शिकायात मौसूल हुई उस के नतीजे के तौर पर District Boards के चेयरमन के कहने पर Tax Inspector को तबदील कर दिया गया तो क्या मासवाए transfer के और कोई action नहीं लिया गया।

मन्त्री : जी नहीं।

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाएंगे कि जो गलत assessment इस Tax Inspector ने की उस को गवर्नमेन्ट अब revise कर रही है ?

मन्त्री : इनके बारे में अपीलें lie करती हैं और उनपर फैसला हो जाता है कि revision हो या न हो।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : इस बात के पेशेनजर कि उस Tax Inspector ने गलत assessment की गवर्नमेंन्ट और क्या action लेना चाहती है।

मन्त्री : District Board के Chairman ने और कोई action recommend नहीं किया।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि District Board के Chairman ने यह लिखा था कि assessment गलत हुई है ?

Mr. Speaker: This question is not explicit.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जो शिकायतें Chairman ने लिख कर भेजीं उन में यह भी लिखा था कि assessment गलत की गई थी ?

मन्त्री : शिकायतें लोगों की तरफ से आती हैं और उनमें कोई ठीक और कोई गलत भी होती हैं जो सज़ा Chairman साहिब ने recommend की इन सब शिकायतों को देख कर वह सज़ा दी गई।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है कि इस Official के खिलाफ किस nature की शिकायतें थीं ?

मन्त्री : शिकायतें यह थीं कि Professional tax ज्यादा लगाया गया है और tax की payment में evasion करने दी। यह चीजें लोगों की तरफ से बताई जाती हैं और advise की जाती हैं कई बार शिकायत करने वाले misguided भी होते हैं और अफसर खुद enquiry करते हैं और अगर कसूर समझा जाए तो सज़ा दी जाती है।

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : उस सूरत में जब कि अफसर को शिकायत मिल गई कि assessment गलत की गई है तो क्या transfer की सज़ा काफी थी और क्या गवर्नमेंन्ट अज़खुद ऐसे केसों पर गौर करती है ?

मन्त्री : जब भी कोई और गलती इस के खिलाफ पता लगी और सरकार ने मुनासिब समझा तो और सज़ा देगी !

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंन्ट अज़खुद गौर नहीं कर लेती ?

मुख्य मन्त्री : हम आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं कि आप ने इस तरफ गौर करने के लिए ध्यान दिलाया है।

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस Tax Inspector को एक circle से दूसरे circle में transfer किया गया है वहां पर भी अगर ऐसा उसने फिर किया तो क्या action लिया जाएगा ?

मन्त्री : वहां से अगर शिकायत आई तो सख्त action लिया जाएगा।

PROMOTION OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND OVERSEERS IN THE P.W.D. (ELECTRICITY BRANCH).

*6599. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for **Revenue** and Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether there is any difference between the nature of duties being performed in the P.W.D. (Electricity Branch) by the officiating Sub-Divisional Officers who are promoted from the posts of Overseers and Sub-Divisional Officers belonging to the Engineers' Cadre ;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative whether the said two kinds of S. D. Os. are treated alike in matters of further promotions if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the scope, if any, for the Overseers for further promotions in the said Department ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) Yes. The Overseers temporarily promoted to posts of Sub-Divisional Officers (Non-Gazetted) can be placed only in charge of special kind of works of which they have previous experience ; whereas Gazetted Sub-Divisional Officers can be placed in charge of all kinds of works such as Projects and design, Construction, Maintenance etc. etc.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Civil Overseers have limited scope in the Electricity Branch for promotion to higher posts,

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलायेंगे कि जब Overseers को S. D. O.'s की promotions दी जाती हैं तो क्या इन्हें मुस्तकिल करने के लिए जगह नहीं निकल आतीं ?

मंत्री : मुस्तकिल तो केवल मुस्तकिल जगहों के against किए जाते हैं। promotions देने से भी जगह निकलती आती है और confirmation किये जाते हैं।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या मुस्तकिल जगहों की तादाद भी बढ़ रही है ?

मन्त्री : जी गिनती बढ़ रही है।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : यह तादाद कितनी बढ़ी है ?

मन्त्री : आप नोटिस देंगे तो बता दूँगा।

PROMOTIONS OF S. D. Os. AND OVERSEERS IN THE P.W.D. (B & R BRANCH)

*6600. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether there is any difference between the nature of duties being performed in the P.W.D. (B & R Branch) by the officiating Sub-Divisional Officers who are promoted from the posts of Overseers and by the Sub-Divisional Officers belonging to the Engineers cadre ;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative whether the said two kinds of S. D. Os. are treated alike in matters of futher promotion ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the scope, if any, for the Overseers for futher promotions in the said department ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(a) No.

(b) No ; because they do not hold the qualification required for Class I engineering posts.

(c) The overseers are eligible for promotion to P. S. E. Class II, Buildings and Roads Branch and from that service on to higher posts.

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : यहां भी क्या यही वजूहात हैं जो कि directly S. D. Os. बनते हैं उनके मुकाबले में उनको कम इल्म काम का होता है ?

मन्त्री : इस के लिए जो qualifications हैं उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि बहुत सारे Overseers जो promote होकर S. D. Os' का काम कर रहे हैं उनको permanent कर दिया जाए । इस में भी कोई खास दिक्कत है ?

Mr. Speeker : This is a suggestion and not a supplementary question.

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : चलो खैर ! उनका महकमा नहीं ; जाने देता हूँ ।

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, MARKET COMMITTEE, HODEL, DISTRICT GURGAON

*6487. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any complaints of breach of rules of procedure were received by the Government in connection with the election of the Chairman of the Market Committee, held recently at Hodel, District Gurgaon ; if so, the nature thereof together with the action, if any, taken by the Government in the matter ?

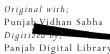
Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

First part. No.

Second part. Does not arise.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN FEROZEPUR DISTRICT

*6311. **Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :—

(a) the names of places in Ferozepur District where liquor shops exist at present ;

(b) the amount for which the licence for each liquor shop was auctioned out in the said district during each of the years from 1948 upto date;

(c) the total quantity of liquor sold at each shop in Ferozepur District during the period referred to in part (b) above together with its sale proceeds?

Shri Mohan Lal :

(a), (b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table.

1954-55		1955-56		Remarks
Licence Fee. Rs.	Sales G. B.	Licence Fee. Rs:	Sales (Upto 29/2/56 G.B.)	
97000	2984 4¼	117000	2750 0	The sale price of country spirit at retail country spirit shops is not fixed by the Govt., hence the sale proceeds are not known. The country spirit is being sold at the following rates :
	999 4½		880 0	
80000	2956 2	81500	2750 1	
176000	6599 ¼	226000	6050 2	
115000	3838 5¼	118500	3575 3	
140000	4200 0	155000	4033 2	
140000	4387 2½	159500	4400 0	
50000	1559 4¾	57300	1512 3	
17100	553 1	16400	513 2	
16000	559 3¾	17000	500 2	
24000	800 0	31000	825 0	
12000	597 5¼	13800	421 4	
				Urban shops
6200	359 4½	9000	275 0	Rs. 9/- to Rs. 11/- per bottle.
6300	250 0	6500	229 1	
15000	...	22400	605 0	Rural shops
2600	89 2	3600	91 4	Rs 8/- to Rs. 10/- per bottle.
1000	50 0	2500	92 1	
19000	749 ¾	15100	687 3	
7600	299 4½	9100	275 0	
37000	1191 4	30000	916 2	
8900	300 0	8300	274 1	
10100	404 4	9300	330 1	
27100	1079 3	29200	981 3	
9000	418 3	9300	330 0	
34000	1380 0	50000	1260 5	
12000	540 0	16000	439 1	
13500	487 3½	12000	485 5	
10100	367 2½	8000	333 2	
8100	330 0	11000	330 0	
8000	356 3½	7500	302 3	
9000	449 2¾	8000	300 1	
8700	419 4¼	8000	330 0	
9000	360 0	8900	330 0	
5700	300 0	12100	278 0	
15000	600 1½	17000	559 0	
8000	358 3	8000	278 0	
10500	449 4½	12000	417 0	
16900	659 5½	17500	605 0	
11800	448 5	12000	412 3	
7700	328 4	8100	278 0	
8500	397 ½	9000	330 0	
9300	450 0	12000	412 3	
8500	356 5	7700	278 0	

49-50	Li
Sales G. B.	F
6822 2	
74 2	
5310 0	
4952 3	
4419 5½	
4396 2¼	
3773 1	
1397 5¼	
769 0	
520 4	
792 2	
1558 4½	
356 0	
193 5¼	
...	
99 5	
100 0	
539 1½	
190 0	
800 5	
299 0	
441 0	
556 0	
299 2	
1146 0	
768 0	
566 3¾	
360 0	
559 1	
465 1¼	
443 1	
510 5¾	
248 5¼	
294 1¼	
645 2	
263 5¼	
296 5	
427 3	
449 0	
456 4½	
325 3	
498 ½	
361 4¾	

(25) 52

shop w
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[Minister for Finance]

44.	Charke	...	...		...
45.	Bam	3000	281	3	3500
46.	Lambi	8200	651	4	82[illegible]
47.	Ghuriana	3600	286	3½	3700
48.	Malout	19290	1526	3¼	20400
49.	Salamewala	...	...		...
50.	Ladhuka.	...	...		...
51.	Dhahan Kokrian	3600	246	0	Closed
52.	Phullu Khera	2230	183	5½	2240
53.	Krippan Wali	5920	211	1	3600
54.	Alam Wala	2160	172	4½	2160
55.	Rovan Wali	2500	230	3¼	5500
56.	Wahab Wala	1860	156	1	2220
57.	Gidwanwali	900	113	½	900
58.	Ghumarwala	3130	235	5	3140
59.	Theraj Wala	1500	127	0	1500
60.	Hamat Pura	...	...		...
61.	Jhurar Khera	...	...		...
62.	Kundal	1740	125	4	2100
63.	Jodhpur	1980	194	4	3400
64.	Kanian Wali	1590	109	3	1590
65.	Bhagsar	2400	203	3	3600
66.	Gulabe Wala	1800	118	3	2400
67.	Bhang Chari	1100	139	0	2250
68.	Bute Wala	1440	120	0	1440
69.	Kot Bhai	1200	100	2	2400
70.	Doda	1200	99	5½	2400
71.	Sukhna Ahlu	1200	100	0	2400
72.	Gurusar	1380	114	4½	1380
73.	Bariwala	1200	99	2½	1680
74.	Kurai Wala	1200	105	4	3400
75.	Paca Kale Wala	1100	139	0	2250
76.	Harike	2830	225	3	3000
77.	Makhu	1580	85	3	1590
78.	Khose Randhir	2400	167	5½	2400
79.	Bhinder Kalan	1800	125	1½	1800
80.	Mallanwala	600	68	0	1200
81.	Santowala	900	113	½	900
82.	Kishan Pura	1800	146	2	1800
83.	Talwandi Malian	2700	189	4½	2560
84.	Ranawan	...	...		...
85.	Kot Ise Khan	3600	299	¾	3750
86.	Buran Wala	...	...		...

..	16150	572 1¼	19900	600 0	14500	488 4
72 2	5850	268 1½	12000	300 0	11600	304 5
90 [illegible]	18200	690 2	20000	730 0	70000	598 0
03 5½	7350	296 0	9000	300 0	8000	263 0
93 1½	56700	1798 2	72500	2000 0	85000	2143 2¼
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	5300	236 1
	3000	178 0	3000	100 0	2300	108 0
77 5	3000	199 5	6010	200 0	5500	200 5
02 1	6600	288 3	6500	300 0	6000	211 ¾
73 4½	1910	179 2	4000	232 0	2100	177 3
98 0	4500	288 4	5800	250 0	5000	181 4½
85 4½	5200	214 4½	6010	210 0	8300	237 4¾
106 3	850	109 3½	2210	110 0	1400	70 3
259 ½	6300	260 0	6300	260 0	4300	179 1
126 0	2700	120 5½	3550	125 0	5200	95 1
...	...	...	...	...	2750	105 5¼
...	...	...	...	...	5200	180 5
149 3	3000	163 1½	4410	220 0	4000	190 4
202 1½	3100	185 0	4940	47 1	4200	175 3
138 2½	2200	101 3	4000	150 0	4600	161 3
250 5	4450	245 3	8000	320 0	8000	386 1
221 1	3000	194 3	6000	200 0	5000	155 ¾
111 5½	2250	124 4	6000	175 0	6000	174 5½
[illegible] 0	2150	130 0	6400	150 0	10100	185 3¾
204 1	4100	200 4	6200	250 0	6200	252 0
199 3	5000	199 4½	9000	250 0	1100	230 0
198 0	6100	196 4½	8500	230 0	8500	230 0
114 3	2500	106 4	5100	160 0	5100	168 3
144 1	4150	169 3½	6800	200 0	9500	185 3¾
198 ½	3400	200 5	8000	200 0	5000	194 5¾
111 5½	2250	124 4	6000	175 0	6000	174 5½
249 2	6200	246 4	12010	300 0	8100	299 3½
131 1	5000	280 5	8000	330 0	7100	329 4¾
201 1½	2500	177 0	6000	190 0	4000	112 ½
149 2	3100	148 0	4070	150 0	2000	126 2¾
97 5½	1600	99 3½	2050	80 0	1200	78 4¼
106 3	850	109 3½	2210	110 0	1400	70 3
121 1	2100	162 1½	4010	150 0	2000	143 4½
194 0	2500	191 2	5000	190 0	4000	162 1½
...	...	...	...	...	1000	39 4
251 3½	3750	190 0	3750	150 0	2200	150 5½
...	...	...	...	...	1250	83 1

49-50

Sales G. B.	Li F
6822 2	
74 2	
5310 0	
4952 3	
4419 5½	
4396 2¼	
3773 1	
1397 5¼	
769 0	
520 4	
792 2	
1558 4½	
356 0	
193 5¼	
...	
99 5	
100 0	
539 1½	
190 0	
800 5	
299 0	
441 0	
556 0	
299 2	
1146 0	
768 0	
566 3¾	
360 0	
559 1	
465 1¼	
443 1	
510 5¾	
248 5¼	
294 1¼	
645 2	
263 5¼	
296 5	
427 3	
449 0	
456 4½	
325 3	
498 ½	
361 4¾	

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	0-51	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
	Sales G. B.	Licence Fee. Rs.	Sales G. B.	Licence Fee. Rs.	Sales G. B.	Licence Fee. Rs.	Sale G. B.
	6673 2¾	120550	2349 0	101000	3960 5½	72600	2995
	70 0	1600	70 0	1250	83 1	26100	1164
	5240 4¾	120550	2739 0	101000	3607 3	70600	2764
	5223 5	218100	6500 5	205000	5901 ¾	185000	6730
	4375 5¼	110000	4000 2	126500	3966 5¼	100000	3720
	4283 5	112100	4323 4	155500	4425 1¾	149000	4390
	3983 3	113200	4303 4	113200	4275 5¼	133500	4819
	1601 3	56200	2055 2	64500	1787 4½	47000	1502
	745 ¼	19100	746 2¼	18700	584 5¼	16000	650
	496 1	17200	530 0	18250	617 4	16600	449
	789 ¾	26300	792 5¼	28500	496 2½	16000	719
	753 1½	15100	744 3	15000	582 2¼	11000	548
	3[illegible]3 1	6100	543 0	7100	320 0	6200	437
	231 5¾	7100	249 0	5000	301 3	4400	24
	304 3¾	10700	300 0	10800	264 5¼	12200	45
0	120 1	3410	174 0	2750	43 5	1900	10
0	99 ¾	2300	100 0	1800	99 4½	1000	[illegible]
0	500 4	15600	650 0	20100	650 3½	16800	[illegible]
0	272 2	8600	380 0	10100	296 0	8000	27
0	882 4¾	30000	900 0	32000	870 5¼	32600	119
0	306 1½	8000	310 0	8500	248 1	9700	41
0	420 0	9100	450 0	14800	480 5¾	11000	47
0	620 0	16110	750 0	31100	569 ¼	27100	98
0	335 0	10410	350 0	12200	339 2	9000	32
0	1060 0	40210	1260 0	38300	1117 4¼	3560	122
0	769 4¼	18200	775 0	18200	590 3	12000	68
0	516 1	14100	550 0	14100	537 2	10000	50
0	357 5	10400	360 0	10400	350 ½	7000	44
0	449 3	8410	350 0	8600	291 5½	7100	33
0	451 2	11500	450 0	8000	408 3	9600	42
0	448 3¼	14410	450 0	11300	356 4½	9000	43
0	466 4½	9300	690 0	10000	393 3	8400	44
0	247 3½	7060	250 0	6500	243 3¼	8000	27
0	302 1½	12000	400 0	9100	326 5½	6600	45
00	611 4¾	19000	605 0	10000	586 4½	15000	5
00	268 5	7200	250 0	5000	220 4	7100	28
00	297 0	12100	300 0	10600	228 ¾	6000	29
00	397 2	13000	450 0	10400	432 1½	12200	6
00	453 0	13010	450 0	12000	428 2	9000	[illegible]
00	459 2¾	9100	400 0	12000	398 5	6600	0
00	331 5	13600	300 0	10000	314 ¾	7000	38
00	493 2½	27000	600 0	23600	448 5½	13000	54
00	331 ¾	8000	330 0	8200	323 3	6600	30

	Name of shop	1948-49		1949-50		
S. No.	Country Spirit (Urban)	Licence Fee. Rs.	Sales G. B.	Licence Fee. Rs.	Sales G. B.	Li F
1.	Ferozepur Cantt.	102500	4601 3½	166300	6822 2	
2.	Basti Tankawali	9100	53 2	1110	74 2	
3.	Ferozepur City	102500	3835 ¼	88000	5310 0	
4.	Moga	111000	4943 ¼	178500	4952 3	
5.	Fazilka	34000	4362 2	70800	4419 5½	
6.	Abohar	60300	3838 2	100000	4396 2¼	
7.	Muktsar	48100	3589 1¼	80100	3773 1	
8.	Gidder Baha	19100	1276 4½	31300	1397 5¼	
9.	Jallalabad	5500	575 3	9450	769 0	
10.	Guru Har Sahai	6100	462 1½	8000	520 4	
11.	Zira	13000	714 2½	19100	792 2	
12.	Dharamkot	10000	653 1½	20000	1558 4½	
	Rural Shops					
13.	Feroze Shah	2830	322 2	4280	356 0	
14.	Mudke	2420	195 0	2500	193 5¼	
15.	Talwandi Bhai	...	...	...	...	
16.	Mamdot	500	38 4	1200	99 5	
17.	Koar Singh Wala	1200	94 2½	1200	100 0	
18.	Mehraj	6460	548 0	6460	539 1½	
19.	Gobind Pura	2280	190 0	2280	190 0	
20.	Mathana	7810	690 4	9620	800 5	
21.	Kalyan Sukha	3550	266 1	3560	299 0	
22.	Tungwali	5090	449 ½	5090	441 0	
23.	Burj Kahan Singh	5470	461 5	6680	556 0	
24.	Mehra Mohkal	2400	219 0	3600	299 2	
25.	Baghapurana	11510	934 ¼	12710	1146 0	
26.	Ajit Wal	8620	690 1½	9300	768 0	
27.	Mari Mustafa	6840	572 4	6840	566 3¾	
28.	Smadh Bhai	4180	348 4	4320	360 0	
29.	Dara Pur	6680	515 3	6690	559 1	
30.	Saidoke	5560	442 0	5640	465 1¼	
31.	Maunk	5270	440 ¾	5400	443 1	
32.	Dala	5920	456 1	6000	510 5¾	
33.	Nathuwala	2400	173 ¼	3000	248 5¼	
34.	Buller	2400	182 4¼	3600	294 1¼	
35.	Smalsar	7323	567 2½	7320	645 2	
36.	Bhan Bhai	3000	237 4	3300	263 5¼	
37.	Nihal Singh Wala	3600	303 5¼	3600	296 5	
38.	Badin Kalan	4620	401 3	4800	427 3	
39.	Manoke	4540	467 4½	5400	449 0	
40.	Dandhar	5500	456 5½	5500	456 4½	
41.	Takhtu Pura	3600	317 4½	3770	325 3	
42.	Pattohira Singh	4800	398 5	6000	498 ½	
43.	Daroli Bhai	3600	273 1	4500	361 4¾	

)0	567	1	11500	527	¾	12100	440	0
)0	268	3	14100	370	0	14100	339	0
)0	589	0	24200	600	0	30000	660	
)0	294	5½	10700	300	0	12100	278	0
)0	2349	2½	101000	2700	0	125000	2750	0
00	198	1	11200	285	0	9000	302	3
00	246	3	9500	300	0	6000	220	0
00	100	0	2700	100	0	2500	82	1
00	200	0	6400	240	0	10300	278	0
00	298	2	12000	360	0	10600	278	0
00	700	1	9100	250	0	12800	229	1
00	240	4	7600	239	0	6000	165	0
500	239	3	7600	240	0	8600	220	0
300	120	0	3100	90	0	2500	82	1
700	160	0	4400	159	5	7800	165	0
500	119	5¼	4800	160	0	5400	110	0
000	143	4	3500	120	0	4200	110	0
700	120	½	4800	150	0	5000	165	0
000	240	0	6100	240	0	7600	220	0
400	117	4	2700	100	0	2700	73	2
500	199	0	6500	740	0	4500	165	0
300	390	1	16000	450	0	19100	412	3
000	194	4½	7100	240	0	5600	220	0
000	738	3¾	11100	298	1	17600	357	3
300	299	5½	10300	328	1	7300	278	0
7700	298	5½	7200	240	0	8100	220	0
3000	358	5¾	15000	446	2½	14000	412	3
200	301	2	12000	339	5	10900	330	0
3700	160	1	4600	160	3	5000	165	0
3400	289	3½	9600	250	0	7600	229	1
5000	172	4½	6200	250	0	6600	192	1
8000	238	3¾	7100	239	5¼	6000	220	0
5400	300	¾	6900	296	0	6800	220	0
6200	359	5¾	7500	358	2	8700	278	0
2000	150	5	2800	119	4¼	2700	91	4
3800	181	5	3800	180	0	3100	110	0
1300	90	0	2200	99	5¾	2800	82	1
1400	100	1	3000	94	5	3500	110	1
2600	151	3	2800	146	5½	2600	91	4
2100	119	0	3400	137	1	3900	137	3
1260	67	2	2500	100	0	3100	91	4
3800	172	1¾	5800	238	5¼	6000	183	4
1600	97	5½	2800	93	4	3100	91	4

श्री तेगराम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किस तरह से शराब की खपत 10 फीसदी कम करने की सिफारिश की गई है ? यह जो इतनी शराब की बोतलें लगती हैं क्या उनको कम करने की Government के पास कोई तजवीज़ है ?

मन्त्री : आपको पता होगा कि सारे देश भर में ही मद्यनिषेध करने का विचार चल रहा है। जब सारे देश में यह होगा तो हमारे पंजाब में भी होगा और हम इस पर अमल करेंगे। कोई फीसदी का इस में सवाल नहीं है।

श्री तेगराम : पंजाब भर में मद्यनिषेध की योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ? क्या कोई योजना पंजाब Government के पास है कि जिस से सब ज़िलों के अन्दर ऐसा हो जाएगा ?

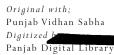
मंत्री : अभी तो यह कहना कठिन है।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जितनी शराबनोशी और इसकी बिक्री में कमी ज़िला रोहतक में prohibition की वजह से हुई है उस कमी से कहीं ज्यादा और ज़िलों के अन्दर तो शराबनोशी नहीं बढ़ गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोहतक की बातें तो आप ही जानते हैं (The hon. Member alone knows about the affairs of Rohtak.)

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यह मामला अमृतसर के लिए ज्यादा अहमियत रखता है (हंसी)।

MEETING ON THE 9th APRIL, 1956

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से पहले कि हम अगला item लें। मैं आप साहिबान से 9 अप्रैल की Assembly की meeting के बारे में मशवरा लेना चाहता हूँ। आप सब मैंबर साहिबान को पता ही होगा कि हमारे भारत के राष्ट्रपति 8 तारीख को लुधियाना आ रहे हैं और 9 तारीख को पटियाला तशरीफ ले जायेंगे। इसलिए यह कुदरती बात है कि आप में से बहुत से साहिबान वहां जाने के लिए बड़ी ख्वाहिश रखते होंगे। अगर हाऊस इस बात को माने तो हम 9 तारीख को meet करने की बजाए 7 तारीख को ही sitting कर लें। (Before we pass on to the next item on the Agenda, I would like to be advised by the House in regard to the meeting of the Assembly on the 9th of April. Hon. Members are perhaps aware that the President of India is visiting Ludhiana on the 8th and Patiala on the 9th instant and it is quite natural that many hon. Members would like to

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

go there. If the House agrees we may hold the meeting on the 7th instead of the 9th instant.)

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनाब हमने पहले ही 7 तारीख की engagements कर रखी हैं और अब इस वक्त इन सब को cancel करना मुश्किल सी बात है ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੇ ਕਰ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਤ ਅਤੇ 9 ਤਾਰੀਖ ਨੂੰ sitting ਨਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ 9 ਤਾਰੀਖ ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਗਲਿਆਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ । ਜੇਕਰ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੇ hours of meeting ਨੂੰ extend ਕਰ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : I suppose the House agrees to this.

The House agreed.

RULING BY SPEAKER RE SHRI BALU'S CONDUCT FOR APPROACHING OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members, before we commence the business of the day, I have to discharge my responsibility to you by bringing to your notice a matter in which an hon. Member of this House addressed a communication, part of which was couched in objectionable terms to outsiders, in which this hon. House has already taken a decision.

You may recall that on the 14th of March, 1956, Shri Balu had given notice to raise a question involving a breach of privilege of the House on the alleged leakage of the Budget. You may also remember that I had already held the matter proposed to be discussed as being in order and had put it to the House for leave. You may further remember that only one Member, namely, Shri Balu himself had stood up in favour of leave being granted and, therefore, the Member did not have the leave of the House to raise this question of privilege.

Notwithstanding this decision of the House, this hon. Member addressed communications, as I have said, to

outsiders such as the President of the Indian National Congress, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Home Minister to the Union Government of India in the following objectionable terms :—

> With due respect I beg to draw your attention to the following very serious and important matter for necessary action as well as for future vigilance and check....

Under the Rules of Procedure of the House, the question of admissibility of a privilege motion is a matter entirely within the sole jurisdiction of this House and that when this question has already been decided by the House an approach by a Member to outsiders, however highly placed they may be, is tantamount to a reflection on the decision of this House. Any one who casts a reflection on the decision of this House commits contempt of this House. I, therefore, hold that Shri Balu by his act of addressing communications to outside authorities criticising the decision of this House and inviting outside aid for action, vigilance and check on this House, has committed contempt of this House. The proper course for the Member would have been to move this House itself to rescind its decision if he was dissatisfied with it rather than reflect on it publicly.

This is a serious matter and I should have referred it to the Committee of Privileges for examination but in view of the fact that the Member being recently elected is as yet not experienced enough in the method of Parliamentary democracy and was possibly not aware of the serious consequences of his indiscretion, I am content with issuing him a warning.

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा : On a point of order, Sir. क्या मैं यह point of order उठा सकता हूँ कि हाऊस के किसी भी फैसला के मुतअल्लिक किसी मैम्बर की यह राय हो कि यह फैसला ठीक और मुनासिब नहीं हुआ और अगर ऐसी राय को कहीं ज़ाहिर किया जाए तो क्या इस में हाऊस की Contempt हो जाती है ? मिसाल के तौर पर अगर कोई टैक्स लगाने के लिए यह हाऊस बिल पास करे तो क्या इस हाऊस के मैम्बर और दूसरे लोग उस पर अपनी आज़ादाना राय दे सकते हैं कि ऐसा टैक्स लगना मुनासिब है या नहीं ? मैं आप से दरियाफ्त

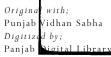
[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]
करना चाहता हूँ कि आया कोई मैम्बर हाऊस के फैसले को गलत या सही कहने का मजाज़ है या नहीं। अगर कोई मैम्बर हाऊस के फैसले से differ करता है और कहता है कि यह फैसला गलत है तो मैं आप की ruling इस बारे में चाहता हूँ कि आया ऐसा कहने से हाऊस की contempt हो जाती है। अगर ऐसा हो तो freedom of thought or freedom of expression of opinion खत्म हो जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो तकरीर करने लग पड़े हैं। [The hon. Member has started making a speech.]

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : अगर हाऊस के किसी फैसले से हम differ करते हैं और उस से इत्तफाक नहीं रखते या अगर कोई मैम्बर ईमानदारी से महसूस करता है कि बजट leak out हुआ है तो हाऊस को चाहिए था कि ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहें तो मैं यह मामला Privileges Committee के सुपुर्द कर देता हूँ [If he desires this matter can be referred to the Privileges Committee.]

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : मैं तो आप की रूलिंग इस बात पर ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप parliamentary procedure और conventions को पढ़ें तो House of Commons में सैंकड़ों ऐसी मिसालें मिलती हैं। अगर आप हाऊस के अन्दर कोई resolution पास करें और पास करने के बाद यह कहें कि यह resolution बुरा है तो आप हाऊस की bonafides को attack करते हैं। इस में एक subtle सी distinction है अगर हाऊस में किए गए फैसले के खिलाफ हाऊस के अन्दर शिकायत की जाए लोक सभा के स्पीकर के पास या Home Minister के पास या कांग्रेस प्रेज़ीडैंट के पास। इस request के साथ इस पर action लिया जाए तो इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि इस विधान सभा को एक मुजरिम की हैसियत में पेश किया गया। यह एक खास नौइयत की चीज़ है कि हाऊस के फैसले पर इस तरह की शिकायत की जाए। ऐसी सूरत में House को फैसला rescind करने के लिए move किया जा सकता है, genuine criticism हो सकता है या Question of Privilege raise किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर इस को शिकायत की शक्ल में ले आइए .. [If you study the Parliamentary Procedure and Conventions, you will find hundreds of such instances in the House of Commons. If you pass a resolution in the House and afterwards dub it as bad then you attack the bonafides of this House. There is a subtle distinction in it. If a complaint is made against the decision of the House to the Speaker of the

Lok Sabha or the Home Minister or the Congress President with a request to take action, then it means that this Vidhan Sabha is depicted as an accused. It is a matter of special significance that a complaint of this nature be lodged against the decision of this House. In such circumstances, the House can be moved to rescind its decision or the decision can be subjected to a genuine criticism or a question of privilege can be raised But to put the matter in the form of a complaint ... ...

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : अगर शिकायत masses के पास की जाए तो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप genuine criticism कर सकते हैं। मुझे Home Minister साहिब की चिट्ठी आई तो मैं ने मैम्बर साहिब श्री बालू को warn कर दिया है। उन को यह अख्तियार नहीं है कि हाऊस के फैसले में दखल दें। [You can make a genuine criticism. On receipt of a letter from the Home Minister, I have given a warning to the Member, Shri Balu. He had no right to interfere with the decision of the House].

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : आप लिख सकते हैं कि हाऊस के फैसले को अपील lie नहीं करती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर आनरेबल मैम्बर को क्या सजा मिली ? [Then what punishment the hon. Member would get ?]

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : खैर आप की ruling तो हो चुकी।

Mr. Speaker : This is an attack on the bonafides of this House for the decision which it has taken. That is why I have given this warning.

THE EAST PANJAB UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh):

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the East Panjab University (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved :

That leave be granted to introduce the East Panjab University (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker. Question is :

That leave be granted to introduce the East Panjab University (Amendment) Bill.

The leave was granted.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation. Sir, I introduce the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill.

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON PUNJAB'S SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will resume discussion on Punjab's Second Five Year Plan.

श्री तेगराम (खूइयां सरवर) : प्रधान जी, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है। यहां 75 फीसदी आबादी ऐसी है जो जमीन पर गुज़ारा करती है और उस ७५ फीसदी में भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है जिन के पास कोई अपनी जमीन नहीं। वे मुज़ारे के तौर पर या खेती मज़दूर के तौर पर जमीन की काश्त करके अपना गुज़ारा करते हैं। इसलिए देश के सामने कोई भी योजना हो—पहली पंचवर्षीय या दूसरी पंचवर्षीय, हमने उसको इस कसौटी पर देखना है कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों के लिए जिन के पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है और जो जमीन से ही अपना गुज़ारा कर सकते हैं कोई योजना बनाई गई है। पंजाब में भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में—लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं—मुजारे या खेत मज़दूर जिन के निर्वाह का साधन केवल जमीन ही है। यह योजना जो आप के सामने रखी गई है इस में हर item पर लाखों रुपया खर्च करने की बात बताई गई है। पंजाब का मसला मुज़ारों और मज़दूरों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है। यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रस्तुत की गई है उस में Land Reforms के Chapter में बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण बातें खेत मज़दूरों की उन्नति के लिए बताई गई हैं लेकिन मुझे शक है कि जो सिफारिशें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना में बताई हैं वह हमारी पंजाब सरकार अपनाएगी या नहीं क्योंकि हमारी सरकार तो समझ बैठी है कि पिछले साल उन्होंने संशोधित ग्रामीण सुरक्षा बिल पास किया था। उसे पास करते वक्त पंजाब गवर्नमैंट ने यह बता दिया था कि इस बिल द्वारा पंजाब में खेत मज़दूरों की सब समस्याएं हल हो जायेंगी, इस लिए इस से आगे कुछ भी किसानों और खेत मज़दूरों के लिए करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। अगर ऐसी ही बात है तो अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसानों के लिए कुछ भी होने की उम्मीद नहीं। आज तक पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसानों और बेजमीनों और खेत मज़दूरों के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून पास हुए हैं उनको देखते हुए हम कह सकते

हैं कि पंजाब के किसानों को बहुत ही कम फायदा पहुँचाया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के Land Reforms के chapter में साफ साफ उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि अब बहुत बढ़िया काम किसानों और बेज़मीन खेत मज़दूरों के लिए किए गए हैं लेकिन जो काम किये गये हैं उन की रफ्तार धीमी है। इस की तरफ बहुत कुछ करने की गुंजाइश है। आज पंजाब में जो किसानों के लिए कानून मौजूद हैं उन में नुक्स हैं। अगर इस slogan 'land to the tiller of the soil" अर्थात् ज़मीन उसकी हो जो काश्त करे, को सच्चे रूप में अमल में लाना है तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले चार पांच सालों में किसानों के जो कानून बने हैं उन पर पांच फीसदी भी अमल नहीं हुआ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पंजाब में जितने किसान हैं उन में से पांच फीसदी भी उस जमीन के पूरे तौर पर मालिक नहीं बन सके जो वे काश्त करते हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि पिछले सालों में यह कानून काफी किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सके मौजूदा कानूनों में बहुत नुक्स हैं। अगली पांच साला-योजना में यह नुक्स दूर किए गये तो किसानों को सच्चा लाभ पहुंचाया जाएगा अब land holding पर ceiling मुकर्रर की गई है और कोई मालिक 30 एकड़ जमीन से ज़्यादा अपने पास नहीं रख सकता। कहने को तो यह ceiling है लेकिन पिछले साल संशोधित ग्रामीण सुरक्षा बिल पास किया गया तो लोगों को खुली छुट्टी दे दी गई कि वे अपनी ज़मीनों का इंतकाल नाजायज़ तौर पर अपने बेटों, औरतों और रिश्तेदारों के नाम करवा दें इस से साफ जाहिर है कि 30 standard acres की ceiling का मतलब कोई नहीं रहता बल्कि ऐसा हुक्म रद्दी का पुर्जा बन जाता है। क्योंकि लोगों ने अपनी बहुत सी ज़मीनें—तकरीबन सारी ज़मीने बच्चों, औरतों और दूसरे रिश्तेदारों के नाम लगवा दी हैं। इस प्रकार ceiling लगने के बाद भी कानून में यह गुञ्जाइश रह जाती है क्योंकि इन्तकाल का सिलसिला उसी तरह कायम है।

अगली बात है खुद-काश्त की। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्लैनिंग कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है, इसमें साफ कहा गया है कि 'खुद काश्त' शब्द की जो परिभाषा है वह सभी राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। कोई किसी को 'खुद काश्त' की परिभाषा में लेता है और कोई किसी को। इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करते हुए कमीशन ने यह सुझाव रखा है कि भारतवर्ष के सभी राज्यों में इस शब्द की परिभाषा एक समान होनी चाहिए। यहां हमारे पंजाब में क्या होता है? जो व्यक्ति अपनी औरत, बच्चों या दूसरे रिश्तेदारों की मार्फत अपनी ज़मीन पर काश्त करवा लेता है, हम उसको भी 'खुद काश्त' की श्रेणी में स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। उसकी ज़मीन तो पंजाब में है लेकिन वह कलकत्ता में बैठा हुआ 'खुद काश्त' की परिभाषा में आ जाता है। इसलिए जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है जब तक हम 'खुद काश्त' की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन नहीं करते तब तक किसानों और खेत मज़दूरों को काश्त के लिए ज़मीन मिलनी असम्भव है।

[श्री तेगराम]

इसके अलावा अध्यक्ष महोदय, supervision की बात का भी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है। इस supervision शब्द के बल पर कोई भी ज़मींदार चाहे वह कहीं, कितनी दूर नौकरी या व्यापार कर रहा हो, अपनी ज़मीन किसी की supervision में रख कर उसे 'खुद काश्त' की कोटि में ला सकता है। ला ही नहीं सकता बल्कि यहां हज़ारों मिसालें हमारे पंजाब में मौजूद हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इन कानूनी कमियों को दूर न किया गया, तब तक हम यह आशा नहीं रख सकते कि surplus area में हमारे पास ज़मीन ज़्यादा हो सकती है। इसलिए समय की मांग के अनुसार हमें इस परिभाषा को भी बदलना है।

इसके बाद कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि 'खुद काश्त' की गलत परिभाषा के परिणाम स्वरूप बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं जो tenants की परिभाषा में नहीं आते बावजूद इस बात के कि वह और उनके पूर्वज कई सालों से जमींदारों की जमीनों पर काश्त करते आए हैं। इस प्रकार वह उन हकूक से वंचित रह गए हैं जो कि आम मुज़ारों को मिलने चाहिएं। बहुत सी संख्या ऐसे किसानों की है जो इधर उधर मारे-मारे फिरते हैं और हर वक्त मालिक के रहम पर आश्रित हैं। जब भी मालिक चाहें उन्हें ज़मीनों से बेदखल कर सकते हैं क्योंकि वह मुज़ारे शब्द की परिभाषा से बाहर है। इसलिए इस परिभाषा को भी बदलना आवश्यक है क्योंकि उन किसानों में बड़ी बेचैनी पाई जाती है, उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित नहीं है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो किसी की ज़मीन पर खुद हल चलाता है, अनाज पैदा करता है, आधा, तीसरा, पांचवां, या छठा या कोई भी हिस्सा मालिक को देता है उसको मुज़ारे के तौर पर हक मिलने चाहिएं। इस तरह यह बहुत सी कानूनी त्रुटियां हैं। जब तक इन त्रुटियों को दूर न किया जाय, जब तक मुज़ारों और खासकर उन मुज़ारों के जिन्हें मालिक की नाराज़गी के कारण एक मिनट में जमीन से निकाला जा सकता है—हितों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती। यह बहुत ज़रूरी बातें हैं। इन पर सरकार का ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

अब, प्रधान जी, मैं अगली बात पर आता हूँ। अगली बात है बटाई या हिस्से की। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि मुज़ारा मालिक को कितना हिस्सा दे? हमारी सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया हुआ है कि यह तीसरा हिस्सा हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ज़्यादा है। प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो हिस्सा आजकल मुज़ारों से उपज का लिया जाता है वह बहुत ज़्यादा है। उन्होंने भी सिफारिश की है कि यह कम से कम पांचवां हिस्सा होना चाहिए। जब तक तीसरा हिस्सा देने की प्रथा कायम है तब तक किसान की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब एक समाजवादी समाज को बनाना हमारा लक्ष्य है तो बटाई पांचवें हिस्से से ज़्यादा नहीं ली जानी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मुआवज़ा लेकर किसानों को ज़मीन का मालिक बनाने की बात आती है। पिछले साल जो हमने किसानों के लिए कानून बनाया था उसमें एक क्लाज़ रखी गई थी कि पिछले 6 सालों की कीमत की औसत का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा हर छः माह की किश्त में 10 किश्तों में कीमत देकर मुजारा मालिक बन सकता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि एक साल हो गया है लेकिन अब तक किसी मुजारे ने इतनी बड़ी कीमत देकर जमीन खरीदने का हौसला नहीं किया। एक कहावत है कि 'न नौ मन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेगी।' यही हालत उन बेचारे किसानों की है। न ज़मीन की कीमत दे सकेंगे और न मालिक बन सकेंगे। इस प्रकार हमारी Land to the tiller वाली पालिसी ऐसे ही रह जाएगी। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यह दिया गया है कि इस कीमत को घटाया जाना लाज़मी है। उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जितना इसका rate है उसमें से Land Revenue हटा कर बाकी का रुपया मुआवजे के रूप में बीस सालों में बीस किश्तों में वसूल किया जाए। इस प्रकार मैं समझता हूँ कि मुजारों पर कोई बोझ भी नहीं होगा और मालिक को मुआवज़ा भी मिल जाएगा। इसलिए मैं सुझाव करता हूँ कि दूसरी पांचसाला प्लान में इस प्रयोजन के लिए भी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यदि इस प्रकार का कोई कानून बन जाय तो धीरे-धीरे मुज़ारे उस ज़मीन के मालिक बन जायेंगे।

अब मैं बेदखली के प्रश्न पर आता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि बेदखलियों को रोकने के उद्देश्य से पिछले पांच सालों में हमारे राज्य में कानून बनते रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हर साल बहुत बड़ी २ संख्या में बेदखलियां होती रही हैं। इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस का क्या कारण है? उसका कारण मौजूदा कानून की कुछ त्रुटियां हैं। पहले सन् 1953 में यह कानून पास किया गया था कि दस साल तक कोई मुजारा बेदखल नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन स्थिति यह रही कि कानून पास होने के बाद भी लाख तक मुज़ारे बेदखल हुए। उस के बाद पिछले साल संशोधित बिल आया लेकिन उसके पास होने के बाद भी बहुत से मुज़ारों को बेदखली के नोटिस मिलते रहे हैं। इस का क्या कारण है? वह है दफा जिस में मालकों के लिए कुछ विशेषाधिकार सुरक्षित किए गए हैं कि यदि कोई लगान न दे, कोई अच्छी काश्त न करे, जमीन खराब करदे या और किसी काम के लिए जमीन का प्रयोग करे तो वह उसे बेदखल कर सकता है। जब तक यह दफा कायम है किसी हालत में पंजाब में मुजारों की बेदखलियाँ बन्द नहीं हो सकतीं। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव करता हूं कि दफा ९ को उड़ा दिया जाय। हां अगर कोई मुजारा लगान नहीं देता, जमीन खराब करता है या और कोई ऐसा काम करता है जिससे मालिक को नुकसान होने की सम्भावना हो तो मालिक अदालत में उस के खिलाफ़ दावा कर सकता है और अदालत की डिग्री के जरिए

[श्री तेगराम]

जैसे Land Revenue वसूल किया जाता है वैसे रुपया वसूल कर सकता है। अगर वह जमीन खराब करता है तो उस पर जुर्माना किया जाए, लेकिन उस बेचारे गरीब को किसी हालत में धक्के देकर जमीन से बेदखल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। घण्टी) बस, प्रधान जी, मैं दो तीन मिनटों में खत्म कर देता हूँ।

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि पिछले सालों में कई किसानों ने ज़मीन को voluntary surrender कर दिया अर्थात् स्वेच्छा से, अपनी मर्ज़ी से ज़मीन को छोड़ दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति यह बात मानने को तैयार नहीं। कोई भी मुजारा अपने हाथों अपने पांव पर कुल्हाड़ा नहीं मार सकता। जब वह खुद भूखा हो, आगे के लिए जमीन का कोई प्रबन्ध न हो तो वह कैसे जमीन को छोड़ सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा कि कमीशन ने कहा है इस बात की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने कैसे जमीनें छोड़ीं? इस चीज की जांच होनी चाहिए। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि अवश्य मालिकों ने किसी धोखे या बहाने से उन से ज़मीनें छुड़वाई होंगी। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि पिछले तीन सालों में ऐसे वाक्यात की जांच करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीजें तीन सालों से नहीं बल्कि पिछले आठ वर्षों से चलती आ रही है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि पिछले आठ सालों में जिन लोगों ने स्वेच्छा से अपनी ज़मीन छोड़ी बताई जाती है उन सब की जांच होनी चाहिए और जिन के साथ कोई धोखा हुआ है उन्हें वह ज़मीन वापस दिलाई जाये।

Ceiling के सम्बन्ध में, प्रधान जी, बताया गया है कि कुछ ऐसी items होंगी जिन पर ceiling का कानून हावी नहीं होगा जैसे माडल फार्म, चाय का बाग, डेरी फार्म और फलों के बाग वगैरह हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मालिकों के लिए अपनी जमीन को ceiling की हद से बचाने का एक रास्ता छोड़ा गया है। हम देखते है कि पिछले सालों में mechanised farming का चर्चा किया गया। इस का नतीजा क्या हुआ? आप किसी भी सड़क पर जाएं आप को जगह जगह पर model farm, mechanised farm के बोर्ड लगे हुये मिलेंगे। पांच रुपये तो बोर्ड लिखवाने के लगते हैं। उन का क्या हर्ज होता है? इस तरह वह अपनी ज़मीनों को model farm के नाम के नीचे लाकर दो अढ़ाई सौ एकड़ की ज़मीन तक ceiling के कानून से बच जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हमने समाजवादी ढंग का समाज बनाना है तो इस प्रकार का फ़र्क नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह छूट जो छोड़ी जाती है इनसे बड़े बड़े लोग फायदा उठा लेते हैं। इस लिए इस प्रकार की छूट को हटा देना चाहिए। कोई भी farm या बाग इस ceiling से नहीं बचना चाहिए।

2 P. M

इसके बाद surplus area के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि पांच-पांच standard एकड़ ज़मीन किसानों को मिलेगी। लेकिन इस योजना के अनुसार एक

किसान की सारी family की सालाना आय 1200 रुपए करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पांच standard एकड़ भूमि की holding इतनी काफी नहीं है जिस से उसे 1200 रुपए की सालाना आय हो सके जब कि मौजूदा कानून के अनुसार उसे एक तिहाई हिस्सा मालिक को भी देना होता है। इस से उस का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। फिर जो economic holding निर्धारित की गई है उस से आमदनी एक मुज़ारे की family की आमदनी से तीन गुणा बताई गई है। इस का कारण मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आया कि मुज़ारे की सालाना आय का लक्ष्य वही क्यों नहीं रखा गया जिस के हिसाब से एक economic holding का फैसला किया गया है। इस लिए इस तरफ पंजाब गवर्नमैंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए और कोई ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिस से किसानों की हालत सुधर सके। अगर ऐसा कानून न बनाया गया जैसा कि आज पञ्जाब गवर्नमैंट यह समझे बैठी है कि मुजारों के लिए सब कुछ कर दिया गया है, तो इस से कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। किसानों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है इस लिए उन के लिए जरूर कुछ करना चाहिए।

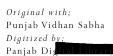
ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ (ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਅਜ ਇਥੇ Second Five-Year Plan ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਅਲਿਕ ਬਹਿਸ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਬਣੋਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ First Five-Year Plan ਬਣ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਅਸਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੜਕ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਅਲਿਕ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਅਲਿਕ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਇਹ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤਾਂ Five Year-Plan ਵਿਚ include ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ centre ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਮਦਾਦ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਣਾ। ਮਗਰ ਹੁਣ ਵਕਤ ਸੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਲਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ Second Five-Year Plan ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਸੀ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ, Central ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨਾਲ discuss ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਫੇਰ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਫੇਰ Central ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨਾਲ discuss ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਹ ਪੋਥਾ ਛਪ ਕੇ ਇਸ Assembly ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਪਲਾਨ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਗੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਬਣਨੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਹਥ ਪੈਰ ਬਨ੍ਹੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਹੋ ਜਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ details ਨਾਲ discussion ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪਲਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ 30 ਮਦਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਵਾਰ discussion

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਖਰਚ ਵਧੇਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਓਂ ਜੋ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਉੱਤੇ discussion ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ allowance ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਮਹਿਕਮੇਵਾਰ discussion ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨਗੇ ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਨੀਲੇ ਰੰਗ ਵਾਲਾ ਪੋਥਾ Planning Commission ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਇਸ Second Five-Year Plan ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗਾ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ Land Reforms ਦੇ chapter ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਸ਼ਵੀਸ਼ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਸ਼ਵੀਸ਼ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ income ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਣੀ ਦਸੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਥੇ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਕਹਿ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਏ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਮੇਹਰਬਾਨ Planning Commission ਨੇ ਇਕ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਟੱਬਰ ਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਉਸਦੀ ਬੀਵੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਉਸਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੀਵੀਆਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਸਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਪੋਤਰਾ ਜਾਂ ਪੋਤਰੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ 12.0 ਰੁਪਏ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਲ੍ਹੇ ਇਕ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਦੀ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ family ਦੀ 1200 ਰੁਪਏ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਸੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਲ੍ਹਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਖਰਚ ਕਰੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ "Including the reservation for family labourers." ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੱਬਰ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ labour ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਆਪ ਹਲ ਚਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦੀ ਜ਼ਨਾਨੀ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਪਕਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੇ ਬਲ੍ਹਦਾਂ ਲਈ ਪੱਠੇ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਡੰਗਰ ਚਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਭ ਦੀ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਮੁਕਰਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਧੱਕਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ

ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰਫ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਤੇਗ ਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮੰਨ ਲੈਣਗੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਕ ਬਕਰਾ ਲਈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਸਲਾਹ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਕਰਾ ਇਸ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੋਹ ਲਈਏ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਫਾਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੂੰ ਪਾਲਿਆ ਹੈ? ਉਹ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੜਾ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਚਲਦਾ ਗਿਆ। ਫੇਰ ਦੂਜਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਕਦਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ। ਫੇਰ ਕੁਝ ਦੂਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਤੀਜਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਪਕੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ? ਕੀ ਮਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਹੈ? ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੰਦਾ? ਇਸ ਤੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੱਕਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਕਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ, ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਹ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਬਕਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਕੜ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਲੈ ਆਏ। ਐਨ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਈ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਗੁੜਗਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਰੌਲਾ ਪਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਂਗੜੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਧੜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਰਾਓ ਗਜਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਹੀ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਭਾਖੜੇ ਨੰਗਲ ਤੇ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਖਰਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਈ ਹੈ? ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਮੱਦਾਂ ਹਨ Irrigation ਅਤੇ Electricity ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਕੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਜਣਾ ਹੈ? ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਪੁਜਣਾ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਮੈਂ Community Projects ਨੂੰ ਮੱਦੇਨਜ਼ਰ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਆਖੀਰ ਤਕ (ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਾਲ ਹੁਣ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ) Community Projects ਅਤੇ National Extension Service Blocks ਤੋਂ ਸੂਬਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਚੌਥੇ ਹਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਪੁਜ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੋਏਗਾ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਲਗਪਗ 1200 ਪਿੰਡ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਥੇ ਇਹ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਂ ਤਕ ਸਿਰਫ ਸੌ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ border ਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਇਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਬੱਕਰੇ ਦਾ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ? ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਪਈ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਡਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ Planning ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ Secretary

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਗਲਤ ਖਿਆਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਬੜੀ ਬੜੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਗੁੜ ਪਾਓ ਉਨਾ ਹੀ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੰਨੇ ਕੋਈ taxes ਦੇਵੇਗਾ ਉਤਨਾ ਹੀ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹਕਦਾਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਗਾ। ਕਿਤੇ ਥੋੜੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬੜੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਜਟ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦ ਮੈਂ ਬਜਟ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਜੰਗਲਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਆਮਦਨ 51,84,000/-/- ਰੁ० ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਖਰਚ 73,20,000/-/- ਰੁ० ਇਸ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਖੀਸੇ ਕਟੱਣੇ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ (ਹਾਸਾ) ਫਿਰ ਮੈਂ ਜਦ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਆਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਹਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ। ਗੁੜਗਾਂਵ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਬੜੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਦੇਖੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਗੁੜਗਾਂਵ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ 7.82 ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ, ਮਗਰ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੁਲ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਰਚ ਦਾ 8.8 ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ ਯਾਨੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ। ਫਿਰ ਰੋਹਤਕ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਆਖਿਆ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ 9 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਲਈ 7·3 ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ। ਹਿਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ 8.4 ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਲਈ 10 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨਾਲ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ 8.7 ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਰੁਪਿਆ 11.6 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਹੈ। (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ : ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਦਿਓ) ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ 10.5 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ (hear, hear) ਮਗਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਦ ਮੈਂ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਪੁੱਜਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ 10.2 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸਿਰਫ 4.8 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ। (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ?) ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਹੈ 8.1 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੈ 5.7 ਫੀਸਦੀ। ਕਾਂਗੜੇ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ 7.4 ਫੀਸਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੈ 9.4 ਫੀਸਦੀ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਦੇ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਹਨ। ਰਾਓ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਗੁੜਗਾਂਵ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਨ ਦੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਨਹਿਰਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਨੇ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਸਨ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਵਾਹੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਲੜਨ ਨਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ। (ਹਾਸਾ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਗੋਪੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ figures ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ, ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਅਸਲੀਅਤ ਦਸਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਲੈਨ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਮੇ ਤਕ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦਾ proportion ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਜੋ .7 per thousand population ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ .2 per thousand population ਇਹ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ figures ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ

ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । (ਇਕ ਆਵਾਜ਼ : ਕਾਂਗੜੇ ਦੀ ਇਹ figure ਕੀ ਹੈ?) ਕਾਂਗੜੇ ਵਿਚ .391 per thousand population ਜਦ ਰਾਓ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਦੋਸਤ ਸਭ ਆਪਣੀ २ ਗਲ ਘਟ ਦਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਝੁਗੀ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਇਕੱਠ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ (ਹਾਸਾ) ਹਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਸੂਲ ਬਣਾ ਲਉ । ਆਖਿਰ develop ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਥੇ development ਕਾਹਦੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ? ਰਾਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਲਾਹੌਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਪੀਟੀ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਸਿਰਫ 150 0 ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਲਈ ਇਤਨਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਿਉਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ ? ਇਹੀ ਗਲ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋਵੇ । ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ—population, revenue ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਆਖੋ ਤਾਂ ਰਕਬਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਲਉ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ—ਦੇ basis ਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਲੈਨ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ backward ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬਦਲੂ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਚੂੰਕਿ backward classes ਨੂੰ ਰਿਆਇਤਾਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ backward ਹੀ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ, ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵੀ backward ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੇ। Government ਨੇ backward ਇਲਾਕੇ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਖੈਰ; ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਦਦ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ । ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜੋ ਵੰਡ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿੱਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਖਰਚ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਕੋਈ constituency ਵਾਂਝਿਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ, ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਠੀਕ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ।

पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे जत्थेदार मोहनसिंह के साथ, मुख्य मन्त्री और आपसे हमदर्दी है कि सड़क पर खड़े २ सड़क के मामले में ही अमृतसर का जिला मिट गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सड़कें हमारे हिस्से में आई हैं वह तो आप अमृतसर के लिए ले लें और सड़कों के इलावा जो दूसरी चीज़ें हैं जो उन्हें मिली हैं उन का भी बराबर बटवारा कर दें तो इसमें जत्थेदार साहिब को कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी।

स्पीकर साहिब, पहली योजना तो खत्म हुई और दूसरी शुरू है। पिछले पांच साल में 1 अरब 36 करोड़ रुपए के खर्च का अंदाज़ा पंजाब state में था और इतना ही खर्च हो गया होगा। इस रकम का 84—85 फीसदी भाखड़ा डैम और Capital Project वगैरह २ स्कीमों पर लगा है जिस से कि पंजाब की पैदावार, खास तौर पर खेती बाड़ी की पैदावार बढ़ी है। बाकी 14—15 फीसदी खर्च दूसरी चीज़ों पर हुआ। पहली योजना से यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि पैदावार की कमी पूरी होगी और यह किसी हद तक हो भी गई। अलबत्ता यह ठीक है कि

[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]

गवर्नमैंट इस चीज़ को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर बताती रही और हम इसे कम कर के बताते रहे लेकिन पिछले पांच साल में पञ्जाब की पैदावार बढ़ी है और इस में लोगों का ज्यादा हाथ है ।

यह दूसरी पांच साला स्कीम जो है असल में यह समझा जाता है कि Industry को दस्तकारी को और कला-कौशल को बढ़ाने वाली है और मुल्क को आगे ले जाने वाली है । अब देखने की बात यह है कि जो अंदाज़े इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमैंट ने लगाए थे वह बहुत ज्यादा रुपए खर्च करने के थे और Centre ने भी शुरू-शुरू में पंजाब गवर्नमैंट को उम्मीद दी थी कि रुपया पंजाब को बहुत ज्यादा allocate किया जाएगा परन्तु अब वह रकम कम कर दी गई है । अब इस Second Five-Year Plan की Allocation 1 अरब 24 करोड़ है ।

पहले खर्चों में 25% cut लगादी गई थी और भी इस तरह के कई खर्चों में Centre ने करोड़ों रुपए की कमी कर दी है । अब 1 अरब 24 करोड़ रुपया अगले 5 सालों में खर्च होना है । इस सारे खर्च का main idea है इस सूबे को industrialise करना, अगले पांच वर्षों में दस्तकारी को बढ़ाना, छोटे और बड़े कामों को जारी करना और बेरोज़गारी और बेकारी में कमी करना, लोगों को काम पर लगाना वगैरह वगैरह । तो यह 2nd Five—Year Plan हमारी एक balanced economy है लेकिन अगर हम सब figures को देखें तो पता चलता है कि जिस प्लान पर कुल खर्च 1 अरब 24 करोड़ रु० किया जा रहा है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम industrialisation इस दूसरे प्लान के जरिए करने जा रहे हैं, उसका $\frac{1}{21}$ वां हिस्सा देश की industry पर खर्च होना है । हमारी सरकार अन्दाज़न 6 करोड़ रुपया industry पर लगाना चाहती है । इस खर्च से जो industries कायम की जाएंगी उसमें बड़े-बड़े कारखाने और घरेलू दस्तकारियां और कई और छोटे-मोटे काम आ जायेंगे । तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या इस इतनी सी रकम से सूबे की industry तरक्की कर सकेगी ? क्या 6 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने से पंजाब की हालत अगले 5 सालों में ऐसी हो जायेगी जो इस Plan में मकसूद है ? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह शक और शुबह की बात है । इस तरह मुझे डर है कि जिस तरह पिछले पांच साला प्लान में पैदावार की item पर खर्च करने की percentage को रखा गया था इसी तरह वही percentage इस दूसरे पांच साला प्लान में बरकरार रखी जाएगी । पहले पांच साला प्लान के बारे में यह कहा गया कि यह Agriculture को बढ़ाने का प्लान है लेकिन हुआ क्या कि पैदावार बढ़ाने की मद पर उतना खर्च न हुआ जितना कि बाकी के कामों पर और केवल एक खास percentage पैदावार बढ़ाने

के items पर खर्च की गई । इसी तरह इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान के अन्दर जिसके मुताल्लिक शोर मचाया जा रहा है कि यह industry को बढ़ाने के लिए है इस प्लान का बहुत सा खर्च अन्य कामों पर लगाया जाएगा जो पहली पांच साला योजना में शामिल थे, फिर यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस दूसरी प्लान से बेकार लोगों को काम मिलेगा । बेरोज़गारी दूर होगी परन्तु कोई ऐसा काम इस योजना में नज़र नहीं आया जिससे यह पता चले कि बेकारी और बेरोज़गारी दूर होगी । इस सारे प्लान का $\frac{3}{4}$ हिस्सा तो उन्हीं कामों पर लगेगा जिन पर पहली प्लान में भी खर्च हुआ था । देखना तो अब यह चाहिए था कि जो गलतियां हमने पिछले प्लान में की हैं और जो खामियां उस प्लान में रह गई हैं उनको इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में दूर किया जाए और उन गलतियों को दूर करके फ़ायदा उठाया जाय ।

स्पीकर साहिब, इस नए प्लान में 30 के करीब मद्दात हैं, Items हैं । यह Plan क्या है ? एक तरह से देखने में तो लम्बी चौड़ी स्कीमें Community projects की और National Extension Service Blocks की दी गई हैं । क्या इससे लोगों की भलाई होगी ? क्या इस तरह लोगों को तरक्की मिलेगी ? नहीं । इस प्लान के अन्दर वसीह पैमाने और फैलाव पर काम होना चाहिए। यह तो इस प्लान में एक तरह का नुक्स है कि हम देखते हैं कि 30 करोड़ रुपए की रकम Social Service, Welfare, Scheduled Caste, Harijan Welfare, Backward class की तरक्की के लिए रखा गया है और दस्तकारी में जिसका कि इस प्लान के अन्दर और बाहर ज्यादा ढोल पीटा जा रहा है, के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा । यह कहा गया कि हमने पहली प्लान के अन्दर खेती को सामने रखा था और अब इस दूसरी प्लान के अन्दर Industry को निशाना बनाया है और इस दस्तकारी से सारे पंजाब का भला होगा । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि 6 करोड़ के आस-पास की रकम खर्च करने से पंजाब की हालत क्या बदलेगी ? इस रकम से क्या तरक्की होगी ? इसके साथ ही 8 करोड़ रुपए का और अन्दाज़ा है जो पब्लिक के चन्दों की सूरत में आएगा । इस स्कीम में आगे जो रुपया पंचायतों को दिया जा रहा था वह अब वापिस ले लिया गया है और इनको एक पैसा भी 2nd Five Year Plan में नहीं मिल रहा है । जहां तक तालीम की item का सम्बन्ध है पहले दो करोड़ रुपया था यह भी कम कर दिया गया है । इस तरह की काट-छांट हर तरफ की गई है लेकिन इस प्लान के अन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा खर्च पहली प्लान में भी था वह अब भी Irrigation और Power की items पर है । इस प्लान में अब भी 63$\frac{3}{4}$ करोड़ रुपया का खर्च इस मद पर किया जा रहा । यह ठीक है कि दस्तकारी के लिए बिजली की जरूरत है और अन्य काम भी बिजली से चलाए जा सकते हैं । इसका scope बड़ा है और इससे industrialisation

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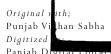
के काम में मदद ली जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमैंट इस बात को ख्याल में रखे कि 2nd Five-Year Plan की गरज़ पूरी हो जाय। वह यह कि बेकारी और नीम बेकारी और बेरोज़गारी जो फैली हुई है वह कम की जाय। इन बड़ी स्कीमों के साथ इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक बेरोजगारी का संबन्ध है, गवर्नमैंट ने हाल ही में बताया कि इस सूबा के अन्दर 22 हज़ार तालीम याफ्ता आदमी बेरोज़गार हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सरकार का मोटा सा अन्दाजा है। पिछले दिनों पता लगा था कि गवर्नमैंट ने इस काम के लिए कोई statistics हासिल करने की कोशिश नहीं की और न ही गवर्नमैंट के पास इस बारे में कोई खास figures हैं। इन्होंने अपने तरीके पर कह दिया कि 22 हज़ार आदमी तालीम याफ्ता बेकार हैं। बेकारी के बारे में कोई नहीं कह सकता कि पंजाब के अन्दर कम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली पांच साला प्लान से भी बेकारी और बेरोज़गारी कम नहीं हुई। Planning Commission की Reports को देखिए। उन के facts and figures को देखिए कि क्या बताते हैं। आप गांव में जा कर देखें— आम मज़दूर और किसान की हालत को देखें। देहातों में क्या; कस्बों के अन्दर भी आम तबके की हालत क्या है ? यही मालूम होता है कि जो मामूल हम चाहते थे, पहली पांच साला योजना के बाद जो हालात चाहते थे वह पैदा नहीं हुए। यह उम्मीद की जा रही है कि यह हालात अब दूसरी पांचसाला प्लान से बेहतर हो जाएंगे। लेकिन कैसे ? हमें तो Unemployment को इन पांच सालों में बिल्कुल खत्म करना है और लोगों को काम provide करना है।

फिर इस प्लान के अन्दर इस बात की, मैं समझता हूं, कमी है कि unemployment को दूर करने के लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। पंजाब का जहां तक ताल्लुक है इस में तरह तरह के फिरके बसते हैं। कई जमायतें और जातियां हैं। इस plan में उन सब की तरक्की के लिए ठीक ढंग से planning नहीं की गई। यह ठीक है कि इस Plan के अन्दर कई जगहों पर Scheduled Castes और Backward Classes का ज़िक्र आता है लेकिन केवल ज़िक्र से इन जातियों और लोगों की हालत को बेहतर नहीं बनाया जा सकता। असल बात तो यह देखने में आती है कि जो इलाके वाकई पिछड़े हुए हैं उन्हें इस Plan में बिल्कुल ignore कर दिया गया है। इन बातों के लिहाज़ से इस Plan में रुपया मंज़ूर नहीं किया गया कि कौन इलाके और जातियां पिछड़ी हुई हैं। और जो रुपया मंज़ूर किया गया है वह कर्जे के रूप में है, वसूल किया जाना है। लेकिन यह पता नहीं चलता कि किन खास इलाकों को Backward समझा गया और किन जातियों को Backward समझ कर इनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए खर्च किया गया।

Planning Commission की Report से भी यह पता नहीं चलता और न ही इस दूसरी पांचसाला प्लान से। इस में दो चार जगह कांगड़ा और गुड़गांवा का ज़िक्र है लेकिन यह बिल्कुल पता नहीं लगता कि इन इलाकों पर कितना खर्च होगा। अब जो इलाके आगे ही तरक्की कर चुके हैं उन पर कितना खर्च होगा? आज भी ऐसे backward इलाके हैं—हर ज़िला में सिर्फ कांगड़ा और गुड़गांवा में ही नहीं, जिन्हें develop करने के लिए कोई रकम नहीं रखी गई। मेरे ख्याल में planning के वक्त ठीक ढंग से सोचा नहीं गया और backward इलाके और Backward Classes की तरक्की के लिए मुकाबलतन कम ध्यान दिया गया है। बात यह है कि दो आदमी या दो जमातें हों और अगर एक काफी बढ़ी हुई और तरक्की याफता हो और दूसरी पिछड़ी हुई हो तो दोनों पर एक सा खर्च करने से एक ज्यादा आगे बढ़ सकती है और इस तरह proportion नहीं रहती और इस तरह backward इलाके तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। आज हमारी सरकार Socialistic Pattern of Society का नारा लगाती है तो यह pattern क्या है? कि आदमी आदमी के अन्दर, तबके तबके के अन्दर और इलाका इलाका के अन्दर development के कामों में और तरक्की के कामों में जो नाबराबरी है वह दूर हो। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जो Planning Commission की Report है उस में इस नाबराबरी को दूर करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। इलाकों और लोगों की पसमान्दगी को सामने नहीं रखा गया। इस Plan में इस बात को ignore कर दिया गया है तो फिर यह नाबराबरी कैसे दूर होगी अगर पसमान्दा इलाकों और जातियों पर ज्यादा खर्च न किया जाय? क्या इस तरह से कभी लुधियाना और कांगड़ा बराबर हो सकते हैं? क्या वहां की रेलें और सड़कें इस इलाके के बराबर हो सकती है? कभी कुल्लू और अमृतसर बराबर नहीं हो सकते। इसमें दलील की जरूरत नहीं आप जा कर देखिए कि वहां पर क्या हालत है। गांव गांव के अन्दर क्या हालत है। यह हमारी planning में नुक्स है कि हम नाबराबरी को दूर न कर सके। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस planning के खर्चों में कमी करके और किसी तरीके से रुपया बचाकर सरकार इस नाबराबरी को दूर करने का यत्न कर सकती है। आज पंजाब गवर्नमैंट को इस बात की तरफ तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए कि जो लोग, तबके, इलाके या जातियां पिछड़ी हुई हैं उनके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया, ज्यादा से ज्यादा वक्त और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जुह देकर इस Plan के जरिए तरक्की की ओर ले जाया जाए।

जहां तक आमदनी का ताल्लुक है यह कहा गया है कि इस Plan से और पिछली प्लान से औसत आमदनी बढ़ेगी और बढ़ी है। अगर आप लोगों की feelings देखी जाएं तो वह आज भी तंगी महसूस करते हैं। खैर, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हालत कुछ बेहतर हैं लेकिन उतनी नहीं जितनी के होने की तवक्को थी।

[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]
मेरे ख्याल में गवर्नमैंट के सामने इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान के अन्दर यह शर्त और सूरत रखी जाए कि जो भी कोई गवर्नमैंट के पास आकर कहे कि मुझे काम दीजिए सरकार या तो उसे काम दे और अगर काम न दे सके उसे रोटी कपड़ा देने की अपनी जिम्मेदार समझे। हमारा Socialistic Pattern का नारा और democracy का दम भरना कोई वज़न नहीं रखता अगर पांच साल के बाद भी लोग बेकार हों, बेरोज़गार हों। सरकार को यह असूल मान लेना चाहिए कि हर इनसान जो सरकार के पास आए और काम करने को तैयार हो उसे काम provide किया जाए और काम अगर न दिया जा सके तो उसकी ज़रूरयात ज़िन्दगी तो कमअज़ कम पूरी हों। यह idea हमारे सामने होना चाहिए नहीं तो इन Plans से चाहे दूसरी तीसरी चौथी Plan क्यों न हमारे सामने आ जाए देश और सूबा तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। आज तो यह हालत है कि काम मांगो तो काम नहीं और ज़िन्दा रहने का सामान मांगा जाए तो उसे भी provide नहीं किया जाता।

इसी test से देखा जा सकता है कि पिछले प्लान के मुकम्मल करने के बाद कितनी तरक्की हुई है और कितनी नहीं हुई है। अगले प्लान की तो आगे की बातें हैं पिछले का ही नतीजा देख लें। महज़ प्लान बना लेने से ही काम नहीं चलता है। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है इसके लिए public की तरफ से Co-operation हो, लोगों में enthusiasm हो, जोश हो, काम करने की स्पिरिट हो कि यह हमारा अपना काम है जब तक यह चीज़ न होगी आप लाख प्लान बनाएं, तरक्की नहीं होगी। दुनिया जानती है कि आज़ादी हासिल करने के लिए गैर मुल्कियों को मुल्क से बाहर निकालने के लिए गांधी जी की leadership में एक-एक हिन्दुस्तानी के अन्दर लड़ने मरने का जज़बा पैदा हो गया था। लोगों के अन्दर जोश पैदा हो गया था और लोगों ने सब कुछ कर दिखाया। इसी तरह से अगर हमारे सूबे के एक एक आदमी के अन्दर यह अहसास पैदा होता कि हमारी भलाई हो रही है। लोगों के अन्दर जोश पैदा होता, enthusiasm होता, उमंग होती, Government अफसरों और public workers में तमीज़ न होती, सरकारी और गैर सरकारी में भेद-भाव न होता तब मैं समझता कि कुछ तरक्की हुई है और अगर यह spirit होगी तभी यह प्लान कामयाब होंगे। मगर यह चीज़ लोगों के अन्दर पैदा नहीं की गई है। वही अफसराना शान-बान से काम चलते हैं। क्या Community Projects, क्या extension ब्लाक्स क्या planning का काम सब सरकारी ढङ्ग से चलते हैं अफसराना रौब-दाब से चलते हैं। लोगों से Co-operation नहीं ली जाती है बल्कि दबाव डाल कर काम करवाया जाता है। जहां तक मैं जानता हूँ बेगार की spirit से काम लिया जाता है और लोग भी बेगार की spirit से काम करते हैं और करवाया जाता है। लोगों पर ज़ोर डालते हैं कि वहां मिट्टी की टोकरी डालने क्यों नहीं

आए ? उन पर काम करने के लिए दबाव डाला जाता है। क्या इस तरह से planning के काम चलते हैं ? मैं कहता हूँ कि यह planning की spirit नहीं है। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि इस अफसराना और services की rut से बाहर के लोग लाकर भी इन कामों में लगाए गए हैं मगर उनमें भी अफसराना बू आ गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने इस प्लान को कामयाब करना है और रुपया को सही इस्तेमाल करना है तो लोगों की co-operation इन कामों के लिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा हासिल की जाय। लोगों के अन्दर जोश और काम करने का जज़बा पैदा करें। मगर मैं देखता हूं कि वह atmosphere पंजाब के अन्दर इस वक्त नहीं है और वह इस तरह से हो सकता है कि party politics को इस में न लाया जाय, इन कामों को power politics और party politics से above रखा जाय। इस favouritism, nepotism, अपनी पार्टी को आगे बढ़ाने दूसरों को पीछे धकेलने की जो मुहिम है इसको बन्द करें। इन कामों को अपनी इस मुहिम से बाहर रखें। जब तक आप यह चीज़ दूर नहीं करेंगे यह enthusiasm पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, लोगों में काम करने का जोश नहीं पैदा हो सकता है। फिर जनाब जैसा कि आपको मालूम है और चारों तरफ से शोर मच रहा है कि हमारे हां यह हालत है कि हर जगह corruption रिश्वत, गबन का बोल-बाला है इसकी भरमार है। भाखड़ा डैम पर करोड़ों, अरबों का खर्च था मगर उसके अन्दर करोड़ों के हिसाब से ही corruption हुई है। स्पीकर साहिब, यह मेरे कहने की बात नहीं है। आए दिन आप देख रहे हैं कि यह हमारी सरकार कमेटियां commissions और कभी हाईकोर्ट के जज और दूसरे high powered bodies मुकर्रर करती चली आ रही है कि वह देखें कि कितनी corruption हुई है। सारे सूबे के अन्दर एक भी ऐसा महकमा नहीं है जिसकी तरफ उंगली उठा कर कहा जा सके कि इसमें corruption का दखल नहीं है। अब आप यह 124 करोड़ की बड़ी भारी रकम खर्च करने लगे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह खर्च किन के through होगा ? वह कौन-सी agency है जो यह सारा काम करेगी ? क्या यह सारा खर्च वह agency सही तरीके से कर लेगी जिसके बारे में यह P.A C. की report काफी रोशनी डालती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह इतनी बड़ी रकम सही तौर पर मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए खर्च हो तो आप पहले इस corruption, red-tapism और inefficiency को रोकें। मगर अब तो हालात बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। अगर opposition वाले कहते तो इनका बड़ा माकूल जवाब था कि इनका काम तो Government पर स्वराज्य करना ही है मगर आप देखें कि यह आपकी Public Accounts Committee क्या कहती है ? यह जो Appropriation Accounts for the year, 1951-52 के बारे में 4th Report P. A. C.

[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]

की है वह हम opposition वालों ने तैयार नहीं की है। इसमें देखें कि Committee का इस बारे में क्या ख्याल है :

We wish to bring to the notice of the Vidhan Sabha that the questionnaires that we issue are not attended to properly and promptly by the Departmental Heads.

आगे लिखा है कि :

We have also to report that even when the replies are received from these Heads of Departments, they are both vague and unsatisfactory.

फिर लिखा है कि :

This can be done by issuing strict instructions to all the Administrative Secretaries and the Heads of Departments to give prompt and proper attention to this.

और फिर देखें क्या लिखते हैं कि कैसी अँधेर गर्दी मची हुई है और कोई पूछने वाला नहीं। लिखते हैं कि :

The Auditor General has pleaded his helplessness for the delay in preparing and presenting his report on the Appropriation Accounts of the State Government. This delay, often of 2 or 3 years, divests these reports as well as their scrutiny by the Committee of a great deal of their usefulness because it, not infrequently, happens that the officers who may have been responsible for irregularities or wasteful expenditure are no longer in the service of the Government and so no action is possible against them.

We have been informed that a certain procedure was agreed upon between the Accountant General and all Secretaries to Government. We regret, however, to hear from the Accountant General that this procedure has not been largely implemented.

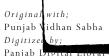
मैंने यह इसलिए पढ़ कर सुनाया है कि यह जो 124 करोड़ रुपया पंजाब के अन्दर इस नये प्लान में खर्च होने वाला है उसके लिए यही अफसरान होंगे, यही Departmental Heads होंगे और यही services होंगी जिनकी बाबत मैं ने report में से पढ़ कर सुनाया है। जहां इतना रुपया खर्च हो और Government के यह state of affairs हों तो आप कैसे तरक्की की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं? P. A. C. की report पढ़ें खुद कहते हैं कि Secretaries परवाह नहीं करते। Heads of the Department जवाब नहीं देते और अगर देते हैं तो इधर उधर की बहकाने वाली बातें होती हैं। तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल के और कई तो ज्यादा अरसे के भी मामले पड़े हैं मगर कोई पूछने वाला नहीं। जिन लोगों ने लाखों करोड़ों रुपया गरीब जनता

का बरबाद कर दिया है वह किसी तरह वक्त पूरा करके और retire होकर अपने-अपने घरों को चले जाते हैं मगर होता कुछ नहीं है और वह ऐश करते हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसी state of affairs में ऐसे administration को जो यह 124 करोड़ रुपया का खर्च entrust किया जा रहा है उसका क्या हशर होगा ? और इस सारे खर्च का क्या नतीजा हो सकता है यह आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए अब भी इन चीजों से खबरदार होने की जरूरत है और इस सारी machinery को किसी तरह ठीक किया जाय।

इस के इलावा एक खास बात की तरफ आपकी तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह industry है। अब करने की चीज यह है कि industries को खास तौर पर बढ़ाया जाए और उसके बढ़ाने का तरीका यही है कि सरकार खुद सरमायेदारों को और रुपए पैसे वालों को अपने साथ मिला कर industries जो बड़ी २ हैं चलाए। जो तरीका Government ने अब पकड़ रखा है उस से इस की तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है। हमारे यहां एक मिल चलानी शुरू कर रखी है उस के लिए चंदा मांगते फिरते हैं। जहां तक मैंने देखा है वुजरा साहिबान ने नाजाइज दौरे किए हैं और अफसरान के जरिए लोगों पर नाजाइज दबाव डाला है। लोगों को तंग करके shares खरीदने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। यह तरीका industry की तरक्की का नहीं है। इस से काम इतना नहीं होता है जितना कि atmosphere बिगड़ जाता है। यह कोई छुपी हुई बात नहीं है। आप जिला रोहतक के अन्दर देखें कि वहां क्या २ हुआ है। वहां एक Sugar mill चलाने के लिए चंदा हासिल करने के लिए कहां २ तक नौबत आई। लोगों को पीटने, डराने, धमकाने और बेइज्जती करने तक भी नौबत पहुँची है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर कोई काम करना है co-operation से करें coercion से न करें। गरीब लोगों से जो रुपया लिया जाए वह ऐसे तरीके से खर्च करें जिस से कि उनको फायदा हो। जब लोगों को फायदा नजर आएगा तो वह खुद पैसे देंगे। Industrialisation करने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि co operative basis पर cottage industries और छोटी २ industries सूबे के अंदर फैलाई जाएं। उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाए, उनको अच्छी तरह supervise किया जावे। वह अच्छी चीजें और quality goods पैदा करें और फिर आप उन चीजों को बेचने के लिए marketing का इन्तजाम करें। जिस तरह जापान के अन्दर काम हो रहा है वैसे करें। वहां घर घर में अलग अलग दस्तकारियाँ organise की हुई हैं जिस की वजह से कोई आदमी बेकार नहीं रहता है। काम की चीजें भी बनती हैं और लोगों को काम भी मिलता है। मगर यहां का तरीका बिल्कुल अलग और अजीब है। इस co-operative महकमे का दिन रात शोर मचाया जाता है। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना बेकार और निकम्मा महकमा

[पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा]

यह है और कोई नहीं है। लोगों के अन्दर कोई co-operative spirit पैदा नहीं की जाती है फिर अफसराना ठाठ हैं और शानोशौकत है। इसी तरह यह Social Services के जितने भी काम चलते हैं उन का भी यही हाल है। यह जो यहां इतना शोर मचाया जाता है जब इन तमाम बातों को जाकर गांव में देखते हैं जहां कि यह planning का काम हो रहा है, Community Projects का हो रहा है, National Extension blocks वगैरह २ का हो रहा है तो कुछ नज़र नहीं आता है कि कहां हुआ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सड़कों पर जो रंगीन बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं अगर उन को हटा दिया जाए तो यह तमीज़ नहीं हो सकती है कि कहां यह सारा Planning, Community Projects वगैरह २ का काम हुआ है और कहां नहीं हुआ है। जहां हुआ है वह भी वैसा ही है जहां नहीं हुआ है। बहुत सारा रुपया तो यूंही waste हो रहा है। वहां आदमी मुकर्रर करने हैं तो कोई मयार लियाकत का, कुरबानी का, Social service का नहीं है। कोई standard नहीं है सिवाए इसके कि किस किस के साथ कितना २ favouritism हो और किस से कितनी मदद मिल सकती है अपने कामों के लिए। जब तक यह चीजें चलेंगी यह दूसरा प्लान कामयाब नहीं होगा और कामयाबी से नहीं चलेगा। अगर उसी तरह से आंखें मीच कर चले जैसे पहले चलते आए हैं तो यह plan कामयाब नहीं होगी।

श्री मेहर सिंह (हमीरपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, अगर इस पांच साला प्लान का मतलब लोगों की आमदनी को बढ़ाना है या unemployment दूर करना है या वे लोग जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन्हें दूसरे लोगों के बराबर करना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आमदनी जरूर बढ़ेगी और सब की बढ़ेगी लेकिन इस प्लान के मुताबिक जो आमदनी बढ़ेगी वह मैदानी इलाकों के लोगों की बढ़ेगी क्योंकि बड़ी बड़ी industries, बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाए जाएंगे सिर्फ मैदानों में। मेरे माननीय मित्र जत्थेदार मोहन सिंह ने कहा है कि कांगड़े की आमदनी इतनी है और खर्च इतना होता है। मैं उन्हें साफ साफ लफ्ज़ों में बता देना चाहता हूँ कि 40 लाख रुपए की आमदनी कुल्लू से और 20 लाख रुपए की आमदनी हमीरपुर से होती है और इसी तरह से बाकी जंगलात के इलाकों से करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी होती है। महज़ इस तरह की बातें कर के misunderstanding फैला देना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं हुआ करती। आप जानते हैं, स्पीकर साहिब, कि जंगलात से जो timber आती है उस से किस कदर सरकार को आमदन होती है। वह सारी timber मैदानों में इस्तेमाल होती हैं न कि पहाड़ों की झोंपड़ियों में। बहुत से दरिया जो मैदानों को सैराब करते हैं वह कांगड़े के पहाड़ों से निकलते हैं। भाखड़ा डैम कांगड़ा की सर जमीन से दरिया सतलुज से निकलता है। जो मैंबर साहिबान यहां यह कहते हैं कि हरियाना प्रांत के लिए यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है,

कुछ नहीं है, मैं उन्हें बता दूं कि सतलुज दरिया divert कर के हरियाने को सैराब कर रहा है। हमें यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि भाखड़ा का पानी पहाड़ी अलाकों में कैसे चढ़ सकता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या मैदानी इलाकों के power houses से बिजली पहाड़ी इलाकों में supply नहीं की जा सकती ? यह सब कुछ हो सकता है अगर गवर्नमैंट मजबूत इरादे से काम करना चाहे। पिछली गवर्नमैंट ने भी कांगड़ा की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। Hydro-Electric-Scheme से बिजली आ सकती थी लेकिन किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। Tube wells से कांगड़ा में आबपाशी हो सकती है, दस्तकारी चल सकती है लेकिन गवर्नमैंट ने इस की तरफ अपनी आंखें मून्द ली हैं। Geological survey यहां हुआ और Russian experts कह कर गए हैं कि ज्वाला मुखी के करीब तेल के चश्मे हैं। इस ज़िले के लिए जो बजट में provision किया गया है वह बहुत कम है। अगर यहां के potentials exploit कर के industries चलाने का बंदोबस्त किया जाए तो लोगों में unemployment दूर की जा सकती है। लेकिन अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि इतने भारी चश्मे होने के बावजूद, इतने minerals होने के बावजूद सुस्त रफ्तारी से काम लिया जा रहा है।

इस के अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, Co-operative System का ज़िक्र किया गया है कि गवर्नमैंट की सारी machinery socialism की तरफ जा रही है और यह socialism पंजाब में co-operation के जरिए लाया जाएगा। मुझे यह जान कर मायूसी हुई है कि Labour Cooperative Construction Society जो ठेकेदारों को replace करने के लिए कायम हुई है वह बुरी तरह से fail हो रही है क्योंकि P. W. D. के अफसर ठेकेदारों से मिल जुल कर काम करते हैं।

Mr. Speaker : Order, Please.

श्री मेहर सिंह : क्या इस तरह से Socialistic Pattern of Society कायम हो जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Planning के बारे में आप suggestions दें [Please give suggestions in regard to planning].

श्री मेहर सिंह : Co-operation के तरीके से ही हम Socialistic pattern of society की तरफ बढ़ेंगे। इन societies की क्या हालत है। P.W.D. के अफसर वक्त पर उन्हें पैसे नहीं देते। जो मजदूर सुबह से शाम तक काम करते हैं उन को शाम को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। वे बेचारे भूखे पेट आसमान के तम्बू के नीचे सोए रहते हैं। बुरी तरह से societies fail हो रहीं हैं। अगर

[श्री मेहर सिंह]
हम इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आयंदा के लिए Cooperative Societies नहीं बन सकेंगी और गवर्नमेंट का Socialistic Pattern of Society कायम करने का मनशा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। जनाब वाला मैंने एक बात और देखी है कि इस को कामयाब बनाने के लिए external assistance ली जा रही है जो political मसालेहत की बिना पर न हो तो अच्छी बात है। हम impartial रहना चाहते हैं और यह नहीं चाहते कि किसी से assistance ले कर उस की तरफ झुकाव करते चले जायें। हम ने 178 करोड़ रुपए की रक़म deficit financing से पूरी करनी है। इस सिलसिले में हमें कुछ currency notes publish करने पड़ेंगे जिस की वजह से रुपए की कीमत कम हो जाएगी। इस का खमियाजा गरीब अवाम को भुगतना पड़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी कांगड़ा के बराबर है। वहां का रकबा उतना ही है आमदनी भी उतनी ही है। वहां 32 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और आज हम देखते हैं कि कांगड़ा ज़िला में सिर्फ दो करोड़ रुपये की रक़म खर्च की जा रही है। मैं अपने मित्र जत्थेदार मोहन सिंह से पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह development अमृतसर में नहीं की जा रही? वहां पर हम देखते हैं कि बड़े २ कारखाने खोले जा रहे हैं। फिर भी वह कहते हैं कि वह modern-developed हैं और कांगड़ा के लोग बहुत developed हैं। यह कैसे हो सकता है? (cheers) सदाकत की बिना पर अगर कोई बात कही जाए तो कोई गिला नहीं होता लेकिन यह कहना कि अमृतसर ज़िला बहुत backward है कैसी मज़हकाखेज़ बात है।

इसके अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, हरिजनों के पास न ज़मीन है न घर है और न कोई जायेदाद है। गैर हरिजनों की आमदनी मुख्तलिफ ज़राए से इतनी होती है कि दो सौ रुपए से ऊपर बढ़ जाती है। यहां कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों की आमदन 150 से ऊपर बढ़ जाए तो टैक्स लगा दो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप relevant बात कीजिए। [Please be relevant.]

श्री मेहर सिंह : स्पीकर साहिब, इस पांच साला प्लान का मकसद लोगों के standard of living को ऊँचा करना है।

ठाकुर मेहरसिंह (हरिपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब पिछली पांच साला स्कीम बड़ी खुश असलूबी से कामयाब हुई। उसमें आबपाशी के साधन लगाए गए, ट्यूब वैल बनाए गए, अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी, और मुल्क में काफी तरक्की हुई। लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब की आमदनी के जो ज़राए हैं वह हर इलाके के मुख्तलिफ है। पहली पांच साला स्कीम में ज़िला कांगड़ा के लिए कोई खास स्कीम

नहीं दी गई थी जिस से वहां की ज़मीन आबपाश हो सके या बिजली मिल सके। लेकिन हमने गिला नहीं किया क्योंकि वह स्कीम ऊपर से लाई गई थी। लेकिन अब की जो दूसरी पांच साला योजना है यह नीचे से लाई गई है। इस पर नीचे के तबके से गौर हो रहा है। यों कहिए कि यह स्कीम पंचायतों क मार्फत बनी हैं। मैंने भी अपना काफी टाइम अपने तहसील headquarters के हर महकमे की स्कीमें तैयार करने के लिए दिया। मैंने वह स्कीमें इस में रखीं जो बहुत ज़रूरी थीं। लोगों ने महसूस किया कि हम तो गुलामी की वजह से दोज़ख में पड़े रहे। अब जब कि हम आज़ाद हैं और जब दूसरा प्लान भी नीचे से बनाया जा रहा है तो क्यों न हमारी अपनी मर्ज़ी की स्कीमें बनें। ठीक है, मैं मानता हूँ कि हज़ारों वर्षों के मसायल को किसी जादू की छड़ी से हल नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन हमने सिर्फ वही स्कीमें दर्ज कीं जो लोगों की बेहतरी और बहबूदी के जरूरी और अहम मसायल के साथ ताल्लुक रखती थीं।

हमारे हरिपुर के इलाके की आबादी दस हज़ार के लगभग है। वह इलाका इस किस्म का है कि दरियाए बयास और बान गंगा से बीच में कटा हुआ है। उस इलाके को गुलामी की वजह से किसी ने नहीं पूछा। लेकिन अब लोगों ने महसूस किया कि जब मुल्क इतनी तेज़ी से तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है तो हमारे दुःख भी दूर होने चाहिएं। इसलिए हमने एक स्कीम भेजी कि बान गंगा के ऊपर पुल बनाया जाए। उस पुल के बनने से वह इलाका जो छः महीनों तक दुनिया से कटा रहता है, अपने आप को एक नए माहौल में महसूस कर सकता था। इसके अलावा अगर वह पुल न बनाया जाए तो उस के साथ साथ एक और भी स्कीम थी कि एक बनखडी से हरिपुर की सड़क को पक्का बनाया जाए। यह सारा आठ मील का फासला है। लेकिन जब बारिश के दिनों में वह बन्द हो जाती है तो उस इलाके में अनाज ले जाना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस के अलावा एक सड़क नादौन तक जाती है। उस का भी यह हाल है कि अगर एक बारिश भी हो जाए तो वह रास्ता बन्द हो जाता है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब खुद देख आए हैं कि उस सड़क पर हर रोज़ आठ दस लारियां और अठारह बीस अनाज के ट्रक चलते हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे ज़िले के लोग तो सिर्फ नाम के किसान हैं। अनाज के मामले में वैसे 95 फी सदी लोगों का इलहाक होशियारपुर की मण्डियों से है। अगर वहां से अनाज आना बन्द हो जाए तो लोगों के लिए जिन्दा रहना दूभर हो जाता है। अनाज सिर्फ कांगड़ा की दो तहसीलों में होता है। डेरा गोपीपुर और नादौन के इलाके में भी थोड़ा बहुत अनाज होता है लेकिन वह भी किसी सूरत में दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं ले जाया जा सकता क्योंकि वहां transport का सिलसिला ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए दूसरे इलाकों को अगर होशियारपुर से अनाज न जाए तो वह ज़िन्दा नहीं रह सकते। जो अनाज पहुंचता भी है वह भी

[ठाकुर मेहर सिंह]

transport ठीक न होने की वजह से पूरी मिकदार में नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता। कहने का मतलब यह है कि सड़कों और transport का इन्तज़ाम इस इलाके की तकलीफ़ को दूर करने के लिए निहायत ज़रूरी है। जब पिछले दिनों बारिशें हुई तो सड़कें बन्द हो जाने की वजह से उन इलाकों में अनाज भी न पहुँच सका। ठीक है कि स्कीमें तो चलती ही रहती हैं और चलती ही रहेंगी। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह काग़ज़ पर लिख कर रद्दी कर दी गई हैं, असल में कुछ नहीं हुआ, वह गलत कहते हैं। जो स्कीमें चल रही हैं वह हमारे देश की तरक्की के लिए बहुत अच्छी हैं। सिर्फ नुक्स इतना है कि जो स्कीमें पहले बनाने की हैं उन्हें बाद में बनाया जाता है और जो काम बाद में किया जा सकता है उसे पहले किया गया है। अगर हमारे इलाके में वह सड़क पक्की हो जाय तो अनाज की कीमत खरीद में चार पांच रुपया मन फर्क पड़ सकता है। यह ठीक है कि मुबारकपुर हमीरपुर के लिए स्कीम आ चुकी है। लेकिन वह पांच साल के बाद बनेगी। आप के द्वारा मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब की तवज्जुह इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्कीम को जल्दी इस पहले साल में ही रखा जाए ताकि वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत मिल सके।

दूसरे पांच साला प्लैन के अन्दर स्कूलों का ज़िक्र आया है। स्पीकर साहिब, हमारी जो तालीम है वह इसलिए कमज़ोर हो रही है कि जो प्राइमरी स्कूल में मास्टर पढ़ाते हैं उन्हें एक काम और दिया जाता है यानी एक स्कूल का और दूसरा डाकखाने का। वह दूसरा काम उनके पास नहीं रहना चाहिए। उन के लिए अलग इन्तज़ाम होना चाहिए ताकि वह अपना सारा वक्त लड़कों को पढ़ाने में लग सके।

इस के अलावा एक और चीज़ है जो तालीम का मियार नीचे को ले जा रही है। वह यह है कि गांव में जो मास्टर रखे जाते हैं वह अपने गांव के ही स्कूलों में लगाये जाते हैं। वह हर वक्त अपने इलाके की स्यासी मसलहतों में फंसे रहते हैं। कभी पंचायतों के काम में दखल देते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें कम से कम अपने गांव से पन्द्रह या बीस मील दूर किसी स्कूल में लगाना चाहिए।

स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक तालीम का ताल्लुक है हमने अपने ज़िला के अंदर एक टैक्नीकल स्कूल की मांग की थी। जब तक कोई technical कालेज हमारे ज़िला के अन्दर नहीं आता हमारे बच्चे पढ़ लिख कर किसी सूरत में अपने आप को ऊँचा नहीं उठा सकते। यह ठीक है कि एक गवर्नमेंट कालेज हमारे यहां है लेकिन वह सिर्फ धर्मशाला में है लेकिन वह scientific तरीके से नहीं बनाया गया था वह तो अंग्रेज़ों ने अपनी बेहतरी और बहबूदी के लिए बनाया था। लोगों

की बेहतरी और बहबूदी के लिए नहीं बनाया गया था । क्यों ? जहां पर वह बना हुआ है वहां तो हिन्दुस्तान की दुनिया ही खत्म हो जाती है और हिमालय के पार की एक नई दुनिया शुरू हो जाती है । ठीक है कि वह कालेज ज़िला के अफसरों और वुकला साहिबान के बच्चों के लिए मुफीद हो सकता है लेकिन वहां की देहाती जनता को इस से किसी सूरत में फायदा नहीं पहुँच सकता क्योंकि इस पर खर्च बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहां के लोगों की ज़रूरियात को सामने रखते हुए इस पांच साला स्कीम के अन्दर कम से कम एक technical कालेज ज़रूर दिया जाय और उसका मुकाम नादौन या गरली रखा जाए क्योंकि इस के पास पन्द्रह बीस-बीस मील दूर तक के बच्चे भी तालीम हासिल कर सकेंगे ।

इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि बैजनाथ पपरोल में एक Private technical college खुला हुआ है और गवर्नमैंट की तरफ से उसे grant भी दी जाती है लेकिन उस कालेज का खुदा ही हाफज़ है । न मालूम क्या क्या बद-उनवानियां वहां पर होती हैं । वहां लड़कों से कई तरह की फीस और चन्दे लिए जाते हैं । वहां पर यह हाल है कि अगर कोई बेचारा थर्ड डिवीज़न पास लड़का चला जाए.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को discussion करते दो दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन आप को अभी तक भी पता नहीं लग सका कि administration को criticise करना है या Plan के बारे में तजवीज़ें देनी हैं । मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आप budget पर general discussion कर रहे हैं । (Hon. Members have been discussing the Second Five Year Plan for the last two days but they have not yet been able to make out whether administration is to be criticised or suggestions are to be offered regarding the Plan. I fail to understand what they are doing. It appears as if general discussion of the budget is being held.)

ठाकुर मेहर सिंह : मैंने तो स्कूलों और सड़कों के बारे में अर्ज़ किया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्कूल सड़कें तो खैर ठीक हैं लेकिन क्या बद-उनवानियां फीसें, चन्दे भी पांच साला प्लान में आ जाती हैं ? आप मेहरबानी करके एक दो मिनट में खत्म करें ।

[There may be some relevancy in referring to schools and roads but how do these irregularities, fees and subscriptions

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]
come under the scope of the Five Year Plan ? Please wind up within one or two minutes.]

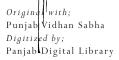
ठाकुर मेहरसिंह : स्पीकर साहिब, इस से हमारा बहुत नुकसान होता है इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

3. P. M

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पर इन चीज़ों के कहने के लिए और काफी मौके होते हैं। इस वक्त तो आप Second Five Year Plan discuss कर रहे हैं। यह चीज़ आप फिर कभी कह लीजिए। (There are so many occasions when these things can be discussed in the House. But now it is the Second Five Year Plan that is being discussed and he may refer to these matters on some other occasion.)

ठाकुर मेहरसिंह : हमारे इलाके को एक चीज़ की बड़ी सख्त जरूरत है और वह है आयुर्वैदिक कालिज। हमारे इलाके में जड़ी-बूटियां बहुत पाई जाती हैं अगर वहां एक आयुर्वैदिक कालिज खोल दिया जाय तो उस इलाके को बहुत फायदा पहुँच सकता है। एक तो वहां के लड़के वहां पढ़ सकेंगे और दूसरा वहां की जड़ी बूटियों से पूरा फायदा उठाया जा सकेगा। फिर इस college के लिए कांगड़ा बड़ी मौज़ूँ जगह है क्योंकि वह बड़ी central place है और वहां जड़ी बूटियां भी मिल सकती हैं। इस से वहां के कई लोगों को रोज़गार भी मिल जाएगा और दवाइयों की सहूलियात भी लोगों को मिल जायेंगी।

3. P. M

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ (हसनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पांच साला योजना पर बहस का तीसरा दिन है। पहले मैं एक-एक मिनट में अपने दो-तीन साथियों से जो उन्होंने कुछ चीज़ें यहां पर कही हैं उनके बारे में कुछ इलफाज़ कहना चाहूँगा। मेरे साथी जत्थेदार मोहनसिंह कुछ हरियाने के इज़ला के मुताल्लिक कर रहे थे। वैसे तो उस सारे इलाके के लोग बड़े हुशियार होते हैं मगर जत्थेदार साहिब कुछ खसूसियत से हुशियार हैं। उन्होंने कुछ अजीब और दिलचस्प बातें इस भवन में कही हैं। स्पीकर साहिब, आपको याद होगा कि उन्होंने एक अजीब तरकीब से काम लिया था। जब वह ज़िक्र सड़कों का करने लगे थे तो उन्होंने जालन्धर डिवीज़न को हरियाना के इलाके के साथ per हज़ार आदमियों के साथ compare करना शुरू किया और जब हलवा खाने का मौका आया तो उन्होंने per square mile या पर एकड़ के हिसाब से इन्हें compare करना शुरू किया ताकि कोई अन्दाजा ही न लगा सके। सड़कों के मुताल्लिक मैंने उस दिन भी सदन में बताया था कि इस साल में Capital Expenditure में से

110 लाख रुपए की कुल रकम में से 90 लाख रुपए सिर्फ जालन्धर डिवीज़न में खर्च किए गए हैं और बाकी के हरियाने के इलाके के लिए खर्च हुए हैं। इसके अलावा मैं अब बिजली को लेता हूँ और जत्थेदार साहिब की वाकफियत के लिए बताता हूँ कि......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि छोटी-छोटी चीज़ों के लिए ज़िलों और इलाकों के मुकाबले में ही अपना ज़्यादा वक्त न ले लें। अगर आप इन चीज़ों के मुकाबले में ही लगे रहे तो आपको और चीज़ें कहने के लिए वक्त कम रह जाएगा।

(I would ask you not to use your time in comparing different tehsils and districts. If you go on talking about such matters you will not have time left for other important matters.)

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में उनको इस चीज़ का जवाब देकर और comparison नहीं करूंगा। इसलिए मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि जहां बिजली का ताल्लुक है अकेले ज़िला अमृतसर में इस पर 1955-56 में 31 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए थे और 1956-57 में वहां के लिए 33.9 लाख रुपए रखे गए हैं यानी 64 लाख रुपए इन दो सालों के लिए केवल ज़िला अमृतसर पर बिजली के लिए खर्च हो रहे हैं जहां कि सारे पंजाब के लिए पांच सालों में कुल पांच करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने हैं।

दूसरी चीज़ मैं कांगड़े वाले भाइयों से कहूंगा जो उन्हों ने शिकायत की है कि भाखड़ा नंगल का पानी ज़िला कांगड़ा की तरफ divert नहीं किया गया। मुझे तो बड़ी खुशी हो अगर किसी तरह से वह पानी ज़िला कांगड़ा के लिये divert हो जाये। मेरे लिये यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वह अब हरियाने के साथ आ गए हैं। जालंधर के साथियों को तो उन्हों ने देख लिया है। वह अब हमारे साथ आने वाले हैं। अब उन्हें पता लगेगा। हम तो उन्हें सिर पर बिठाएंगे और अब पानी सबसे ज़्यादा उन की तरफ चला जाएगा।

स्पीकर साहिब, यह प्लान जो बना है इस में कुछ ऐसी अजीब बातें हैं जिन में basic (बुनियादी) चीज़ों को नहीं लिया गया है। मसलन सारे हिंदुस्तान में 15 करोड़ मवैशी हैं और वह दुनिया के कुल मवैशियों का चौथा हिस्सा हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन के चमड़े और खालों की trade के सिवा दूध का नाम नहीं। इसी तरह यह ज़्यादा चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों में से एक देश है लेकिन हमारी consumption per capita बहुत थोड़ी है, ऐसे ही नमक का per capita है। इस देश में ज़रायत की पैदावार per capita भी दूसरों के मुकाबले

[श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ]

में बहुत थोड़ी है हालांकि यह बड़ा ज़रायती देश है और फिर यहां नहरों के बड़े शानदार जाल बिछे हुये हैं लेकिन फिर भी यहां बहुत भूमि ऐसी है जो पानी की भूखी है। इसी तरह दस बड़े देशों में हिंदुस्तान का दरजा आता है लेकिन यहां industries में 8 per cent से कम लोग काम करते हैं। ऐसे हालात में यह Second Five Year Plan बनाया गया है। मुझे खुशी होती है यह जान कर कि पहले पांच साला प्लान में हम ने बड़ी शानदार तरक्की की है। Irrigation और electricity में हम ने बड़ी तरक्की की है और कई development के कामों में Community Projects और National Extension Service Blocks के ज़रिये बड़ी तरक्की की गई है। मेरे ज़िला गुड़गांवां में, जिस के लिये मैं हमेशा मांगता रहता हूँ, पहले दो Development Blocks दिये गये थे और अब हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक और ब्लाक को Gurgaon Community Project में बदलने का इलान किया है और आगे के लिये आश्वासन दिया है कि उस पिछड़े हुये इलाके को संभाला जायगा। और कुछ सिंचाई की नई स्कीमें भी ख्याल में रखी गई हैं। गुड़गावां Canal Project बनाई जा रही हैं। उसके लिये कल मेरे साथी ने कहा था कि वह non-perennial होगी और perennial नहीं बन सकेगी। इस में तीन चार स्कीमें हैं। यदि तीनों को मिला कर देखें तो यह perenial मालूम देती है। अभी तो Gurgaon Canal Project के मुकम्मल होने में भी कई दिक्कतें हैं। Central Government ने रुपये देना माना हुआ है परन्तु इस के तैयार होने तक कई तकलीफें आयेंगी। लेकिन जब यह complete हो जायेगी तो यह Sirsa Canal Feeder और Minek Link से मिल कर perennial बन जायगी।

तो स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ करता हूँ कि कई बातें बड़ी शानदार की गई हैं लेकिन अब मैं मुख्यमंत्री जी की तवज्जुह पशु धन की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में dairy farming और animal husbandry की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया हालांकि यहां हमारे पास साहीवाल नसल की गाएं हैं, मुर्राह नसल की भैंसें हैं और हरियाना नसल के बैल हमारे बड़े मशहूर हैं। यह चीज़ें सारे हिंदुस्तान को supply करने की ज़िम्मेदारी हम पर ही है। हमारी गवर्नमैंट ने हिसार में जो Veterinary College खोला हुआ है वह बहुत ठीक जगह पर है और अब जो उस की extension के लिये रुपये की provision की गई है यह बड़ा अच्छा ही किया है। यह सारा सिलसिला बड़ा माकूल है। लेकिन जहां सब से ज़्यादा बढ़िया भैंसें हों, गाएं हों वहां dairy farming के लिए और खासकर milk produce बढ़ाने के लिये और अच्छे मवैशी पैदा करने के लिये कोई खातरखाह इंतज़ाम

नहीं किया गया। यहां गाएं और भैंसें बहुत थोड़ा दूध देती हैं ज्यादा दूध देने वाले मवैशी पैदा करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पशु धन के लिये, dairy farming के लिए बहुत थोड़े रुपए इस Plan में रखे गए हैं। मैं अपने मुख्यमंत्री जी से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह इस चीज़ के लिए ऐसा इंतज़ाम करें कि हमारा पंजाब सारे हिंदुस्तान का Denmark बन जाये। जैसा कि Denmark आज सारे योरुप को बल्कि दुनिया को milk और milk products supply करता है इसी तरह से हमारा पंजाब करने लग पड़े। अब भी हमारा सूबा सारे हिंदुस्तान में un-adulterated घी के लिए मशहूर है। फिर यहां की per capita milk consumption 16·89 ounces है और यह इस मामले में अव्वल है। राजस्थान इस मामले में दूसरे नम्बर पर है और उड़ीसा में दूध की per capita consumption केवल 2 ounces है। Co-operative basis पर unions बना कर दूध supply करने की दो तीन schemes हमारी गवर्नमैंट के ज़ेर गौर हैं जो दूध इकट्ठा कर के शहरों में मुहैया करेंगी। इन में से एक तो चण्डीगढ़ के लिये है और दूसरी रोहतक या अमृतसर के लिये होगी। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस काम के लिये रोहतक बड़ी मौज़ूं जगह है। वहां दूध भी बड़ा इकट्ठा हो सकता है और supyly करने के लिए दिल्ली पास ही है।

स्पीकर साहिब, इस योजना में industries के बारे में भी ज़िक्र किया गया है जैसा कि मेरे साथी पण्डित श्रीराम शर्मा ने और श्री डी. डी. पुरी साहिब ने कहा है। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि industries के लिये जो रकम रखी गई है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। छः per cent कुल रुपये का industries के लिए रखा गया है हालांकि सारे हिंदुस्तान के लिये यह 19 per cent हैं। इस से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि हमारे प्रांत में industries के लिये बहुत थोड़ी रकम रखी गई है।

इस की planning में भी भारी कमी है। पिछले साल central level पर 7 per cent था। इस साल यह 19 per cent है मगर हमारे यहां बहुत कम रखा गया है यानी less than 5 per cent, फिर national income वाला test भी बाज़ दफा सही नहीं होता। क्या पता कि जो 18 per cent की बढ़ौतरी national income में हो वह किस की बढ़े, किन लोगों की बढ़े। जैसे विनोबा जी ने कहा है कि सब से पिछड़े हुये लोगों की income 200 या 400 per cent तक भी बढ़ जाये और अमीरों की एक या दो per cent ही बढ़े तब कहीं हम मुसावात लाने का स्वप्न ले सकते हैं। जैनरल तौर पर पहली पांच वर्षीय योजना में Agriculture, Community Development, Irrigation और Electricity इन चार चीज़ों पर ज्यादा ध्यान था और उस के मुकाबिले में मौजूदा प्लैन में ज़ोर Transport, Communications, Industry और Mining पर है। Transport के सिलसिले में पंजाब की प्लैन पर काफी कांट

[श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ]

छांट हुई है । पंजाब ने एक लम्बा चौड़ा प्लैन put up किया था लेकिन वह मंज़ूर नहीं हो सका । इस तरह Transport पर major cut लगाया गया है । फिर भी, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें चाहे दूसरे funds adjust करने पड़ें, इस मामले में और ढील नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

फिर जिस तरह और भी मैंबर साहिबान ने कहा है, कि यह Plan तो खास तौर पर नीचे से बनना था मगर मुख्यमंत्री जी मानेंगे कि जब M. L. As को ही consult न किया जाये तो वह Plan नीचे से बना हुआ नहीं हो सकता । इस लिये मैं तो यह तजवीज़ रखूंगा कि इस Planning Commission के draft को मंज़ूर किया जाये और regional तौर पर बैठ कर internally इस Plan को re-adjust कर सकते हैं ताकि अगर किसी ज़िला की कोई बात सड़क, हस्पताल, स्कूल इत्यादि की रह गई हो तो उसे कमोबेश re-adjust कर सकें । बहर हाल मुद्दा यह है कि इस Plan की जो general outline है वह हमें मंज़ूर करनी चाहिये । यह बड़ी मा'कूल चीज़ है और हम ने दूसरे देशों के plans से अपने हिंदुस्तान की Plan को मुकम्मल और मज़बूत कर लिया है मगर अर्ज़ करूंगा कि कुछ re-adjustment करने की गुन्जायश रखी जाए । जिन इलाकों को मुख्य मन्त्री बैकवर्ड समझें, जहां पीने का पानी भी न मिलता हो, रेत ही रेत उड़ता हो, जैसे कि भवानी और गुड़गावां का इलाका तो इन इलाकों की basic needs को पूरा करने या नूह, फिरोज़पुर झिरका वगैरह जिन इलाकों की development के बारे में उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिलाया था उन के मुताल्लिक मैं फिर दरखास्त करूंगा कि re-assure कराया जाये और re-adjustment की गुन्जायश रखी जाए।

श्री बालू (फतेहाबाद) : स्पीकर महोदय, में इस Five Year Plan के मुताल्लिक कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । अगर इस Plan को गौर से देखें तो इसके अन्दर एक अजीब मामला नज़र आता है कि एक कुन्बे के चन्द एक आदमियों ने घर के अन्दर इकट्ठे बैठकर इस Plan को बनाया है, आम जनता के मुफाद का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया । स्पीकर साहिब, जैसे कि कुछ और दोस्तों ने भी ज़िक्र किया है, उन चन्द लोगों ने इकट्ठे बैठ कर अपने ही ज़िले और constituency के बारे में सोच लिया है । स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ताकत हमेशा के लिए इन्हीं के हाथ में नहीं रहनी । एक साल के बाद इनको फिर जनता के सामने जबाबदेह होना है इसलिए इस बात को इन्हें सोच लेना चाहिए । इस Plan में कोई चीज़ ऐसी नहीं जो जनता के मुफाद के लिए हो । पिछले 8, 9 सालों की सत्ता का इन से हिसाब लिया जाए तो साफ मालूम हो जाएगा कि चन्द एक बड़े सरमायादारों, मिल मालिकों के हाथ के अन्दर यह सारा सरमाया गया है । यही

हालत इस Plan के अन्दर रखी गई है। जब भी सवाल आता है कि industry इस तरह से बनाई जाए कि जिस से backward लोगों को मुनाफा हो, तो उस पर ग़ौर नहीं किया जाता। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि industry को बढ़ाया जाए और बेरोज़गारी को घटाया जाए, मगर समझ नहीं कि इन दोनों मसलों को यह कैसे हल करना चाहती है। पैसा तो सब से बड़े कारखानों को दिया जाता है। इन्हों ने 5 साल में जितना ज़िक्र बेरोज़गारी को दूर करने का किया है, उतनी ही बेरोज़गारी बढ़ी है। सरकार ने आगे के लिए यह नहीं सोचा कि छोटे तबके के लोगों, मज़दूरों को कैसे सहूलत दी जाए...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए इन्होंने खास तजवीज़ें बताई हैं unemployment को दूर करने के लिए। आप उन में कोई तरमीम बताइए। General बातों से कोई फायदा नहीं। [He has suggested certain specific proposals to remove unemployment. You may suggest some improvement on them. General statements are of no avail.]

श्री बालू : स्पीकर साहिब, कहा जाता है कि हम हिसार को भाखड़ा का पानी देंगे। खैर यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि भाखड़ा का पानी दिया है मगर जहां भाखड़ा का पानी और ज़िला हिसार की ज़मीन होगी तो स्पीकर साहिब, वहां पर नरमा, कपास, गन्दम, तेल निकालने के बीज पैदा होंगे, मगर इन चीज़ों से जो २ industries वहाँ पर बखूबी चल सकती हैं, उन के लिए पैसा नहीं रखा।

जहां तक तालीम का ताल्लुक है वहां पर कोई सहूलत नहीं, कोई स्कूल नहीं खोला जाता, girls' schools के लिए कोई मदद नहीं दी गई। और जो हस्पताल हैं, उनके अन्दर पैसे लेकर दवाई दी जाती है। एक तरफ तो हम इतना ज्यादा पैसा रख रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ बीमारों का इलाज नहीं किया जाता, बच्चे तड़प २ कर मर जाते हैं लेकिन दवाई नहीं मिलती। कहते हैं खरीद कर लाओ। इस किस्म की बातें सरकारी महकमों के अन्दर होती हैं।

इसके इलावा स्पीकर साहिब, मैं कह रहा था कि आज हमारी सरकार ने 2nd Five Year Plan के अन्दर Betterment Tax लगाया है। यह नाजायज़ तौर पर ग़रीब किसानों पर बोझ है और इस लिए लगाया गया है ताकि वह इसके नीचे दबे रहें और उठ न सकें। फिर यह कहा जाता है कि Betterment Tax इस लिये लगाया जा रहा है कि भाखड़ा की नहरों का खर्च पूरा किया जाना है। मैं मानता हूँ स्पीकर साहिब, कि भाखड़ा का खर्च किस तरह से पूरा किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन नाजायज़ तरीके से नहीं। अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में सर छोटू राम वज़ीर थे तो भी पंजाब के अन्दर इस तरह का Betterment Tax न था। तो साफ बात है कि लोगों को पानी दिया और पैसे ले लिए। किसी

[श्री बालू]

से पानी के बदले पैसे लेना तो लॉनत है। अगर किसी को पानी पिलाया जाए और पैसे लिये जायें तो यह गुनाह है, पाप है। इस तरह का Betterment Tax लगाना नाजायज़ है और ग़रीब किसानों पर ज़ुल्म है।

फिर एक hon. Member ने कहा था कि हिसार के अन्दर भाखड़ा से बिजली निकाल कर दी जायगी। यह ठीक है कि बिजली दी जायगी लेकिन मैं अपने इन माननीय मित्र का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को बन्द करने की सोच रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप का time खत्म हो चुका है लेकिन आप जवाब देने की सोच रहे हैं।

(I am just thinking of asking you to resume your seat because your time is over. But you have started answering him.)

श्री बालू : अगर आप मुझे बन्द करने के लिये तैयार हैं तो मैं बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ। (हँसी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप relevant बातें करें। आप ने अगर इस तरह हर एक मैंबर का जवाब देना शुरु कर दिया तो आपका time खत्म हो जायगा।

(Please be relevant. If you start giving reply to each and every member you will use up your time in this way.)

श्री बालू : मैं तो इस Plan के बारे में ही बोल रहा था। मैं यह कह रहा था कि भाखड़ा की नहरों का खर्च ग़रीब किसानों पर डाला जाता है यह ठीक नहीं।

फिर बिजली के बारे में भी यही हालत है कि हिसार के ज़िला से इस खर्च को पूरा किया जा रहा है जहां कि पहले ही लोग ग़रीब हैं। पंजाब के दूसरे ज़िलों में भी भाखड़ा की बिजली जाती है। वहां पर बिजली सस्ती है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर बिजली के rates ज़्यादा किये जा सकते हैं। इस का बोझ भी उन इलाकों के लोगों पर कम मालूम होगा और भाखड़ा की नहरों का खर्च भी पूरा हो जायगा। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि भाखड़ा के खर्च इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान के अन्दर बिल्कुल ही मुआफ होने चाहियें और अगर इस तरह न किया जा सके तो पिछड़े इलाकों और खास कर हिसार के इलाके से जो पहले ही बहुत ग़रीब है यह खर्च पूरे न किये जाएं।

इस के इलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लान हमारे सामने आई है वह ऊपर से बनाई गई है। पहले कभी राजाओं के नाम से चीज़ें ऊपर से बना करती थीं और उन के हुक्म के अनुसार होती थीं परन्तु आज democracy का युग है, जनता का राज है, लोगों का राज है इस लिए इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान

को नीचे से चलाना चाहिए था लेकिन यह ऊपर से चलाई गई है। आज पंजाब की सरकार समाजवाद का नारा लगा रही है तो समाजवादी ढंग के राज्य में ऐसी Plan को चारों तरफ से चलाया जाना चाहिये। न केवल नीचे से या ऊपर से बल्कि दाईं और बाईं ओर से भी ताकि सब किस्म के लोगों को अपने देश की planning करने और देश को तरक्की की राह पर ले जाने के लिये अवसर प्राप्त हो सके। लोग अपने ढंग की बातें सोच सकें और दूसरी पांच वर्षीय योजना में इसे शामिल कर सकें। आप समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं लेकिन इस दूसरी प्लान को तैयार करते समय आप ने लोगों को confidence में नहीं लिया। क्या यह है आपका Socialistic Pattern ?

फिर जहां तक ग़रीबों की भलाई का सम्बन्ध है हरिजनों की भलाई की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि हरिजनों की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिये कुछ काम किये गये हैं परन्तु वह बहुत थोड़े हैं। वह ज़मीन देते हैं, पैसे देते हैं फिर भी उन्हें मकान नहीं बनाने देते हैं। दिहातों के अन्दर consolidation होती है तो उन्हें खड़ा रखा जाता है। ज़मीन नहीं दी जाती। उनके बसाने के बारे में प्लान में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं किया गया और न ही सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि हरिजनों को बसाने और ज़िंदा रखने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए और उन के कन्धों पर से बोझ उतारना चाहिए। हरिजनों के कन्धों पर देश की आज़ादी निर्भर है। और अगर हरिजनों के कदम डगमगा गए तो सरकार के पांव भी डगमगा जाएंगे। आज हरिजनों के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं आप रोहतक हिसार के अन्दर जा कर देखें। मैं खुद इस इलाके का दौरा करके आया हूँ और वहां पर देख आया हूँ कि किस तरह वह तंगी में रह रहे हैं। एक एक परिवार के दस दस आदमी हैं। उन में से कुछ शादी शुदा हैं अब उन शादी शुदा को अकेले रहने का मौका नहीं मिलता क्योंकि जगह की तंगी है। अगर इस तरफ सरकार ने इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में कुछ किया होता तो मुझे दुःख न होता।

रोहतक ज़िला के अन्दर स्पीकर साहिब, एक हरिजन के पांच लड़के थे। पर सब लड़के विवाहित थे जब वह मुझे मिले तो वह रोने लगे। उन के बाप ने कहा कि चौधरी साहिब, यह पांचों बेटे विवाहित हैं परंतु इन सब की wives घर पर नहीं हैं। इसके आगे मैं क्या बताऊं, आप खुद जानते हैं कि जगह की तंगी की वजह से वह अपनी families को अपने पास नहीं रख सकते। इस लिये इन हरिजनों को बसाने के लिये और इन को ऊपर उठाने के लिये सरकार को ख्याल करना चाहिये और ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा रुपया इस काम के लिये रखना चाहिये।

(घण्टी की आवाज़ पर)

लेकिन जनाब के हुक्म की तामील भी ज़रूरी है और इस को मानना भी ज़रूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे हुक्म की तामील का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता। मैं ने तो कई बार आपको कहा है कि आप इस Plan के बारे में suggestions दें; और points पर इधर उधर न बोलें। इस से मेरे बस की बात नहीं रहती अगर आप irrelevant हों।

(There is no question of compliance with my order. I have repeatedly requested you to confine your speech to the Plan under discussion and avoid irrelevancy. I can't help asking you to resume your seat when you are irrelevant.)

श्री बालू : जनाब हर आदमी अपने मुनाफ़ा की बात सोचता है। कई आदमी कारखानों की बातें करते हैं और industries की बातें करते हैं परन्तु मैं तो दुःख का मारा हुआ हूँ। लोगों के पास जाता हूँ तो उन की तकलीफों को देखता हूँ और फिर कई आदमी आ कर यह भी कह देते हैं कि श्री बालू राम जी आप M. L. A. हैं आप इन लोगों में बैठ कर हुक्का न पिया करो........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब Planning की बातें नहीं। आप को ऐसी बातों के ज़िक्र करने का और मौका मिल सकता है इस वक़्त नहीं।

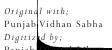
(All this has no bearing on the Plan. You can say all this on some other occasion but not in this connection.)

श्री अभयसिंह (रिवाड़ी) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज तीन रोज़ से 2nd Five Year Plan पर discussion हो रहा है। मैंने Centre की 2nd Five Year Plan की कापी पढ़ी है। इसमें खास तौर पर Industry पर ज़ोर दिया गया है। हमारी पिछली Plan एक agricultural Plan थी लेकिन इस प्लान के अन्दर Industry के लिए खास ज़ोर दिया गया है।

(At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Centre की 2nd Five Year Plan में Industry के लिए 19% बजट रखा है लेकिन जब हम अपने सूबे की 2nd Five Year Plan को देखते हैं तो यह पता लगता है कि इस मद के लिए कुल खर्च का केवल 5% या इस से भी कम रक्म रखी गई है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, जब हम अपने इलाके की तरफ देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि उस इलाके में Industry की तरफ कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हमारी ratio अगर कोई आदमी खर्च किए जाने वाले रुपए में जानना चाहे तो हमारे सूबा के कुल खर्च में से हमारे ज़िला की ratio 1% भी नहीं आती।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, इस दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में खास तौर पर unemployment को दूर करने पर ज़ोर दिया गया है पर मेरा ख्याल है कि चन्द लोगों

को नौकरियां दे देने से unemployment दूर नहीं हो सकती। यह मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क की खुशहाली का दारोमदार ज्यादातर agriculture पर है। लेकिन सिर्फ agriculture लोगों की unemployment को दूर नहीं कर सकती। इसके लिए यह लाज़मी था कि 2nd Five Year Plan में unemployment को दूर करने के लिए खास तौर पर मेरे इलाके की तरफ जो पहले ही पिछड़ा हुआ है ज़ोर दिया जाता।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ suggestions देना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक हमारे ज़िले का सम्बन्ध हैं यह दिल्ली के बहुत नज़दीक है इसलिए इस ज़िले की industrial production के लिए काफी अच्छी market मिल सकती है।

सब से पहली बात मैं यह suggest करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर milk products के लिए factories और dairies खोली जाएं। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे इलाके में गाय और भैंसें अच्छी नसल की मिल सकती हैं और दूध काफी इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है। milk products की industry कामयाब हो सकती है। क्योंकि अच्छी market भी मिल सकती है और आस-पास के इलाके में भी काफी माल की खपत हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर हमारे इलाके में small scale industries और cottage industies काफी कामयाब हो सकती थीं जिस तरह लुधियाना में hosiery वगैरह की factories हैं अगर वह हमारे ज़िला में भी लगाई जातीं तो जो चीज़ें और माल उनमें बनना था उसकी sale का हमारे हां देहली की बड़ी भारी market नज़दीक होने की वजह से काफी scope था और इसके लिए raw material भी काफी मिल सकता था। इसके इलावा वहां cycle parts की industry भी कायम करनी चाहिए थी और वह वहां काफी तरक्की कर सकती थी। जो factory लुधियाना में कामयाबी के साथ चल सकती है तो मैं समझ नहीं सका कि जो ज़िला यानी गुड़गांव देहली के बिल्कुल नज़दीक है। वहां पर वह factory क्यों कामयाब नहीं हो सकती थी। इस लिए मेरी तजवीज़ है कि bicycle parts की factroy ज़िला गुड़गांव में ज़रूर लगाई जानी चाहिए। hosiery और cycle parts की industry हमारे हां बहुत कामयाबी से चल सकती हैं क्योंकि देहली हमारे पड़ोस में है। Industries के सिलसिले में हमारे ज़िला का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है मैं ने सारे प्लान को पढ़ा है मगर किसी भी छोटी मोटी industry के लिए हमारे ज़िले के लिए इस में कोई provision नहीं रखा गया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार को Centre की तरफ से कोई heavy industries हासिल करने में कोशिश के बावजूद भी कामयाबी नहीं हुई है। मगर जो कुछ भी उन्होंने वहां से लिया है उस में से भी हमें कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। इस लिए मेरी

[श्री अभय सिंह]
suggestion है और अर्ज़ है। कि अब भी इस बात पर ग़ौर किया जावे और Plan को revise किया जावे और हमारे इलाके के लिए भी industries का प्रबंध किया जावे।

अब मैं सड़कों को लेता हूँ। जत्थेदार मोहनसिंह ने कहा था कि जहां तक सड़कों का ताल्लुक है गुड़गांव को काफी मिली हैं। हमारे लिए एक सड़क होडल से नूह और नूह से पटौदा की दी है और जिस की लम्बाई 56 मील बताई गई है। मगर मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस 56 मील में से 30 मील के करीब सड़क पहले ही पक्की बनी हुई है। उस में से सिर्फ 26 मील सड़क ऐसी है जो कच्ची और पक्की बननी है। असल में सिर्फ 26 मील का टोटा बनने वाला है मगर इस में 30 मील का टोटा जो पहले ही बना है सिर्फ लम्बाई बढ़ा कर दिखाने के लिए साथ जोड़ दिया है। यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है। आपने खामखाह अगर ratio बढ़ानी है और इस तरह की सड़कें शामिल करके percentage 5 या 10 फीसदी बढ़ानी है तो आप की मर्ज़ी है मगर यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिवाड़ी तहसील जिस की आबादी तीन लाख के करीब है उसके लिए कोई सड़क इस Plan में provide नहीं की गई है। जिला की आबादी का तीसरा हिस्सा हमारी तहसील की आबादी का है। और उसमें पुराने वक्तों की बादशाही सड़कें हैं जिन को कि अब हालत खराब है मगर वहां की किसी भी सड़क को इस पांच साला योजना में नहीं लिया गया है। वहां पर दो तीन सड़कें बहुत ज़रूरी थीं और उनका लिया जाना ज़रूरी था। एक सड़क हमारे ज़िले के headquarters को ज़िला महेन्द्रगढ़ के headquarters से मिलाती है। यह ठीक है कि इस वक्त वह PEPSU का ज़िला है मगर इस अक्तूबर में वह सारा इलाका हमारे पंजाब में ही merge हो जाएगा। Government की यह स्कीम भी है कि एक ज़िला के headquarters को दूसरे ज़िलों के headquarters से मिलाया जाएगा। मगर हैरानी होती है कि इस स्कीम के होते हुए भी गुड़गांव ज़िला को दूसरे ज़िलों के headquarters से मिलाने के लिए इस Plan में कोई Provision नहीं किया गया है। दूसरी सड़क रिवाड़ी को राजस्थान से मिलाती है और यह रिवाड़ी शाहजहानपुर की सड़क है और तीसरी भी राजस्थान से ही मिलाती है और रिवाडी से कोट तक की सड़क है। इन तीनों सड़कों में से जो कि बहुत ही ज़रूरी थीं कोई भी इस Plan में शामिल नहीं की गई है और provision नहीं रखा गया है। मैंने पहले भी अर्ज़ किया है कि 30 मील की पक्की सड़क का टुकड़ा सिर्फ लम्बाई बढ़ाने की गरज़ से और ratio बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे ज़िला के साथ लगा दिया गया है। मेरी यह तजवीज़ है कि इस तीस मील की सड़क की बजाए रिवाड़ी से महेन्द्रगढ़ जाने वाली सड़क जिस की लम्बाई 15 मील है उस को लिया जावे और दूसरी रिवाड़ी से शाहजहानपुर वाली सड़क जिस की भी 15 मील की ही लम्बाई है उसे लिया जाए। इस से काफी फायदा होगा। हमारी तहसील ज़िला

की सब से बड़ी तहसील है और आबादी भी बहुत ज्यादा है। इन सड़कों के बनाने से हमारी काफी तकलीफ दूर हो सकती है और तरक्की हो सकती है। नहरों के बारे में भी कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि 60 लाख रुपया इस Plan में हमारी रिवाड़ी वगैरह की नहरों के लिए रखा गया है। लेकिन अगर आप इस Plan को पढ़ें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमें सिर्फ flood irrigation ही दी गई है। जब पैप्सू और राजस्थान को भाखड़ा की नहरों से इतना पानी दिया जा रहा है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि रिवाड़ी तहसील को जोकि इस सूबे का ही हिस्सा है उसको पहले पानी क्यों दिया गया है। मेरी दरखास्त है कि हमें इस flood irrigation की बजाए permanent irrigation दी जाए। हमारी तहसील को दूसरे सूबों की बजाए पहले पानी दिया जाए।

इसके बाद मैं unemployment का मसला लेता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि इस plan में इस को दूर करने के लिए काफी रुपया रखा गया है और काफी लोगों को नौकरियां दी जाएंगी। मगर हमारे इलाके को जब तक industrialise नहीं किया जाएगा, आबपाशी के अच्छे साधन नहीं दिए जाएंगे unemployment वहां से दूर नहीं होगी। जहाँ तक नौकरियों का भी सम्बन्ध है हमारा इलाका इनमें भी पीछे रह जाएगा और अब भी है। इस Plan को देखें, न तो कोई industrial स्कूल है, न कोई industrial या technical कालेज है। इसमें कुछ भी इन चीजों का हमारे इलाके के लिए provision नहीं किया गया है। हमारे ज़िला में कोई Government कालेज नहीं है और न ही इस Plan में कोई इस का provision ही है। तो जब यह हालत है तो आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारे गुड़गांव के लड़कों को नौकरी मिलेगी? वहां के लड़के कैसे दूसरों को compete कर सकते हैं? लुधियाना, जालन्धर, अमृतसर के मुकाबले में हमारे लोग कैसे service में आ सकते हैं? वहां दूसरे ज़िलों में तो सब किस्म की सहूलतें हैं। इसलिए मेरी Government से दरखास्त है वह सारी तालीमी सहूलतें जो दूसरे इलाकों में दी गई हैं हमारे इलाके को भी दी जाएं ताकि ज़िला गुड़गांव के लड़के इनके साथ compete कर सकें और service में आ सकें। आखरी अर्ज़ यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मैं ने suggestions दी हैं उनकी तरफ पूरा २ ध्यान दिया जाए। जहां तक National Extension Service Blocks का ताल्लुक है Community Projects का ताल्लुक है मैं अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब का जो कि उस वक्त विकास मंत्री थे धन्यावाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बारे में हमारे ज़िला का काफी ध्यान रखा है। उन्होंने दो Blocks की बजाए हमारे ज़िला को तीन Blocks दिए हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द जैन (सम्भालका) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कुछ दिन से पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इस इवान में बहस हो रही है। मैं All India Planning Commission के मैम्बरों को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की

[श्री मूलचन्द जैन]
के लिए एक शानदार document दुनियां की नज़रों के सामने रखा है । स्पीकर साहिब, हमारे Planning Secretary ने पंजाब की पंचवर्षीय योजना जिस मेहनत और काबलियत से तैयार कर के आदादो शुमार हाऊस के सामने रखे हैं उस के लिए वह हमारे मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं । इस में एक बात और भी है । खास तौर पर जिस का ज़िक्र एक मैंबर ने इस इवान में ऐसे ढंग से किया कि वैसे All India Plan में 148 करोड़ रुपया हमारा हिस्सा था लेकिन पंजाब के हिस्से में 126 करोड़ आया है । उन्हों ने नुक्ताचीनी की थी कि ratio के हिसाब से कम से कम 200 करोड़ रुपया आना चाहिए था । साथ ही 48 करोड़ हिंद सरकार ने खुद खर्च करना है । जो States ने खर्च करना है वह 2214 करोड़ है और हमारे पंजाब के लिए 148 करोड़ रुपया आया है । अगर per capita मुकाबला किया जाए तो मैम्बर साहिबान खुश होंगे कि हमारे पंजाब के लिए हमारे Planning Secretary ने मेहनत कर के जो हिस्सा लिया है वह तमाम States में सब से ज़्यादा है । मैं इस पर अपने Planning Secretary और सरकार को दाद देता हूँ । दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना जिस कसौटी पर हम ने परखनी है, All-India Plan में जो standards हमारे सामने रखे गए हैं उन standards को पूरा करने के लिये अगर Planning Secretary के document के साथ मुकाबला किया जाए तो वहां कुछ इख्तलाफ है । Social objective जो इस प्लान का मुद्दा है वह पंजाब की प्लान में भी आना चाहिए था । All-India Plan में साफ़ तौर पर लिखा कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जा रही है जिस में Socialistic pattern of Society बनाना होगा । इस में Land reforms, Industrial policy, Labour policy, Educational policy के बारे में discuss किया गया है । इन्हीं चीज़ों को हमारी पंजाब की प्लान में भी आना चाहिए था । इस document के सफा तीन पर लिखा हुआ है कि 5 per cent हमारी आए साल आमदनी बढ़े, पंजाब में heavy industries जारी हों, बेरोज़गारी कम हो, Social Services के लिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा खर्च किया जाये । मैं इस मुअज़्ज़िज़ इवान के मैम्बरों को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह काफी नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पंजाब की आमदनी पांच फीसदी आए साल बढ़े । देखना यह है कि पांच फीसदी आमदनी किस तबके की बढ़ती है । अगर ऊंचे तबके के लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ जाये और हमारे पंजाब में जो ग़रीब बसते हैं, landless हैं, छोटे ज़मींदार हैं, शहरों के ग़रीब लोगों की आमदनी और भी कम हो जाए तो पंजाब के प्लान की ऐसी yardstick से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि हमारी हालत और भी खराब होती चली जायगी । स्पीकर साहिब, जब मैं planning की बात करता हूं तो मुझे रोहतक के भाई की बात याद आ जाती है जिन्हों ने बड़े तमतराक से यहां कहा कि क्या फायदा है इस पंचवर्षीय प्लान बनाने का ? यह एक फजूल सी बात है । और यह भी कहा कि पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना न बनती तो क्या हो जाता । मैं निहायत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ

कि क्या वह भूल गये हैं कि 1942—43 में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमैंएट के planning न करने की वजह से West Bengal में 40 लाख आदमी कहत से मर गए थे ? अगर पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पर हमारी सरकार मुनासिब तरीके से काम न करती तो अब भी यहां कहत की दशा हो सकती थी । इस प्लान की वजह से नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे देश में बावजूद इस बात के कि खुराक की कमी थी फिर भी किसी देश के हिस्से में भूख की वजह से कोई आदमी नहीं मरा। क्या मैं उन की सेवा में अर्ज़ कर सकता हूँ कि क्या वह इस किस्म का मकान बनाना चाहते हैं जिस का नक्शा न हो, बुनियादें न हों ? क्या कोई ऐसा मकान भी बन सकता है ? अगर वह ऐसा मकान बनाना चाहते हैं तो बेशक बनाएं । जहां तक इस सरकार का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक इस पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, हमें फ़ख्र है इस बात का कि democratic तरीके पर बड़े शानदार तरीके से यह योजना सफल हुई है। जो दूसरी योजना हमारे देश में बनी है दुनिया के किसी और देश में इतने थोड़े वक्त और अच्छे ढंग से कभी नहीं बनी । अब मैं इन कसौटियों का यके बाद दीगरे मुकाबला करना चाहता हूँ । क्या All-India Plan के standard के मुताबिक पंजाब का प्लान बना है या नहीं ? मैं इस बारे में आप की मार्फत कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । पहली बात रोज़गार के मुतअल्लिक है । Socialistic pattern of Society कायम करने के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि देश में बेरोज़गारी कम हो । ऊंच नीच, गरीबी और अमीरी का फर्क किसी हद तक कम हो । इस प्लान को इन दो कसौटियों पर परखते हुए अस्सी लाख आदमियों के रोज़गार का प्रबंध किया गया है लेकिन अगली पंचवर्षी योजना में एक करोड़ आदमी ज़्यादा बढ़ जाएंगे । बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करने के लिए मुख्तलिफ स्कीमें बनाई हैं, जिन में Heavy Industries है और cottage industries को develop करने का प्रोग्राम भी है । बेरोज़गारी खत्म करने का तरीका तो industry की development है और बेरोज़गारी ज़्यादा तर Cottage Industries से दूर हो सकती है । Small-scale industries के लिये All-India plan में 200 करोड़ रुपए का provision किया गया है । यह निहायत कम रक्म है और इस में इज़ाफा करने की ज़रूरत है । इस के अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, administrative personnel के रवैया में तबदीली की ज़रूरत है । इस इवान के मैम्बरान ने इस बारे में कई किस्म की नुक्ताचीनी की है । इस नुक्ता चीनी की पड़ताल करें तो पता लगेगा कि इस की तह में यह बात है कि गवर्नमैंएट की स्कीम शानदार है । जहां तक administrative personnel का ताल्लुक है मैं ने पिछले दिनों भी यह बात कही थी और अब फिर दोहराता हूँ कि हमारी administration में जो officers या Secretaries हैं मैं मानता हूँ कि समाज की cream हैं लेकिन उन के रवैये में, रुहजान में, social outlook में कसर है और उस में तबदीली की ज़रूरत है । आज हमारा देश socialistic pattern of Society क्यों चाहता है ? क्या अगर socialistic pattern हमारे देश में कायम न हो सका तो हमारी

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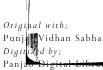
आज़ादी को खतरा न होगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक अपने उस लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं करते तब तक न हमारा इतहाद मजबूत रह सकता है और न आजादी महफ़ूज़ रह सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हमारे देश में सामाजिक विषमता और आर्थिक ऊँच-नीच खत्म नहीं होती और जब तक हमारी Administration की—जो बहुत लायक और तजरुबाकार है—ज़हनियत में यह बात नहीं आ जाती कि हमने अपने देश की ग़रीबी और जहालत को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करना है तब तक अन्दरूनी खतरे की तलवार हर वक्त हमारे देश पर लटकती रहेगी। जैसा कि हम अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में यह समझते थे कि गुलामी एक पाप है और इससे पिंड छुड़ा कर आजादी के लिए मर मिटना ही हमारा धर्म है इसी तरह अगर हमारी administration की ज़हनियत में यह तड़प पैदा हो जाए कि जिस तरह गुलामी से पिंड छुड़ाना धर्म था उसी तरह सामाजिक विषमता, सामाजिक ऊँच-नीच को खत्म करना भी धर्म है तो फिर देश का कल्याण और तरक्की निश्चित है और जब वह लगन, तड़प और वलवले के साथ ग़रीबों की सेवा करना अपना धर्म समझेंगे तो जो उनकी जहालत और ग़रीबी की यहां आवाज़ उठती है वह शिकायत नहीं होगी। क्यों ? इसलिए कि उनकी मदद करना हर कर्मचारी अपना कर्त्तव्य समझेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि socialistic outlook का जो नया नज़रिया और लक्ष्य है इस तरह सभी सरकारी अफसरान का रुहजान हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो आपकी nation है, जो मौजूदा generation है उसकी outlook आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता बदलेगी क्योंकि ख्यालात की लड़ाई एक दम नहीं बदल सकती लेकिन जो आने वाली generation है जिन्होंने कल हिन्दुस्तान के निज़ाम को सम्भालना है यानी मौजूदा कालेजों और स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले students, उनके लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे जो कालेजों और स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लड़के लड़कियां हैं उनकी social outlook में रत्ती भर तबदीली नहीं आई। उनको यह नहीं पता कि हमारा social objective क्या है ? उन्हें यह नहीं मालूम कि हमारा planning का लक्ष्य क्या है ? मुझे यकीन है कि अगर आप उन से यह पूछें कि हमारे नेताओं ने भारत का जो नया विधान बनाया है उसका Pre-amble क्या है तो शायद ही सौ में से एक बता सके। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि student तो एक तरफ बहुत से प्रोफेसरों और मास्टरों को भी इस बात का इल्म नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां हम दूसरी fields में इतना कुछ कर रहे हैं, यह जरूरी है कि students के अन्दर पहली जमात से लेकर M. A. तक आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता अपने social objectives को भी ज़हननिशीं कराना चाहिए। उन्हें पता होना चाहिए कि देश किस दिशा में किस लक्ष्य की ओर जा रहा है ताकि जब वक्त आये तो वह उसमें अपनी contribution कर सकें। हमें उनको बताना है कि हमारा देश आज क्या है, क्यों है और क्या

बनने वाला है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक देश के लोगों का outlook नहीं बदलता—outlook को बदलने की सब से पहली जरूरत है—जब तक हम national लाभ और हित का ख्याल नहीं करते तब तक हम खतरे में पड़े रहेंगे; हमारी तरक्की खतरे में पड़ी रहेगी।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, अब मैं Land policy की ओर आता हूँ। मैं हैरान हूँ कि Land policy को discuss करते हुये मेरे एक भाई ने शहर और देहात का सवाल खड़ा कर दिया। पहले तो मैं उनके देहात और शहर वाले argument को लेता हूँ। जहां तक Land policy का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की ज़मीनें हैं जो बड़े-बड़े ज़मींदार हैं वह देहातों में रहते ही नहीं। वह शहरों में रहते हैं। क्या हुआ जो एक आध फी सदी देहातों में रहते हों। मुझे करनाल के बारे में ज़ाती तजरूबा है। वहां पर हज़ारों ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके पास तीस standard acres से ज्यादा ज़मीन है लेकिन उनमें से चालीस-पचास ही ऐसे हैं जो देहातों में रहते हैं। बाकी के हज़ार में से 950 शहरों में रहते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि जहां तक land holdings की policy का ताल्लुक है उन्हें इसके objective का पता ही नहीं। उन्हें शायद इस बात का पता ही नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त हालत ही क्या है। कई ऐसे कुनबे हैं जिनके पास रोज़गार के दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह और बीस-बीस ज़रिए हैं। और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों कुनबे ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक भी रोज़गार नहीं। क्या socialistic pattern of society यही है कि जिन कुनबों के पास ज़मीन भी है और कई रोज़गार भी हैं उनको वैसे ही रहने दिया जाय और जिनके पास कोई रोज़गार नहीं उन्हें कोई भी साधन न दिया जाय ? मैं समझता हुँ कि ऐसा नहीं रह सकता। अगर यही हालत बदस्तूर जारी रही तो सोशालिस्टिक पैट्रन के साथ एक मज़ाक होगा। जिन लोगों के पास ज़मीनें भी हैं, दूकानदारी भी है, ठेकेदारी भी है उन्हें उन लोगों की खातिर अपना एक-आध रोज़गार छोड़ना होगा। जिनके पास रोज़गार का कोई भी साधन नहीं और इस मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए हकूमत को कोई न कोई इन्तज़ाम करना ही होगा।

जहां तक Land policy का ताल्लुक है और जैसा कि पांच साला योजना में इसका ज़िक्र है पंजाब में इस सिलसिले में और भी ज्यादा सुधार करने की ज़रूरत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मास्टर तेगराम जी ने जो कुछ कहा है सिवाय मुज़ारों की बेदखली के सवाल के बाकी सभी बातों से मैं इत्तफाक करता हूँ। हमारी गवर्नमैंट को इन चीज़ों की तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚਨੰਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਬੇਦਖਲੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ ?

श्री मूलचन्द जैन : मैं समझता हूँ कि tenants के कानून के लागू होने के बाद पिछले साल हमारे यहां पंजाब में माल अफसरों, तहसीलदारों के ज़रिए कोई भी बेदखली नहीं हुई।

[श्री मूलचन्द जैन]

अब मैं Labour के सवाल को लेता हूँ। हमें यह देखना है कि जो all over India में Labour policy है क्या पंजाब में भी उसी के मुताबिक है ? मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि पंजाब में उसी तरह से नहीं चल रही है और उसमें सुधार की गुंजाईश ही नहीं बल्कि अशद जरूरत है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमें अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मजदूरों को relief देने के लिए भी कानून बनाने चाहिएं।

अब आप सनअती पालिसी को लें। यह ठीक है कि हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की सनअती पालिसी निहायत शानदार है। ऐसी मजबूत बुनियादें बन रही हैं कि जिनके ऊपर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्तकबिल का ढांचा बहुत ही शानदार बनने वाला है। लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि उसके मुकाबले में हमारे अपने सूबे में क्या हो रहा है। जहां तक heavy industries का ताल्लुक है मुझ से पहले कई आनरेबल मैम्बर यह बता चुके हैं कि हमारे पंजाब में इसका कोई खास इन्तजाम नहीं। यह ठीक है पंजाब काफी खुशहाल है और दूसरे सूबों के मुकाबिले में यहां का standard of living भी बेहतर है लेकिन इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि हम heavy industry के मामले में दूसरे सूबों से बहुत पीछे हैं। अगले पांच सालों में भी जहां तक heavy industries का ताल्लुक है—जिस रफतार से हम जा रहे हैं, यकीनन हम दूसरों के मुकाबिले में बहुत पीछे रह जायेंगे और backward तसव्वर किए जायेंगे क्योंकि जितनी खुशहाली heavy industry से हो सकती है उतने मालामाल हम सिर्फ cottage industry से नहीं हो सकते। मैं रोहतक के एक मैंबर साहिब की तकरीर सुन कर हैरान रह गया। उन्होंने पूछा है कि खद्दर से लोगों को क्या फायदा पहुंचने वाला है ? क्या जरूरत है इसकी, यह बात उन्होंने दरियाफ्त की है। मैं हैरान रह गया कि ऐसे काबिल advocate भी इस किस्म की बातें कहें। साहिबे सदर, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस चीज़ की कोई वजाहत की जाय लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कई लोग घरेलू दस्तकारियों के बारे में कुछ गलत फहमी में हैं। दस्तकारियां किसी भी मुल्क के सरमाए और labour को tap करती हैं। दस्तकारियां दो किस्म की होती हैं। एक mass production होती है और दूसरे Production by the masses. घरेलू दस्तकारियां production by the masses की category में आती हैं। लेकिन एक नुक्स इस पहलू में भी जरूर है। वह यह कि industry के महकमे के अफसरान और administration को जिस spirit के साथ काम करना चाहिए वह spirit उनमें नहीं है। जैसा कि All India Planners करते हैं, अगर पंजाब क planners भी उसी spirit के साथ काम करें तो यकीनन वह बेरोज़गारी की बिमारी को जड़ से उखाड़ने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं। हमारे highest level पर cottage industries के बारे में बड़ा confusion है वह यह कि cottage industries को कोई protection नहीं है। बगैर सरकारी protection के घरेलू दस्तकारी

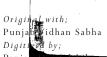
पनप नहीं सकती। एक माल जो फैक्टरी में तैयार होता है वही माल अगर cottage industry में तैयार हो तो यकीनन वह उसके साथ competition में नहीं आ सकता। तो उसका ज़रिया क्या है जिससे कि cottage industry भी ज़िन्दा रह सके और factories भी suffer न करें? मिसाल के तौर पर आप खद्दर को लें। अगर आप यह पाबंदी लगा दें कि मशीन पर चालीस count के सूत से कम का कपड़ा तैयार न किया जाय तो खड्डियों के काम पर किसी किस्म की रुकावट नहीं आयेगी। इसी तरह तेल, चावल, दियासलाई वगैरह कितनी चीज़ें हैं (घंटी) एक दो मिनट में जो दूसरी योजना की implementation में दिक्कतें आने वाली हैं उनका ज़िक्र करके खत्म करता हूँ। एक मुश्किल तो है फौजी position की। पाकिस्तान की वजह से हालात खराब हो रहे हैं और हो सकता है कि यह और भी खराब हो जायें और हमें इधर का रुपया उस तरफ लगाना 4. P. M. पड़ जाय। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह फौजी ज़रूरियात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखे।

दूसरी मुश्किल है माली ज़रायों के इक्ट्ठे करने की। 48 सौ करोड़ रुपए अगले पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए provide किए गए हैं और हमारे पास इतने रुपए हैं ही कहां। इनमें से 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये कर्ज़े के तौर पर small savings से इकट्ठे करने हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह इस तरफ अभी से तवज्जुह दे और देखे कि small savings की policy बनाने के लिए कौन से steps हमारी सरकार ने उठाने हैं। इस सिलसिले में पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी मुश्किल आती रही हैं लेकिन उसे अच्छे ढंग से दूर नहीं किया गया। अब अगर अच्छे ढंग से small savings करने के लिए policy बनाई जाय तो बहुत रुपए इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं और इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए जो रुपए की कमी है उसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, सब से पहले मैं कहूंगा कि मुझे अफसोस है कि वक्त की तक्सीम में बेइनसाफी की जा रही है। लेकिन इस बेइनसाफी के अन्दर भी मैं चाहूगा कि इस थोड़े वक्त का फायदा उठाऊं।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि मुल्क की तरक्की बगैर planning के नहीं हो सकती और खास तौर पर इस बीसवीं सदी में। उनीसवीं सदी में तो हो सकती थी और कई देशों में हुई थी लेकिन वह सदी गुजर गई। लेकिन उस के बाद जर्मनी ने planning करके तरक्की करने में सब से पहले कदम उठाया था। उसके बाद दूसरे मुल्कों ने यानी अमेरिका, बरतानिया और जापान वगैरह ने की। इस बारे में यहां कुछ बातें कही गई हैं और मेरे कई साथियों ने ऐसे तरीके से बातें कीं गोया कि उन्होंने बरतानिया, रूस, जापान और अमेरिका सब को एक ही रस्सी में बांधने की कोशिश की है। Planning दो तरह की होती है। एक

[प्रोफेसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]

developmental और दूसरी distributional । रूस ने developmental planning के ज़रिए तरक्की की है लेकिन बरतानिया, अमेरिका और जापान ने distributional ख्याल से, social security के ख्याल से और unemployment को दूर करने के ख्याल से development की है । जैसा कि रूस development के ख्याल से planning करता चला आ रहा है चीन भी उसी ख्याल से कर रहा है । लेकिन हमारा मुल्क न तो रूसी किस्म का है और न ही यह अमेरिका, बरतानिया और जापान की किस्म का है । न यह socialist है न यह capitalist है । मैं सोचता हूं कि इसे मैं क्या कहूं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह semi-socialist किस्म का है । यह Socialism की तरफ चलने वाला है लेकिन यहां Socialism तो है नहीं । यह तो बीच में लटक रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह Second Five year-Plan इस मुल्क को इस तरफ ले जाने के लिए एक बड़ा कदम है और मुझे यह कहने में बड़ा फख्र है (तालियां) । इस सिलसिले में opposition की side के मेरे कुछ साथियों ने दो तीन बातें कही हैं उनके साथ मेरा इख्तलाफ है और कुछ बातें दूसरी तरफ से भी कही गई हैं । उनके साथ भी मुझे पूरा इत्तफाक नहीं है । उन्हों ने over praise की हैं लेकिन opposition वाले साथियों ने discouragement के लिए यह बातें कही हैं । मैं इस चीज़ की theory में जाना चाहता हूँ । मेरे कई साथियों ने कहा है कि theory में न जाया जाए । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मैं theory में न गया तो वह बात साफ नहीं हो सकेगी । Investment के दो तरीके होते हैं । एक private sector से और दूसरा public sector से । Opposition के कई साथियों ने कहा है कि सारी investment private sector से नहीं होनी चाहिए । यह public sector से होनी चाहिए । इस बात पर मुझे उनसे इत्तफाक नहीं है । उनसे इस लिए इत्तफाक नहीं है क्योंकि मुल्क की हालत इस वक्त socialistic नहीं । अगर यह socialistic होती तो मैं उन से पूरी तरह से इत्तफाक करता । मगर यहां अभी हालात semi-socialistic हैं । ऐसे हालात मेंinvestment private sector से भी हो और public sector से भी हो क्योंकि जब तक gross invesment नहीं होती तब तक multi-proposes के लिये investment मुहय्या नहीं हो सकती । इस लिए ज़रूरी है कि investment private sector से भी हो और public sector से भी हो जैसा कि हमारी हकूमत ने कदम उठाया है कि 51 फीसदी गवर्नमैंट की investment हो और 49 फीसदी private investment हो । इस तरह हकूमत ने effective control लगाने की कोशिश की है । इस तरह private investment पर supervision हो सकती है और control हो सकता है । इस तरह से जब हमें मदद मिल सकती है तो हमें बाहर के मुल्कों की मदद नहीं लेनी चाहिये । अपनी मदद लेनी ज़रूरी है । मैं अपने साथी श्री डी. डी. पुरी से भी इत्तफाक नहीं रखता जो उन्हों ने कहा है कि इस plan के चलाने में inflationary tendencies बढ़ेगी । Inflationary tendencies तब बढ़ती

हैं जब financial deficit uncovered हो। लेकिन हमारे finances में पहले छः सौ करोड़ का deficit था अब 1200 करोड़ का deficit हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि 48 सौ करोड़ की planning में 6 सौ करोड़ या 12 सौ करोड़ का deficit कोई मायने नहीं रखता। अगर इस में कोई नुक्स होता तो यहां चीज़ों की ceiling prices बहुत ज्यादा हो गई होती। बल्कि हमारी हकूमत ने तो ऐसे तरीके से prices पर control रखा है कि यहां इस planning से inflation का कोई डर ही नहीं हो सकता है। मैं कहूंगा कि deficit finances से जो खतरा होता है ऐसे खतरे की यहां पर कोई बात नहीं है।

तीसरी चीज़ unemployment के मुताल्लिक कही गई है। उन्हों ने कहा है कि इस plan में cotton और food वगैरह पैदा करने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है लेकिन heavy industries लगाने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस बात से मैं पूरा इत्तफाक करता हूं कि heavy industries की यहां बड़ी ज़रूरत है लेकिन उन की इस बात से मैं इत्तफाक नहीं रखता कि unemployment को दूर करने के लिए heavy industry की ज़रूरत हैं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि unemployment का मसला Heavy Industry से हल नहीं होगा बल्कि यह बढ़ेगा। इस लिए मैं कहूँगा कि अगर unemployment को दूर करना है तो यह ज़रूरी है कि small cottage industries और small trade industries को फरोग़ देने की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाए। Unemployment को दूर करने में छोटी छोटी दस्तकारियां काफी मददगार होती हैं। यह दो तीन theory की बातें थीं जो मैं ने अर्ज़ कर दी।

अब मैं एक बात और कहूंगा और वह कड़वी ज़रूर मालूम होगी। मेरा ख्याल है कि वह शायद हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को कड़वी न मालूम हो क्योंकि वह बड़े समझदार हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह मेरे साथ इत्तफाक करेंगे जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि पहली पांचसाला योजना में हमें पूरी तरह से कामयाबी नहीं हुई। उस की नाकामयाबी की सारी ज़िम्मेदारी गवर्नमैण्ट पर नहीं आती। उन की मुश्किलात को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुये वह इस से मुबर्रा भी हो सकते हैं। किसी देश की तरक्की के लिए चार चीज़ें essential होती हैं। पहली दो चीज़ें हैं public confidence और support। अगर public confidence हासल न हो तो public के mind में suspicions पैदा हो जाता है और इस वजह से उस की support हासल नहीं हो सकती जो कि देश की तरक्की के लिए बड़ी ज़रूरी चीज होती है। उस के बगैर हर चीज़ fail हो जाती है। अगली चीज़ें हैं trained personnel और expert planners का दस्तयाब होना जो हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट को नहीं मिल सकी। इस के लिए यह इलज़ाम इस पर आयद नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन दूसरा इलज़ाम इस पर लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अब क्या इतने बड़े trained personnel इन को मिल गये हैं ?

[प्रोफैसर मोतासिंह आनन्दपुरी]

मगर उन्होंने अब तक तवज्जुह नहीं दी और public को confidence में नहीं लिया तो क्या इस वक्त दूसरी plan को implement करते वक्त उनमें stagnation और retrogration का जज़बा नहीं होगा, heedlessness नहीं पैदा होगी? इसलिए कहूंगा कि अगर हमने दूसरी plan को कामयाब बनाना है और मुल्क के कोने-कोने में इसे पहुंचाना है तो हमें public का confidence और support इसके लिए लेनी चाहिए। Peers की सहूलत और support से यह नहीं चलेगी।

Taxes के मुताल्लिक कहूंगा कि अभी हम Rack system of taxation की stage तक नहीं पहुँचे। यह stage तब आती है जब लोगों के आंसू निकल आएं। लोग रोने लग जाएं। हमें इस हालत से बचना है कि कहीं हम इतने Tax न लगा दें कि लोग रोने लग जाएं (interruptions) ठीक है मगर यह हालत तभी ठीक होगी अगर हम private sector में investment को encourage करेंगे। आप effective control रखें। इस तरह मुल्क की economy बदल जायेगी और मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा। Foreign assistance के मुताल्लिक Plan में थोड़ा-सा जिक्र है कि हमें दूसरे मुल्कों की exploitation से बचना है। मगर यह कैसे हो सकता है? पहले तो इसके लिए हमारे मुल्क में कम से कम तीन Iron and Steel के plants हों, एक Synthetic Oil का plant हो, एक Electric equipment का plant हो, जिसके बिना हम अपनी बिजली की स्कीम्ज़ को कामयाब नहीं बना सकते। फिर consumer goods पैदा करने वाली मशीनरी चाहिए ताकि हमें दूसरों पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े। एक और चीज़ जिसका पंजाब से ताल्लुक नहीं वह है mercantile shipping. अभी हम defence का फिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं मगर इसके लिए भी आगे को हमें करना पड़ेगा। जब तीसरी और चौथी ऐसी plans आ लें तो उसके बाद अगर सारा रुपया भी defence में लगा दिए जायें तो भी हम बेफिक्र होंगे। जहां social security की ज़रूरत है वहां उस से भी बढ़ कर country की security की ज़रूरत है। जहां Finance और Defence दोनों मज़बूत नहीं होते, वहां बेफिक्री नहीं हो सकती। आखिर में मैं road system के मुतल्लिक कहूंगा कि हमारी industries की और marketing की सारी स्कीमें फेल हो जायेंगी अगर हमारा road system ठीक न होगा। जब तक एक-एक गांव सड़क पर नहीं आ जाता यह सारी चीजें बेमानी हैं। Roads के मुतल्लिक डर इसलिए पैदा हुआ क्योंकि जहां पहली plan में 1517 मील सड़कें बननी थीं वहां इसमें 1437 मील का provision है। यह या तो amount की कमी की वजह से ऐसा हुआ था या तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई। इसलिये आप इस plan में flexibility को adopt करें। अगर यह flexibility न होगी तो इन schemes के fail हो जाने का डर है।

(*At this stage Mr Speaker occupied the chair.*)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha

DEBATES

5th April, 1956

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OFFICIAL REPORT

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Thursday, 5th April, 1956.

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Thursday, 5th April, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 9-30 A. M. of the clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BAN ON SHOUTING OF SLOGANS IN THE STATE.

*6315. **Shri Teg Ram**: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(*a*) the dates when the shouting of slogans in connection with the visit of the States Reorganisation Commission to this state was banned and the dates when the ban was lifted :

(*b*) whether any organisation or community defied the ban referred to in part (a) above ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that arrests for the defiance referred to in part (b) above were made; if so, the community-wise number of persons arrested and the number of persons convicted separately ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon:

(*a*) Shouting of slogans was not banned in all cases in connection with the visit of the States Reorganisation Commission. A statement is laid on the Table regarding the period of ban in various districts.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

[Chief Minister]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERIOD OF BAN ON SHOUTING OF SLOGAN IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION.

Serial No.	Name of the District.	Remarks
1.	Gurgaon.	No ban.
2.	Rohtak.	The shouting of slogans in connection with the visit of States Reorganisation Commission was banned in this district for a period of one month from 14-4-1955. The ban was lifted on 13-5-1955.
3.	Gurdaspur.	Banned on 5th April, 1955 to 4th June, 1955.
4.	Ferozepore.	Banned for two months from 11th April, 1955 and lifted on 11th June, 1955.
5.	Kangra.	Banned for two months on 14th April, 1955 and lifted on 13th June, 1955.
6.	Karnal.	Banned for two months from 11th April, 1955.
7.	Jullundur.	Banned on 9th April, 1955 and lifted on 8th June, 1955.
8.	Hissar.	Banned on 11-4-1955 and lifted on 19-5-1955.
9.	Hoshiarpur.	Banned on 9th April and lifted on 8th May, 1955.
10.	Simla.	No ban.
11.	Ambala.	Banned on 6th April, 1955 and lifted on 12th July, 1955.
12.	Ambala.	Banned on 27-3-1955 and lifted on 26-6-1955.
13.	Ludhiana.	Banned on 11th April ,1955 and lifted on 10th June, 1955.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह जो नारों पर पाबन्दी लगी थी यह हरेक जिले के शहरों में ही लगी थी या कि देहात में भी लगी थी ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੋ information ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह पाबन्दी किन २ नारों पर लगी थी ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਵਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਛੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फिर वही बात कहूंगा जो रोज़ २ कहता हूँ । सवाल ऐसे करें जो इस से सम्बन्धित भी हो । (I will repeat what I have been saying daily. Only such supplementaries be put as arise out of the original question.)

श्री तेग राम : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि अमृतसर में जब कमिशन आया क्या उस से पहले भी कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी लगी हुई थी ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੋ information ਸੀ ਉਹ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ।

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

6354. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government districtwise in the State and in Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore separately on the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks during the year 1955;

(*b*) the total number of villages in the State and in Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore where work under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks respectively has been done during the year 1955 ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon:

(a) The requisite information is given below:

[Chief Minister]

Serial No.	Name of the District	Expenditure incurred during the year 1955.	
		National Extension Service Blocks.	Community Blocks/ Projects.
1.	Kangra.	6,11,616/-	3,86,660/-
2.	Gurdaspur	Nil	12,55,391/-
3.	Amritsar.	Nil	3,12,754/-
4.	Hoshiarpur.	2,50,996/-	2,10,249/-
5.	Jullundur.	Nil	11,72,461/-
6.	Ferozepore.	Nil	2,70,585/-
7.	Ludhiana.	3,47,739/-	Nil
8.	Ambala.	1,53,009/-	21,79,299/-
9.	Karnal.	3,05,762/-	10,36,932/-
10.	Rohtak.	1,47,710/-	13,06,109/-
11.	Hissar.	14,873/-	2,17,342/-
12.	Gurgaon.	4,75,041/-	10,58,038/-
13.	Simla.	Nil	Nil

* Fazilka Tehsil is not at present covered under the Community Project/ National Extension Service programme.

(b). 4390 villages have been covered in the State under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programme upto the end of 1955. This includes 130 and 41 phaties in the Kulu and Outerseraj Blocks respectively and 27 Tappas in Hamirpur Block.

Community Development Programme has not been taken up in Fazilka Tehsil so far.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि कौन से ऐसे कारण थे जिन को ध्यान में रख कर फाजिलका के लिए किसी Community Project का provision नहीं किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो expenditure पूछा है। इस में कारण कैसे आ सकते हैं ? (The hon. Member has enquired about the expenditure ; how can the reasons come in ?)

HEALTH CENTRES FOR COMMUNITY PROJECT AREA FARIDABAD, DISTRICT GURGAON.

***6492. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the location of the Health Centres proposed to be opened in the Faridabad Community Project Areas, District Gurgaon and the names of places where such buildings are likely to be constructed;

(b) whether the work in connection with the Health Centres mentioned in part (a) above has commenced; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon :

(a) Only one Health Centre is proposed to be started in the Faridabad Project. The building for the said Health Centre was proposed to be constructed at village Tigaon.

(b) The construction of building for the Health Centre has not yet commenced at village Tigaon. Previously it was decided that the existing dispensary at Tigaon should be converted into a Primary Health Centre but the Director of Health Services, Punjab, has not approved the location of the Health Centre in village Tigaon as it is neither centrally situated nor is it connected with surrounding area with sufficient number of roads. Moreover the funds available for the conversion of the existing dispensary at Tigaon are not sufficient to meet the cost of additional buildings which are absolutely necessary for the Primary Health Centres. Now it is proposed to shift the Primary Health Centre to Ballabgarh.

(Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht and Rai Raghuvir Singh both stood up simultaneously in their seats to ask a supplementary question but Rai Raghuvir Singh started speaking earlier.)

राए रघुवीर सिंह : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो Health Centres खोले जा रहे हैं इन का सारा खर्च Project में से दिया जा रहा है या State की तरफ से ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਯਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब question करने वाला सप्लीमैंटरी सवाल पूछने के लिए खड़ा हो तो दूसरे मैम्बर साहिबान को अपनी जगहों पर बैठे रहना चाहिए क्योंकि questioner को supplementary question पूछने का preferential right होता है। (When the questioner rises to ask a supplementary question, other hon. Members should resume their seats because he has a preferential right to ask a supplementary question.)

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तगां गांव से इस Centre को हटाने का जो निश्चय किया गया क्या उसमें Community Project Area की Advisory Committee से मशवरा लिया गया था या नहीं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਇਤਲਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ। Experts ਨੇ ਰਾਏ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो Health Centre बनाए जाते हैं यह urban areas में बनाए जाते हैं या rural areas में ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਬੱਲਭਗੜ੍ਹ town ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। If the hon. Member gives me this information, then I will answer his question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो यह है —

'......location of the Health Centres proposed to be opened in the Faridabad Community Project Area, District Gurgaon and the names of the places .....'

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात के पेशे-नज़र कि Community Projects में rural areas cover होते हैं, तो यह Centre urban area में क्यों shift किया गया ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ Block cover ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਕ central ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਲੈ ਆਏ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਆ ਸਕਣਗੇ। ਬੱਲਭਗੜ੍ਹ ਇਕ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਕਸਬਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਇਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਪਿੰਡ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : इस बात के पेशेनज़र कि वहां के Community Project Advisory Board और Deputy Commissioner ने unanimously फैसला किया ....

Mr. Speaker : Well, this is not a supplementary question, it is a suggestive question.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह गवर्नमैंट की general नीति है कि Community Projects उन urban areas के फायदे के लिए भी होते हैं जिन के बीच यह हों ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Urban areas ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਬੱਲਭਗੜ੍ਹ ਨੂੰ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਜਾਂ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਜਿਹਾ urban area ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मुख्य मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वल्लभगढ़ के Municipal area या urban area या किसी और बड़े urban area के आस पास इस तरीके से एक अलग......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता । (This supplementary does not arise out of this question.)

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : मुख्य मन्त्री जी के जवाब में से पैदा होता है ।

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry.

SHAMILAT-DEH IN FAZILKA TEHSIL, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE.

***6314. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) the total area of shamilat-deh in the villages of Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore ;

(b) the total area referred to in part (a) above which was handed over to the Panchayats in toto in each of the said villages upto 1st March, 1956;

(c) the names of villages where complete possession of the shamilats deh has not yet deen handed over to the Gram Panchayats together with the reasons therefor in each case ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) 11735 acres.

(b) Out of a total area of 11735 acres of shamilat deh in Fazilka tehsil, the possession in toto of only 6816 acres in 120 villages has so far been transferred to the Panchayats of these villages.

(c) In the 109 villages shown in the attached list, c mplete possession has so far not been delivered to the Panchayats.

The reason is that co-sharers and others, who are in possession, have so far not surrendered possession to the Panchayats and Panchayats can under the law as it stands, obtain possession only through Courts. It is not possible to give the reason in each particular case. A Bill for amending the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, to enable Panchayats to obtain possession in a speedy manner, is before the legislature in the current session.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

List of villages where complete possession of the shamilats deh has not yet been handed over to the Gram Panchayats.

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
1	Salim Sah	23	Kanarke.
2	Lakhewali Near Qabalghah.	24	Chuhri wala Chishti.
3	Rohrianwali.	25	Pucca Chisti.
4	Bazid Pur Katianwali.	26	Patrewala.
5	Dangar Khera.	27	Chuhri wala Dhana.
6	Karni Khera.	28	Suana.
7	Muthianwali.	29	Awa.
8	Khanwala.	30	Kotha.
9	Kerian.	31	Asf wala.
10	Roop Nagar.	32	Qabul Shah.
11	Mammun Khera.	33	Panchanwali.
12	Sajrana.	34	Chuhananwali.
13	Patti Puran	35	Murad Wal Bhumnagar ?
14	Biganwali.	36	Bareka.
15	Shehtir Wala.	37	Kheowali.
16	Tilanwali.	38	Theh Qulander.
17	Chaloo.	39	Tirkhanwala.
18	Bodiwala Pitha.	40	Bodiwala.
19	Khipanwali.	41	Lakkar Wala.
20	Auzim wala.	42	Bam.
21	Sahuana.	43	Urang.
22	Khui Khera.	44	Paniwala Fatah.

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
45	Khuman.	69	Khudian Gulab Singh.
46	Almwala.	70	Badal.
47	Aina Khera.	71	Mithri Budbinagar.
48	Birk Khera.	72	Ridowali.
49	Katorewala.	73	Man.
50	Aulakh.	74	Kheowali.
51	Jhurad.	75	Hasta.
52	Khanke Dhah.	76	Bankhala Unun.
53	Ratta Khera.	77	Kumhar Khera.
54	Sannka.	78	Killianwali.
55	Shehu Mandi	79	Fatuhi Khera.
56	Denewala.	80	Birk Khera.
57	Kingra.	81	Lohara.
58	Jandwala Chirrat Singh.	82	Fatah Khera.
59	Kumhar Khera.	83	Haku Wala.
60	Ahuelkhurana.	84	Bharola.
61	Dubwala Roranwali.	85	Kutianwali.
62	Kangan Pura.	86	Phila Khera.
63	Laulbi.	87	Arniwala Wazira.
64	Thirajwala.	88	Fateh Pur Manhian.
65	Dhaula.	89	Shamkot.
66	Kakhanwali.	90	Fatuhi Khera.
67	Roranwali.	91	Birang Khera.
68	Chanun.	92	Lohara.

[Minister for Revenue and Irrigation]

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
93	Fateh Khera.	102	Panjawa.
94	Haku Wala.	103	Fatuhi Khera.
95	Bhular Wala.	104	Sikh Wala
96	Kutianwali.	105	Mahuana.
97	Philor Khera	106	Tappa Khera
98	Arniwala Wazira.	107	Deeban Khera.
99	Fateh Pur Manhian.	108	Sohna Khera.
100	Shamkot.	109	Adnian.
101	Chhapianwali.		

OFFICIATING SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION BRANCH)

*6604. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether an Overseer in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) is promoted to the post of a Sub-Divisional Officer with the approval of the Public Service Commission and given a gazetted status ; if not, the reasons therefor together with the basis on which such promotions are made ?

Shri Sher Singh : Overseers in the Irrigation Branch are promoted only temporarily as non-gazetted Sub-Divisional Officers without the approval of the Public Service Commission, as they are unqualified technically to be promoted to the gazetted rank.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR PALWAL, DISTRICT GURGAON.

*6490. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether any scheme regarding Water Supply and Drainage for Town Palwal, District Gurgaon has recently been received by the Government from the Municipal Committee, Palwal ; if so, the details thereof and the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : No ; the Committee has asked for the necessary estimates to be prepared by the P. W. D., Public Health Engineering Branch.

PARTICIPATION OF DISTRICT BOARD TEACHERS IN ELECTION TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

*6491. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether Government has recently received any complaints against certain District Board Teachers for taking part in the last elections to village Panchayats in the State; if so, the details thereof together with the result of inquiries, if any, made in this connection ?

Shri Sher Singh : Only one complaint was received, and that was against Shri Chander Bhan, Headmaster, D. B. School, Sikri, who was alleged to have taken part in the Panchayat elections during 1953. It is regretted that the enquiry into the matter by the District Board, Gurgaon, is not yet complete. The D. C. Gurgaon has been asked to finalise the case within a month's time.

OFFICIATING SUB DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ELECTRICITY BRANCH).

*6603. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether an Overseer in the Public Works Department (Electricity Branch) is promoted to the post of a Sub-Divisional Officer with the approval of the Public Service Commission and given a gazetted status; if not,

[Pandit Shri Ram Sharma]

the reasons therefor together with the basis on which such promotions are made?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes, if the appointment is to be made in a gazetted capacity and the Overseer is qualified to hold the gazetted rank. If not, promotions in non-gazetted capacity are made with the approval of Government as a purely temporary measure on the basis of seniority, confidential record and suitability for the post. These promotions are reversed on qualified candidates becoming available.

OFFICIATING SUB DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH).

*6602. **Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether an Overseer in the Public Works Department (B&R Branch) is promoted to the post of a Sub Divisional Officer with the approval of the Public Service Commission and given a gazetted status; if not, the reasons therefor together with the basis on which such promotions are made?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : An Overseer in the P.W.D. (B&R Branch) when placed in charge of a Sub Division continues to retain his non-gazetted status. All non-gazetted posts in this department were formerly excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission and hence approval of the Commission in such cases was not necessary. Moreover, the Rules for the overseer service provide for its members being posted in charge of Sub Divisions. They, therefore, continue to remain members of the overseer service even while holding charge of Sub Divisions and hence are not given gazetted status. Such promotions are normally made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, REWARI DISTRICT GURGAON.

*6623. **Shri Abhai Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that there do not exist any arrangements for the

teaching of Mathematics, Science, Drawing and Gardening nor is there any trained P.T.I. in the Government Girls High School, Rewari, District Gurgaon; if so, the steps, if any, proposed to be taken in this respect ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(i) A qualified Mistress for teaching Mathematics in the Govt. Girls High School, Rewari is already working there.

(ii) There has been no demand for the introduction of Science in this school.

(iii) Drawing and Gardening are not taught in Govt. Girls Schools.

(iv) A post of P.T. Mistress is vacant. This was advertised by the Subordinate Services Selection Board more than once, but no qualified candidate was forthcoming As soon as one is recommended by the Board she will be appointed.

श्री अभय सिंह : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलाएंगे कि यह जो उन्होंने फरमाया कि Science और Drawing के subjects के लिए demand नहीं आई यह किस basis पर फरमाया ?

मन्त्री : इसी basis पर कि हमारे पास कोई demand नहीं आई ।

श्री अभय सिंह : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई representation रिवाड़ी के लोगों की तरफ से नहीं आई ?

मन्त्री : जी नहीं ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि P.T.I. की job के लिए कितनी बार advertise किया गया; एक दफा दो या चार दफा ?

मन्त्री : "More than once" तो मैं ने कहा है । इस से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि दो दफा तो जरूर अगर तीन बार नहीं ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब post advertise की गई तो क्या इसके response में कोई application नहीं आई ?

मन्त्री : इसका जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री अभय सिंह : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलाएंगे कि रिवाड़ी से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई representation सरकार के पास आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें कैसे आ सकता है ? यह और ' बात है आप इस के लिए अलहदा सवाल पूछें ।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

How can this question arise ? It is a different matter. The hon. Member can ask a separate question for it).

श्री बाबू दयाल : वजीर साहिब ने अभी कहा है कि इस P.T.I. की post को more than once advertise किया गया तो क्या response न आने की वजह कम तनखाह है या कोई और ; गवर्नमेंट का क्या ख्याल है ?

Mr. Speaker : This supplementary does not arise out of the main question.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि इस situation को deal करने के लिए सरकार का क्या इरादा है ?

मन्त्री : कोई qualified स्त्री तो मिलती नहीं जिसे P.T.I. लगाया जा सके और किसी qualified P.T.I. पुरुष को वहां भेजा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि स्कूल लड़कियों का है । अब गौर कर रहे हैं और P.T.I. भेजने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

EXPORT OF MILCH CATTLE FROM THE STATE.

*6588. **Shri Ram Parkash** :Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that thousands of milch cattle are exported by land to Saharanpur from the adjoining districts in the state ;

(b) whether any authority has been given to the District Boards or Municipalities in the State to prevent the export of milch cattle referred to in part (a) above;

(c) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to ban or restrict the export of milch cattle from the State ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS FOR CROPS IN TEHSIL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON.

*6622. **Shri Abhai Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether specimens of the soil and the sub-soil brakish water in Tehsil Rewari, District Gurgaon have been analysed by the Government with a view to

find out what chemicals and other fertilizers, now being introduced on a large scale in modern agricultural methods, can prove beneficial to the various crops in the said Tehsil; if so, the details of the conclusions, if any, reached by the Agriculture Department in this respect ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

First part — No.

Second part — Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG DISPLACED PERSONS.

*6621. **Shri Abhai Singh** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether Government have under their consideration any scheme to relieve unemployment among displaced persons specially those residing in Model Towns, Cheap-Tenement Colonies and Mud-hut Colonies in the State by encouraging the establishment of industries; if so, the steps, if any, so far taken in this connection at Rewari in Gurgaon District ?

Shri Mohan Lal :On a suggestion made by Shri J.K. Bhonsle, Deputy Minister (Rehabilitation) Centre, a pilot plan to start cottage and small scale industries, to mitigate unemployment in various colonies of displaced persons in the Punjab, was submitted to the Government of India in November, 1955. The latter have constituted a Committee of the following Officers only in March, 1956, which will go into the matter in detail and prepare a comprehensive scheme :—

(i) The Secretary or Deputy Secretary Rehabilitation Department (Punjab) : convener.

(ii) The Director of Industries, Punjab.

(iii) The Deputy Secretary (Industries) Ministry of Rehabilitation.

This Committee will, of course, consider the case of Rewari as well.

श्री बाबू दयाल : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बताएंगे कि इस कमेटी की कितनी meetings अब तक हुई हैं ?

मन्त्री : मैं ने अर्ज़ किया कि यह कमेटी March 1956 में बनाई गई है। इसकी अभी कोई meeting नहीं हुई। इस कमेटी का काम जलदी ही शुरू हो जाएगा।

Observations by the Speaker.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ; वह यह है कि कल मैं ने श्री बालू के मुताल्लिक एक ruling दिया था।

(An hon. Member : श्री बालू नहीं जी, श्री बालू राम)

इस हाऊस में दो मेम्बर साहिबान इस नाम के हैं; एक अपने आप को "श्री बालू राम" लिखते हैं और दूसरे केवल "श्री बालू"।

तो श्री बालू ने जो चिट्ठी लोक सभा को भेजी और जो Home Minister को भेजी उन दोनों का मज़मून एक ही है। बाज़ मेम्बरान ने एतराज़ उठाया कि इस के मुतअल्लिक क्या रवैय्या रखना चाहिए। मुझे हैरानी हुई कि हमारे एक मेम्बर जो सरकरदा मन्त्री रह चुके हैं ने फरमाया कि हम अखबार में लिखेंगे। बात यह है कि Lok Sabha के Speaker की तरफ जो चिट्ठी गई उसमें श्री बालू ने history दे रखी है कि फलां तारीख को Question of Privilege रेज़ किया गया और फिर आगे चल कर कि चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को इतनी बात समझ न आई वगैरा वगैरा।

मुझे इसमें दो बातों पर एतराज़ है। एक तो यह कि क्या आप, हाऊस के एक फैसले को उसके merits को बगैर regular motion लाने के discuss कर सकते हैं; और दूसरा यह कि क्या आप हाऊस के bonafides को question कर सकते हैं और Chair पर reflection करने वाली बात कह सकते हैं ?

श्री बालू की शिकायत में इस तरह से लिखा है :—

"beg to draw your attention to the following........"

फिर एक बात आगे चल कर यह है कि हमारे खिलाफ action लिया जाए, vigilance रखा जाए और check किया जाए। उन्हों ने यह लिखा है :—

"very serious and important matter for necessary action as well as for future vigilance and check..."

इन बातों से मुतासिर होकर मैं ने कल Ruling दिया था।

अब जो लोक सभा secretariat की तरफ़ से जवाब आया था मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :—

"With reference to your letter dated the 20th March, 1956 on the subject noted above; I am directed to state that the question of admissibility of a privilege motion is a matter entirely within the sole jurisdiction of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha......"

मैं समझता हूं कि इस चिट्ठी से और दूसरी चिट्ठी के जो contents मैं ने पढ़ कर आप को बताए हैं उन से आपको सारी position मालूम हो गई है कि जो action लिया गया है वह necessary था।

Hon. Members, I wish to say that yesterday I had given a ruling about Shri Balu's conduct.

There are two Members in this House. One of them is known as Shri Balu Ram and the other as "Shri Balu."

Well, the letters addressed by Shri Balu to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Home Minister have the same subject. Some of the hon. Members have raised the question as to what attitude should be adopted in this connection.

I was surprised to find that one of the hon. Members who has been a leading Minister, some time back, stated that he would go to the Press regarding this matter. The thing is that in the letter addressed to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Balu has given the history of the question of privilege regarding the date as to when it was raised and further that the Chief Minister could not understand even this small matter and so on.

I take objection to two things in this respect. Firstly, whether the hon. Members can discuss the merits of a decision taken earlier by this House otherwise than on a regular motion and secondly, whether the *bona fides* of the House can be questioned and also whether anything casting reflection on the Chair can be said. It is written in the letter—

> "beg to draw your attention to the following......"

and further on he says that some action should be taken and vigilance and check be kept. It is written therein-

> "very serious and important matter for necessary action as well as for future vigilance and check......"

I gave the ruling keeping in view these very things.

Now I would like to read out the contents of the letter received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is as follows :—

> "With reference to your letter dated the 20th March, 1956 on the subject noted above, I am directed to state that the question of admissibility of a privilege motion is a matter entirely within the sole jurisdiction of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha......"

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

I think that this letter and the contents of the other one which I have just read out must have made the whole position clear to you that the action that has been taken was quite necessary.)

RULING BY SPEAKER REGARDING THE RESOLUTION TABLED BY PANDIT SHRI RAM SHARMA

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दूसरी बात पंडित श्री राम शर्मा जी के resolution के बारे में है। मैं ने उस दिन कहा था कि मैं legal opinion इस बारे में लूंगा और उस की मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए इस point पर अपनी ruling दूंगा। मैं ने इस बारे में Advocate General और L. R. को consult किया है। उसके पेशे नज़र यह resolution, List of Business में नहीं लाया गया। Advocate General और L. R. की राए मेरे पास आ गई है और दोनों की मुत्तफिका राए है कि यह ultra vires of the Constitution है। इस लिए चीफ मिनिसटर साहिब ने निहायत ही काबलियत से जो constitutional point उठाया था उसको मैं uphold करता हूं। पंडित श्री राम जी आज आए हुए नहीं हैं मगर उनको इतलाह दे दी गई है। अगर legal opinion resolution के हक में होती तो मैं ने अपने आप को पाबंद किया हुआ था कि इस को आज के Agenda पर सब से पहले रखता। (Now the second thing is about the Resolution tabled by Pandit Shri Ram Sharma. I had stated the other day that I would get legal opinion about it and give my ruling on this point, in the light of that opinion. I have consulted the Advocate General and the Legal Remembrancer on this subject and keeping in view their legal opinion this Resolution has not been included in the List of Business. I have got the legal opinion of the Advocate General and the Legal Remembrancer with me and both of them are unanimously of the opinion that this Resolution is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I, therefore, uphold the constitutional point so ably raised by the Chief Minister. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma is not present in the House. He has, however, been informed about this. If the legal opinion had been in favour of the Resolution I would have given it the first place on the Agenda for today.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : स्पीकर साहिब, उस दिन मैं हाऊस की possession में था इस लिए मुझे पहले बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन तो हाऊस में quorum ही नहीं था आप ही इन Benches पर अकेले बैठे थे आज फिर अकेले हा न रह जाएं (हंसी)। अच्छा अब ज़रा ठहरिये। एक बिल introduce होना है।

[The House was not in quorum on that day and the hon. Member was the solitary member occupying these Benches. To-day again he may not be left alone. (*laughter*). He may now wait for minute or so. One Bill is to be introduced.]

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं तो जनाब डटा हुआ था। यह सब इधर उधर खिसक कर भाग गए। आज आप इन से surety ले लें कि फिर न भाग जाएं।

THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That leave be granted to introduce the Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Minister For Finance : We have no objection.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

> That leave be granted to introduce the Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

The motion was carried.

Sardar Gurdial Singh: Sir, I beg to introduce the Societies Registration (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

RESOLUTIONS

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTION REDECLARATION OF MEWAT AREA IN DISTRICT OF GURGAON AS A COW BREEDING AREA ETC.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Babu Dyal may now resume his speech on the Resolution* moved by Maulvi Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं उस दिन अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि मेवात का इलाका ऐसा है जहां कि गाएं पालने के सब तरह के असबाब मौजूद हैं। वहां की आबोहवा इस के लिए निहायत ही मौज़ू है। इलाका खुश्क है जो कि गाएं पालने के लिए

*This Assembly recommends to the Government that with a view to improving the breed of cows, the Mewat Area in Gurgaon District be declared as a cow breeding area and that it should provide monetary aid, establish Dairy Farms and Go-Sadans in that area and award prizes to those who breed best cows.

[श्री बाबू दयाल]

बहुत अच्छा होता है । इस के इलावा वहां पर चरी बहुत होती है । हर साल लाखों मन देहली में बेचने के लिए भेजी जाती है । अगर वहां पर गोसदन खोल कर गाएं पाली जाएं तो यह चरी गौओं के लिए इस्तेमाल होगी और इस से दूध की production बढ़ेगी । तीसरी बात यह है कि उस इलाके में बेरोज़गारी बहुत है । पानी का इन्तज़ाम न होने की वजह से खेती बाड़ी का धंधा ठीक नहीं है । वहां का इलाका पहाड़ी है और सब जानते हैं कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में चरने के लिए घास बहुत होती है और इस कारण वहां गऊओं की परवरिश अच्छी हो सकती है । इस के इलावा वहां से बेरोज़गारी दूर करने के लिए ज़रूरी है कि Government लोगों को कोई काम धंधा दे । और तो वहां के लिए कोई industry दी नहीं गई है अगर वहां पर डेरी की industry जारी की जाए तो बहुत ज्यादा develop हो सकती है । इस Five Year Plan मे स्कीम न० 7 के अन्दर Government ने provision किया है कि हिसार में साहीवाल की गाएं रखनी हैं और schedule No. 6 के मातहत वहां पर Murrah buffaloes की breeding भी होनी है । मेरे ख्याल में यह साहीवाल की गाएं अगर मेवात के इलाके में रखी जाएं तो अच्छा होगा । इस स्कीम पर Government एक लाख साठ हज़ार रुपया खर्च करना चाहती है । इस एक लाख साठ हज़ार के खर्च करने के बाद भी कुल 65 आदमियों को काम मिल सकेगा और इतनों को भी शायद मुश्किल से ही दे सकेंगे । अगर इसी रुपया को मेवात के इलाके में साहीवाल गाएं रखने के लिए लोगों का निजी साहीवाल गाय पालने पर पुरस्कार के रूप में दिया जाए तो वहां पर कम से कम कोई एक हज़ार के करीब लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सकेगा । इसी तरह अगर आप वहां पर बीस पचीस लाख रुपया invest कर दें तो कई हज़ार आदमियों को रोज़गार मिल सकता है और उस इलाके की बेरोज़गारी—एक हज़ार कुनबों की दूर हो सकती है । इस लिए मेरी तजवीज़ है कि वहां पर इन गौओं को रखा जावे । इस plan में भी दिया है कि एक साहीवाल गाए की कीमत 250 रुपए होगी । इस हिसाब को देखें तो एक हज़ार में चार गाएं और एक लाख में चार सौ गाए आ जाएंगी अगर आप इसी तरह से 20,25 लाख रुपया वहां पर लगा दें तो आप खुद हिसाब लगा लें कि कितनी गाएं आ सकती हैं और कितने हज़ार बेरोज़गारों को काम मिल सकता हैं और यह जो unemployment की बड़ी भारी समस्या है मेवात की किसी सीमा तक दूर हो सकती है। आप बेरोज़गार लोगों को कर्ज़ पर गाएं खरीद कर ले दें और फिर आहिस्ता २ रुपया वसूल कर लें। वह लोग आप को दूध बेच कर बहुत जल्दी रकमें वापस कर देंगे । आपको आपका रुपया भी वापस मिल जावेगा, दूध की पैदावार बढ़ेगी । लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा और बेकारी का जो मसला खड़ा है वह भी हल हो जावेगा । आप सड़क के 5 मील के radius के अन्दर एक डेरी बना दें जिस तरह कि हर ज़िला के अन्दर लोगों ने individual डेरियां खोली हुई हैं और उन में आप दूध इकट्ठा कर लें । आप उस से milk products बना सकते हैं । आपको भी फायदा होगा और लोगों को भी होगा । उस तहसील के अन्दर जितनी बेरोज़गारी है इस तरह से दूर की जा सकती है । सरकार जो रुपया invest करेगी वह भी उसे वापस जल्दी ही मिल जावेगा । लोग दूध दे कर ही डेरियों में रुपया पूरा कर देंगे । लेकिन सरकार ने जो स्कीम बनाई हुई है उस से पांच साल में एक लाख छयासठ हज़ार रुपया भी खर्च होगा मगर फिर भी उनको 60 हज़ार रुपए का खसारा रहता है । ऐसा खर्च करने के बाद रोज़गार भी कुल 65 आदमियों को मिल सकेगा । उस के मुकाबले में

वहां पर हज़ारों लोग. को काम मिल सकेगा जो कि आज बेरोज़गार हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मेवात के इलाके को गऊ पाल इलाका करार दे कर वहां पर साहीवाल की गाएं रखी जाएं और बेरोज़गार लोगों को यह गाएं कर्ज़ पर दिलवा दी जाएं।

अगर यहां पर बहुत बड़ी dairy खोली जाए तो इस तरह से वहां बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सकता है। मेवात और पटौदी सब तहसील के इलाके को गऊपाल का इलाका करार दिया जाए तो वहां और भी आसानियां हैं। यह इलाका ऐसा है जहां अच्छी अच्छी हरयाना नसल की गायें मिलती हैं। जिस तरह गवर्नमैण्ट ने हिसार के अन्दर 3000 हरयाना नसल की गायें रखी हैं इसी तरह रिवाड़ी के इलाके में खातर खाह बन्दोबस्त करके मेवात को गऊपाल का इलाका करार दिया जाये। चूंकि यह resolution मेवात के इलाके के लिए है इसलिए मैं गवर्नमैण्ट से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह बहां large-scale पर एक dairy farm कायम करे जिस से हज़ारों आदमियों को रोज़गार मिल सकता है। सब से बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट रुपया तो खर्च करती है लेकिन उस में हज़ारों रुपये का गबन हो जाता है। इस तरह ऐसे कामों से बेरोज़गारी का मसला हल करना तो दरकिनार वह काम ही fail हो जाता है। इस की वजह यह है कि ऐसी स्कीमें लोगों की सलाह और मशवरे के बगैर बनाई जाती हैं। जो स्कीमें गवर्नमैण्ट बनाती है वह उन तक ही महदूद रहती है और public को confidence में नहीं लिया जाता। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बड़ी २ स्कीमों के लिए public की co-operation बहुत ज़रूरी है। Public की co-operation के बगैर दर हकीकत बेरोज़गारी दूर नहीं की जा सकती। नई पांच साला प्लान में स्कीम न: 7 में Animal Husbandry का ज़िक्र किया गया है। इस पर केवल 1,66,000 रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा और इसमें 60,000 रुपये का खसरा रहेगा। फिर भी गवर्नमैण्ट 265 आदमियों को रोज़गार मुहय्या कर सकेगी। इस में 200 के करीब क्लर्क और इन्स्पैक्टर होंगे और 50 के करीब unskilled labour होगी। वह बिल्कुल Government agency होगी इसलिए लोगों का इसमें उत्साह कम होगा। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले ज़िक्र किया है अगर साहीवाल की गायें मेवात के इलाके में हर family को दी जायें तो उन लोगों के लिए जिनके घर बार छीने हुए हैं, जिन्हें यह नाअहल गवर्नमैण्ट अभी तक आबाद नहीं कर सकी, रोज़गार मुहय्या किया जा सकेगा। जो लोग पाकिस्तान नहीं गये और जिन्हें सरकार अभी तक कोई ज़मीन नहीं दे सकी उनके लिए यह स्कीम कारआमद साबत होगी अगर इस इलाके को गऊपाल का इलाका करार दे दिया जाये। Dairy industry को develop करने के लिये बड़ी भारी dairy खोली जाये जिस का पांच मील के दायरे में एक centre हो। एक Circle में 500 गायें दी जायें जिनका दूध 50 मन रोज़ाना हो सकता है। यह दूध देहली में बेचा जा सकता है। इस तरह ऐसी industry को दूसरे ग्रामों में भी develop करने की ज़रूरत है। एक माननीय मैम्बर ने बताया था कि हमारे भारत वर्ष में दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में सब से ज्यादा मवेशी हैं लेकिन यहां लोगों को per capita दो औंस दूध मिलता है। पशु धन हमारे देश की भारी wealth है क्योंकि सारे देशों के मुकाबले में यहां मवेशियों की संख्या आधी है। इस वक्त गवर्नमैण्ट की नाअहलियत की वजह से

[श्री बाबू दयाल]

एक बोर्ड बना हुआ है और अगर गवर्नमैण्ट मेरी तजवीज़ पर गौर करे और मेवात के ईलाके को गऊपाल करार दे कर साहीवाल गायें breed करे तो लोगों को काफी फायदा पहुँच सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप relevant रहें । [Please be relevant.]

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : वह तो अपनी अहलियत का सबूत इस बात से ही दे रहे हैं ।

श्री बाबू दयाल : देहली में तो ऐसी market बन्द कर दी गई है । मेरा ख्याल है कि मैं अब irrelevant बात नहीं कर रहा । मुझे डर है कि कभी खां साहिब फिर गलती न कर दें ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : इन की गुफ्तगू से ग़लत फहमी पैदा हो सकती है । किसी और की बात से नहीं हो सकती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाऊस में इसके मुतअल्लिक आपोजीशन नहीं है । [There is no opposition about this in the House.]

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं ने तो अर्ज़ कर दी है कि इसे बन्द करो ।

श्री बाबू दयाल : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि इस नाअहल गवर्नमैण्ट ने इतनी बेरोज़गारी मेवात के अलाके में पैदा कर दी है । अगर गवर्नमैण्ट इस बात में कामयाब नही हुई तो फिर यह कैसे कामयाब होगी । स्पीकर साहिब, इस की नाअहलियत का सबूत यह है कि 9 साल का अरसा हो गया है गवर्नमैण्ट ने वादों पर वादा और एलान पर एलान किया परन्तु आज तक बेचारी सैंकड़ों families को उन की ज़मीन और मकान नहीं मिल सके । मेरे माननीय मित्र मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी ने वहां agitation शुरू की । श्री केदार नाथ सहगल की सरकरदगी में तो Union Government ने खुद मदाखलत की और उन्हें ज़मीन दिलाने का वादा किया । इस बिना पर मेरे पास गवर्नमैण्ट की नाअहलियत का सबूत है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर इन बेचारे ग़रीब लोगों को ज़मीन और मकान वापस नहीं दिलवा सके तो कम से कम पांच साला प्लान में जो ऐसी स्कीम है उसे पायाए तकमील तक पहुँचाया जाय और मेवात के इलाके को गऊपाल का इलाका करार दे कर इस इलाके में dairy farm जारी की जाए । साहीवाल की गौओं की आजकल बहुत जरूरत है । सो इन की breeding का इंतज़ाम इस इलाके में किया जाये । इस तरह करने से यहां के लोगों में बेरोज़गारी दूर हो सकती है । पिछले दिनों, स्पीकर साहिब, आप को मालूम होगा कि कुछ लोगों ने agitation करनी शुरू कर दी कि यह लोग गौओं को कत्ल करते हैं । लेकिन असल में यह लोग गऊओं को कत्ल नहीं करते बल्कि राजस्थान के व्यापारी लोग बूढ़ी गौओं को इधर उधर ले जाते हैं और इन पर खामखाह की तोहमत लगाई जाती है हालांकि ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस इलाके में गौओं की बाकायदा तौर पर परवरिश करने का इन्तज़ाम किया जाए क्योंकि यहां के लोग सिवाए इस काम के

और कोई काम नहीं कर सकते । सारे मेवात में एक हाई स्कूल है वहां मुश्किल से 30, 40 लड़के हैं । इस अलाके में तालीम का खातर खाह बन्दोबस्त नहीं, कोई industry नहीं । यहां के लोग सिवाए खेती बाड़ी के और पशुपालन के और कोई काम नहीं करते । या तो वे गाएं पालते हैं या बकरियां या बछड़े पालते हैं ।

स्पीकर साहिब, वे लोग वहां पर भेड़ बकरियां पाल कर अपना गुज़ारा करते थे । लेकिन अब गवर्नमैण्ट ने उन पहाड़ों पर भी अपना कब्ज़ा कर लिया है । आप को मालूम होगा कि गुड़गांव में पहाड़ों पर कोई वृक्ष नहीं हैं । खुश्क पहाड़ हैं । केवल वर्षा से घास ही पैदा होता है । उस घास पर भेड़ बकरी पाल कर वे गरीब अपना पेट पालते थे लेकिन कितने दुःख की बात है कि गवर्नमैंट ने उन पहाड़ों पर भी कब्ज़ा कर लिया है । कहते हैं कि हम afforestation कर रहे हैं वहां की पैदावार बढ़ा रहे हैं । यह नहीं कहते कि वहां पर बेरोजगारी फैला कर उन लोगों को वहां से भगाना चाहते हैं । नतीजा यह है कि लोग बहुत परेशान हैं । मेवात में तौडू का थाना है । उस इलाके में गवर्नमैण्ट ने आबपाशी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की । बजट में पैसे दिखा देते हैं लेकिन खर्च नहीं करते । पिछले वर्ष भी इन्हों ने 48 लाख रुपया बजट में दिखा दिया था लेकिन खर्च एक पैसा भी नहीं किया और बचत दिखा दी है । स्पीकर साहिब, इस तरह का अन्याय और अत्याचार हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट कर रही है । इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके को गो-पाल करार दे कर वहां पर dairy industry develop की जाए और इस तरह उन की बेरोज़गारी को दूर किया जाए ।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : (अम्बाला शहर) जनाब सदरे मुहतिम, जिस रैज़ोल्यूशन पर इस वक्त हमारे काबिल दोस्त पंडित जी बोले हैं—पंडित जी से मेरी मुराद पंडित श्री राम नहीं हैं, बल्कि बाबू दयाल है ।

श्री बाबू दयाल : On a point of Order Sir, इन्होंने मेरी तौहीन की है । पंडित श्री राम शर्मा के नाम के साथ पण्डित लगाया है लेकिन मेरे नाम के पहले पण्डित नहीं लगाया (एक आवाज: आप के पीछे "पण्डित" लगाया जाएगा) (Laughter)

खान अब्दुलगफ्फार खां : जनाब मेरा ख्याल है कि इस रैज़ोल्यूशन से किसी को भी इख्तलाफ नहीं होगा लेकिन जहां तक हमारे दोस्त बाबू दयाल पंडित के ज़रिए इस रैज़ोल्यूशन की ताईद किए जाने का ताल्लुक है मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं, स्पीकर साहिब, कि आप यहां मौजूद नहीं थे । जब इन्होंने यह फरमाया कि मेयो तो बराए नाम मुसलमान हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस हाऊस में इस किस्म की कोई हरकत की जानी चाहिए जिस से कि आपस में मुनाफरत का जज़बा पैदा हो । चूंकि उन्होंने बड़े तमतराक से फरमाया कि वह तो बराए नाम मुसलमान हैं और यह कि उनको किसी न किसी तरीका से ज़बरदस्ती मुसलमां किया गया मैं इस के खिलाफ सख्त प्रोटैस्ट करता हूँ । स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे ज़्यादा ताज्जुब उस वक्त हुआ जब मैं ने उन से अर्ज़ की तो बजाए इस बात के कि ये पशेमान होते उन्होंने और ज़्यादा तशरीहें करनी शुरु कर दीं । मैं जनाब से निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज़ करना

[खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां]

चाहता हूँ कि आप किसी मैंबर को, चाहे वह किसी भी कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखता हो, ऐसी बात करने की इजाज़त न दिया करें जिस से आपस में मुनाफरत फैलने का डर हो। यह अख्तियार आप का है मेरा काम महज़ आप से अपील करना है। मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि मेओ पक्के मुसलमान हैं, और वह सदियों पुराने मुसलमान चले आ रहे हैं। वह पक्के मुसलमान हैं और पक्के हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। अगर मेरे दोस्त इसी तरह के हैं तो, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं कहूँगा कि God save us from such friend जैसा कि मैं ने पहले ही अर्ज़ किया इस रैज़ोल्यूशन से किसी को इख्तलाफ नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन मेरे काबिल दोस्त ने इस के लिये एक खास जगह मखसूस कर दी है। उन का मतलब है कि सिर्फ वही एक इलाका है जहां पर गो सदन कायम हो सकता है। हालांकि पंजाब में मुख्तलिफ जगहां पर गो सदन बनने चाहियें। और ऐसे इन्तज़ामात करने के लिये काफी रुपये की जरूरत है। मेरे दोस्त बाबू दयाल पंडित ने यह इरशाद नहीं फरमाया कि अगर गुड़गांवां को यह शरफ हासल हो तो रोहतक, करनाल और हिसार को यह शरफ क्यों न हासल हो जहां के मवेशी अपनी आला नसल के लिये मशहूर है? इस दलील की मुझे समझ नहीं आई कि वहां पर ऐसे सदन कायम करने की इजाज़त क्यों न दी जाए। उन्हों ने यह भी इरशाद नहीं फरमाया कि इस के लिये रुपया कितना चाहिये। कहां से वह रुपया आएगा? नये टैक्स लगाए जाने की वजह से बजट पर पहले ही एतराज़ात हुए हैं, हमारे बैंचों से भी और अप्पोज़ीशन की तरफ से भी बहुत वावेला मचा। और अब अगर उनकी तजवीज़ मानी जाती है तो इस के लिये गवर्नमैंट को लाज़मी तौर पर नए टैक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे या सरकार को सैण्टर से मदद लेनी पड़ेगी और उस के लिये सैण्टर भी कोई और नया टैक्स लगाएगा। पहले यह सोचा जाना चाहिये कि वह कौन सी तरकीब है जिस से यह रुपया जमा किया जाना चाहिये। और फिर इस के लिये सिर्फ गुड़गांवां को ही क्यों मखसूस किया जाए? मैं ने पहले ही अर्ज़ की है कि पंजाब में बहुत सी ऐसी जगह हैं जहां पर अच्छी नसल को डिवैल्प करने के लिये गो-सदन कायम होने चाहियें और उस के लिये मवेशी भी अच्छी नसल के मंगवाए जाने चाहियें। मसलन अगर गवर्नमैंट के पास रुपया हो तो आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूज़ीलैंड और दूसरे मुल्कों से अच्छी नसल के मवेशी जैसे ब्रीड बुल्ज़ और गाए वगैरह मंगवाए जाने चाहियें। फिर उन के लिये चारे वगैरह का बन्दोबस्त भी होना चाहिये। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ चारा जितना हमारे इन इलाकों में पैदा होता है गुड़गांवां के इलाका में नहीं पैदा होता। उन्हों ने गवर्नमैंट की नाअहलियत का ज़िक्र फरमाया हैं लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि वह खुद इतने बड़े अहल हैं कि उन्हों ने यह नहीं सोचा कि जितना चारा पंजाब के इन इज़ला में होता है इतना गुड़गांवां में नहीं होता। चारा सिर्फ चरी और जवार ही नहीं; और किस्म का भी चारा होता है। देखने की बात यह होती है कि कौन सा चारा ऐसा होता है जिस से गाए भैंस दूध भी ज्यादा दे और फिर दूध ही ज्यादा नहीं बल्कि दूध में चिकनाई भी ज्यादा हो और मक्खन वगैरह भी ज्यादा निकले। महज़ यही नहीं कि मवेशी का पेट भरने से ही काम होता है बल्कि देखना यह होता है कि किस चारे में दूध बढ़ाने और फिर दूध में चिकनाई बढाने की खसूसियत है। ऐसी खसूसियत गुड़गांवां के चारे में नहीं है।

एक माननीय मैंबर : बड़ा तीर मारा जो जवानी लुटा दी। क्या गायें सिर्फ नूह तहसील में ही होती हैं ? (Interruptions) वहां चारा ······(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आनरेबल मैम्बर साहिबान से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी करके चुप रहें। मैम्बर साहिब को अपनी बात करने दें। यह 'चारा' 'बेचारा' की क्या बात है ? (I would request the hon. Members to kindly keep silent. Let the hon. Member have his say. What is this 'चारा' 'बेचारा' ?)

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : यह चारागर नहीं, बेचारे हैं क्या किया जाए ?

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : जो चारे वालों का हुआ वह भी सब ने देख लिया। शेर सिंह वहां बैठे हैं और वह यहां।

सिंचाई मन्त्री : तो आप हमेशा लड़ाई डलवाते हो।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था। ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज non-official day है। मालूम होता है कि आज सभी हँसी खुशी और light mood में बैठे हैं। [Today is a non-official day. It appears as if all the members are in a jovial and light mood].

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : जब वह तकरीर फरमा रहे थे तो वह गिला कर रहे थे कि वहां नहर नहीं आई, वहां tube well नहीं बने वगैरह वगैरह। जब जनाब बाबू दयाल जी पंडित यह फरमा रहे थे तो मैं समझा कि शायद यह बजट पर general discussion कर रहे हैं। खैर, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि हर जिला के अन्दर इस किस्म की चीज़ें होनी चाहिएं। लेकिन उसमें साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि वहां कितना कितना रुपया इसके लिए ज़रूरी होगा। पहले रुपये का बन्दोबस्त करने का तो कोई ढंग हो। अगर यह ज़रूरत गवर्नमैण्ट नए टैक्स लगाकर पूरा करना चाहती हो या और किसी ऐसे तरीके से—मुझे नहीं मालूम वह तरीका क्या है या क्या होगा—तो लाज़मी तौर पर लोग उस बात को ना पसन्द करेंगे और नाराज़ होंगे। बहर हाल, जनाबे वाला, मैं आप से और आपकी मार्फत हाऊस से इल्तजा करता हूँ कि इस resolution को महज़ गुड़गांव के साथ वाबस्ता न किया जाए बल्कि तमाम पंजाब के लिए ऐसा बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। सारे पंजाब में ही cattle की अच्छी breed बनाने की कोशिश की जाए। लेकिन ऐसा करने से पहले यह हुक्म दिया जाए कि जो सांढ और बैल आवारा फिरते रहते हैं उनको castrate किया जाए और उसके बाद अच्छी breed पैदा करने के लिए bulls मंगवाए जाएं। इस किस्म का कोई सुझाव बाबू दयाल जी पंडित ने नहीं फरमाया। मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करता हूँ और जनाब की वसातत से हाऊस की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करता हूँ कि गो चीज़ तो अच्छी है लेकिन मौके, माहौल और ज़रायों को नज़र अन्दाज़ न किया जाए। हम तो चाहते हैं कि हमारा पंजाब तमाम हिन्दुस्तान का बहिश्त बने और

[खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां]

वह भी सब से ऊँचे दर्जे का बहिश्त बने। बहर हाल जो मजबूरियां और limitations हैं उन मे कौन शख्स आंखें बन्द कर सकता है? लेकिन अगर उन्होंने इसलिए resolution पेश किया है कि लोग खुश हो जाएं फिर तो अलग मामला है। शायद उनके सामने यह मामला दरपेश हुआ कि आइन्दा साल में कुछ होने वाला है । यह बाबू दयाल पंडित जानते हैं। अगर उन्हें यह resolution पेश करने में कुछ नजर आता हो तो मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं। बहरहाल यह चीज किसी एक जिले तक महदूद नहीं रखी जानी चाहिए।

श्री बाबू दयाल : On a point of personal explanation, Sir, मेरे बारे में आपको गलत फहमी हो गई है। और कुछ गलत फहमी पैदा की जाती है। में चाहता हूँ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप personal explanation दे रहे हैं? (Is the hon. Member giving a personal explanation ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : इन्होंने फरमाया है कि मैं ने यह कहा कि वहां के मुसलमान बराए नाम मुसलमान हैं। मैं ने ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं कहा था। मैं ने कहा था कि वह बेचारे भोले-भाले आदमी हैं, उनके नाम भी हिन्दुओं जैसे हैं जैसे जग्गू वगैरह। इन्होंने मुझे गलत समझा है। फिर भी अगर उन्हें मेरी बात से गलत फहमी हो गई है और उनको कोई ठेस पहुँची है तो मैं वह लफ़ज वापस लेता हूं। क्योंकि मैं तो एक secular आदमी हूं (*Laughter*)

खांन अब्दुल गफ्फार खां : On a point of order, Sir. जो कुछ उन्होंने फरमाया है मैं उसको challenge करता हूँ। आप proceedings को मंगवा कर देख लें और पढ़वा लें कि आया उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन अब तो उन्होंने अपने लफ़ज ही वापस ले लिए हैं [But now he has withdrawn his words.]

श्री रणजीत सिंह कैप्टन (हिसार सदर) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस resolution के mover मौलवी अब्दुल गनी साहिब ने जिस ख्याल से इसको पेश किया है, उसको मैं बहुत appreciate करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने ख्यालात State के अन्दर एक नई development लाने के नज़रिए से रखे हैं । लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ सका, समझने से कासर रहा हूँ कि सिर्फ मेवात के इलाके को ही मौलवी साहिब ने cow breeding के लिए क्यों मखसूस रखा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत देश आज से पहले कई सदियों से गाय की पूजा करने और इसकी नसल को सुधारने के लिए मशहूर रहा है। आगे के लिए भी मौलवी साहिब का यह नसबुलेन होना चाहिए था कि अब जब कि हम पूरे पंजाब के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, इसकी मजमूई तरक्की के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं तो किसी खास इलाके के लिए इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नहीं करना चाहिए था । मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि सारे पंजाब के अन्दर सब से पहले लोगों को अगर कोई काम करना है चाहे वह गवर्नमैंण्ट की मदद से हो या मदद के बगैर; तो वह गौ रक्षा और गाय की नसल के सुधार का काम

होना चाहिए । मैं बचपन से ही यह सुनता आया हूँ कि जब कभी कोई किसी को आशीर्वाद देता है तो वह कहता है कि दूध से नहाओ और पूतों फलो । लेकिन इस वक्त हमारे मुल्क की क्या हालत है ? अगर आप दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों से मुकाबिला करें तो पता लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में, कृष्ण की भूमि में बहुत कम दूध पीने को मिलता है । अमरीका जिसको गोश्त खोर मुल्क समझा जाता है, वहां के लोग भी हम से ज्यादा दूध पीते हैं। यह मसला एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है और मैं मौलवी साहिब को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस तरफ State Government का ध्यान दिलाया है । लेकिन जब मेवात के इलाके को ही उन्होंने इस मकसद के लिए मखसूस किया कि उसे गोपाल area करार दे दिया जाए और गाय की नसल को वहां पर बेहतर बनाने के लिए इन्तजाम किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उन्होंने उस तलखी को दूर करने के ख्याल से कहा होगा जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में मेवात के मुसलमानों के खिलाफ पैदा होती रही है । हम बहुत सी ऐसी खबरें सुनते आए हैं कि वहां के लोगों का ज्यादातर रोहजान गो कुशी की तरफ है । न मालूम दर असल वह लोग गो कुशी करते हैं या नहीं लेकिन ऐसी खबरें जरूर सुनने में आती रही हैं कि मेओ लोग दीदा दानिस्ता दूसरे लोगों को डराने के लिए गोकुशी करते रहे हैं । अगर इस ख्याल की तरदीद करने के लिए मौलवी साहिब ने यह resolution पेश किया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन्हों ने ठीक इरादा ज़ाहिर किया है लेकिन जहां तक गाय की नसल की तरक्की का सवाल है, किसी एक इलाके को इसके लिए मखसूस करना ठीक ख्याल नहीं है ।

जिस जगह पर ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा सहूलतें, गाय की produce को बढ़ाने के लिए, या इसकी तरक्की के लिए, मिल सकती हों वही जगह अच्छी हो सकती है । इस मतलब के लिए ज़िला हिसार सब से अच्छी जगह हो सकती है । हिसार Cattle Farm बड़ी अच्छी नसल के सांड पैदा कर रहा है जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को supply किये जाते हैं । मुझे ज़िला गुड़गांव में कई दफ़ा जाने का वास्ता पड़ा है और मुझे पता है कि वहां कोई खास मज़बूत नसल के सांड या अच्छी नसल की गायें नहीं होतीं । हम ने देखना यह है कि इस का कारण क्या है कि वहां अच्छी नसल के पशु नहीं होते हालांकि मौलवी साहिब उस इलाके में गोसदन खोलने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं और वह जायज़ तौर पर मांग कर रहे हैं । आया वहां चारा अच्छा नहीं होता या वहां के लोगों को उनके पालने के तरीके नहीं आते या उन की तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पाते या वहां की climate ऐसी है जिस की वजह से वहां गायें अच्छी नहीं हो सकती हैं । इस के देखने के लिए तो उन्हें पहले technical advice की मांग करनी चाहिए थी न कि उस इलाके को गोपाल इलाका declare कराने की मांग करनी चाहिए । उस इलाके के लोग जब गाय को अच्छी तरह से पालते नहीं बल्कि गाय के ज़िबह करने की शिकायतें वहां से आये दिन आती ही रहती हैं तो वह यह ऐसी मांग कैसे करते हैं, यह दोनों चीज़ें contradictory मालूम होती हैं । मैं मौलवी साहिब के resolution के साथ उतने तक इतफ़ाक रखता हूं जितने तक कि गाय की नसल में सुधार लाने और उसकी तरक्की का सम्बन्ध है इस के लिए तो मौलवी साहिब मांग कर सकते हैं । वह मांग कर सकते हैं कि वहां

[श्री रणजीत सिंह कैप्टन]
के लिए अच्छी नसल के सांड दिये जाएं या वह वहां Co-operative Societies कायम करने की मांग कर सकते हैं जो वहां से दूध इकट्ठा कर के दिल्ली में supply करें क्योंकि दिल्ली की बहुत बड़ी बस्ती उस area के नज़दीक है और जिस के लिए वह लोग दूध produce करें या दूध के और products यानी मक्खन या cream produce करें और उन की transport और supply के लिए societies बनाएं। अगर वह इन चीज़ों की मांग करते तो मैं समझ सकता था कि यह एक अच्छा कदम है लेकिन इस बात की समझ नहीं आ सकती कि वहां गोसदन तो खोले जाएं लेकिन उन में कोई दिलचस्पी न ले। इस लिए मैं उन्हें कहूँगा कि उनके लिए सब से बेहतर चीज यह है कि वह उन लोगों में प्रचार करें कि गाय की नसल की अच्छाई और मजबूती से ही हिन्दुस्तान की नसल तरक्की कर सकती है। अगर गाय की नसल ही गिरती चली जाए और जो दूध देने वाली गाएं हों वह अगर productive ही न रहें और उन का दूध थोड़ा होता चला जाए, हालांकि man power multiply होती चली जा रही है तो इस से मुल्क की बेहतरी नहीं हो सकती। यह बेहतरी तो गाय की नसल को improve करने से हो सकती है। इस के लिए मौलवी साहिब वहां जाकर कोशिश करें और उस इलाके के लोगों में इस के लिए खाहिश पैदा कर दें और वहां गोओं की पालने की कोशिश करें और उनकी नसल अच्छी बनाएं तो इस में गवर्नमैण्ट को कोई एतराज़ न होगा कि उस इलाके के लिए 25 या 30 बड़ी अच्छी नसल के सांड मुहैया करें या किसी बाहर के मुल्क के किसी बढ़िया नसल के सांड मंगवा दें। लेकिन इस में पहले public के initiative की जरूरत है वह इस काम को पहले चलाए। यह काम sentiments से नहीं हो सकता किसी area को महज़ cow producing area declare कर देने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा। यह एक economic question है। पहले उन लोगों को चाहिए कि वह अपनी गौओं को productive बनाएं। अगर मौलवी साहिब उस इलाके में जा कर प्रचार करने को तैयार हों तो उन के साथ कुछ दूसरे साथी भी इस काम में सहयोग देने को तैयार होंगे।

श्री लाजपत राय (हांसी) : स्पीकर साहिब, जो मसला आज हाऊस के सामने है यह कोई कम अहमियत नहीं रखता। आज से पहले तीन रोज़ हम जिस सिलसिले में बहस करते रहे थे यह मसला भी उसी सिलसिले से ताल्लुक रखता है और यह उसी वक्त देश के सामने रखा गया है जब हम उस पर विचार कर चुके हैं। उसी सिलसिले में इस मसले पर विचार करना भी बड़ा जरूरी है। जो प्रस्ताव मौलवी साहिब ने सदन के सामने रखा है यह इस देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है। जब भी इस देश के literature या साहित्य को किसी जगह पर पढ़ा जाता है या आपस में जब पुराने ज़माने की बातें होती हैं तो उन में गाय को बहुत ऊँचा स्थान हर जगह पर दिया जाता है। वैदिक काल को देखें या पुरानी सभ्यता को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि गाय इस देश के अन्दर केवल हिन्दू धर्म के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि इस देश की economy के लिए सब से अहम चीज साबित हुई है। आज हम देखते हैं कि इस देश की 80 फीसदी नहीं तो 75 फीसदी आबादी जो है वह खेती पर निर्भर है और खेती करने का जो सब से बड़ा साधन इस देश में है वह है गाय और गाय का पैदा किया हुआ बैल। दूसरी चीज़ें जो देश में लाई गई हैं यानी tractors आये हैं या कई दूसरे तरीके इस्तेमाल किये गये

हैं, इस देश की आबोहवा के लिहाज़ से या दूसरे हालात की वजह से खेती के लिए जितना मज़बूत बैल साबित हुआ है उतना वह साबित नहीं हो सकीं ।

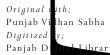
इस के अलावा आयुर्वेद में या दूसरे साहित्य में मज़बूती के लिए सब से ज़्यादा अच्छा गाय का दूध बतलाया गया है । गाय के दूध, गाये के मक्खन, गाय के घी और गाय का दही और लस्सी से बढ़िया चीज़ स्वास्थ्य के लिए इस देश में कोई दूसरी नहीं पाई जाती और जो इन चीज़ों का इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं उन का दिमाग़ बहुत ऊँचा रहा है और वह सदा स्वस्थ रहे हैं । आज कल भी यह बात आम कही जाती है कि जिस मनुष्य के घर गाय रहती है और वह गाये के दूध लस्सी, घी आदि को इस्तेमाल करता है उस के घर में बीमारी आने ही नहीं पाती । हरियाने के अन्दर आम तौर पर भैंसें ज़्यादा होती हैं । यह ठीक है कि वह दूध और घी ज़्यादा देती हैं और अगर इन्सान को उन का घी और दूध ज़्यादा शक्ति देता है तो यह उस के दिमाग़ की सोचने और समझने की शक्ति को कमज़ोर कर देता है । इसी लिए हर जगह जितने भी समझदार आदमी होते हैं और जितने भी विचारवान आदमी होते हैं सब गाये का ही दूध इस्तेमाल करने वाले होते हैं । इसी लिए गाये का दूध, और घी इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए । गाय का दूध, गाय का घी, गाय का दही, मक्खन और छाछ स्वास्थ्य के लिए बड़े अच्छे हैं और यह कई बीमारियों को दूर भगाते हैं । जो लोग इन का लगातार इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं वह सैंकड़ों साल ज़िन्दा रह सके हैं और अखीर तक उन की सेहत काम करने के काबिल रही है । आयुर्वेद इतनी बड़ी चीज़ है कि इस पर भी चलना ज़रूरी होता है क्योंकि बीमार आदमी कुछ नहीं कर सकता । और आयुर्वेद की बुनियाद गऊ की raising पर बहुत ज़्यादा है । इस लिये यह प्रस्ताव बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है । गऊ के बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में एक बड़ी ज़रूरी चीज़ है और वह है कि जो वनस्पती घी या vegetable oil है, उस के कारखाने अगर हमारी सरकार बन्द नहीं कर सकती तो कम से कम पंजाब के अन्दर इस का इस्तेमाल ज़रूर बन्द करवा दे । पंजाब के अन्दर गोशाला, गोसदन और cow-breeding centres से भी ज़रूरी सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पंजाब के अन्दर यह घी बाहर से न आए, इस की यहाँ खपत बन्द हो । अगर लोग गाए का दूध और घी खाएंगे तब हर एक को गऊ की ज़रूरत होगी । चूँकि कोई भी आदमी दूध, घी और लस्सी के बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता इस तरीके से इस चीज़ का प्रचार होगा और cow breeding की तरक्की होगी और नसल भी अच्छी हो जाएगी । स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाए पालन के लिए केवल मेवात ही का इलाका मख्सूस नहीं होना चाहिए । तमाम पंजाब में जहां भी गाएं पालने का काम हो सकता है, cow breeding centres खोले जाएं । बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में ही (सिंचाई मन्त्री :— सारे संसार में ही कहिए) हां सारा संसार भी कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि भारत भी संसार का ही एक भाग है । बाकी संसार में तो पहले ही गाए की पूजा होती है उसी लिहाज़ से जिस से कि मेवात में गो सदन खोलने की तजवीज़ है वह इसे धार्मिक विचार से नहीं पूजते । स्पीकर साहिब, जहां पर गाए के दूध और मक्खन की कदर है वहां पर गाए की कदर भी है । मगर जहां पर vegetable ghee के कारखाने लगे हों

[श्री लाजपत राय]
और असली घी में इस की मिलावट होती है वहां पर गाए की क्या कदर होगी। तो आज जबकि हमारे देश की सरकार हमारे अपने ही हाथ में है तो अगर देश की या पंजाब की भलाई चाहते हैं तो हमें vegetable ghee के कारखाने और बाहर से इस oil को लाकर इसकी खपत को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। अगर हम यह कर पाए तो यह हमारे सब के लिए बड़ा अच्छा होगा। इस लिहाज से मैं इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद करता हूँ। साथ ही यह भी तजवीज रखता हूँ कि मेवात में ही सिर्फ गोसदन न खोले जाएं बल्कि हरियाने का इलाका मेवात से भी ज़्यादा मौजूं इलाका है। वहां अब भी बहुत दूध देने वाली गाएं होती हैं। अगर मेवात में भी वहां से ही ले जाएं तो कोई हर्ज नहीं। जहां पहले ही अच्छी गाएं पाई जाती हैं वहां सरकार को मदद देनी चाहिए ताकि वह नसल और भी अच्छी बन जाए। तो मैं इस तजवीज के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेवात में गो सदन बनाए जाएं तो हरियाना और बाकी पंजाब को उस से किसी तरह कम न रखा जाए। इस वक्त जो रुकावटें हैं गाए की नसल बढ़ाने के रास्ते में उन्हें दूर किया जाए। इन अलफाज़ के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद करता हूँ।

श्री खुशी राम गुप्ता (अम्ब) : माननीय स्पीकर साहिब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा सूबा एक ज़रई सूबा है। इस के अन्दर गऊ पालने का काम अति आवश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गऊ पालने की बात House में quorum नहीं रख सकती। (The mention of the fact regarding the breeding of cows cannot keep the House in quorum.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : इस का मतलब है कि इन्हें गाए के साथ इतनी ही हमदर्दी है।

श्री खुशी राम गुप्ता : इस काम के लिए हमें अच्छे मवैशियों की बड़ी ज़रुरत है। हिन्दू शास्त्रों में गाए को माता कहा गया है। सुबह ही उठकर हिन्दू इस का दर्शन करना बहुत अच्छा समझते हैं। माता इसे धर्म के ख्याल से भी और वैसे भी इस लिए कहा गया है कि यह अपनी ज़िन्दगी में इन्सान को दूध जैसी अमृत वस्तु देती है। इस के दूध पर हमारे बच्चे पलते हैं और यह औषधियों में भी पड़ता है। इस के पेशाब को हकीम लोग दवाइयों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं और गोबर सफाई व ईंधन के काम भी आता है। बछड़े जोतने के काम आते हैं और इस की मृत्यु के बाद इस के चमड़े के जूते, हड्डियों और सींगों के बटन और चाकुओं के दस्ते बनते हैं। इस तरह यह जानवर मरने के बाद भी मुफीद साबित होते हैं। इस लिए इसे माता का दर्जा दिया है और इसे हिन्दू शास्त्रों में पवित्र माना गया है। आज यह जो resolution पेश हुआ है मैं समुच्चय तौर पर इस के हक में हूँ। मगर गऊ की रक्षा के लिए पंजाब सरकार के खज़ाने पर इस कदर बोझ डालने से सही मानों में गऊ की रक्षा हो जाए यह हरगिज़ नहीं हो सकता। हां जैसे कहा गया है 'Something is better than nothing', न करने से कुछ करना ही अच्छा है। मगर जिस तरह सही मानों में गऊ की सेवा हो सकती है वह मैं आप को बताता हूँ। हमारी एक परम्परा है, प्राचीन ज़माने में किसी की अमीरी या गरीबी

नापने का यह ज़रिया होता था कि उस के पास कितनी गाएं हैं । फलां के पास 500 गाएं हैं तो फलां के पास एक हज़ार । उस समय इस तरह अमीरी की पैमायश करते थे । मगर आज हालत क्या है ? चाहते तो सभी हैं कि मैं पवित्र और शुद्ध दूध घी खाऊं । इस लिए हमें, जो ऊना के इलाके के हैं कई सज्जन कहते हैं कि गुप्ता साहिब मेरे लिए दो. चार सेर खालिस घी लाईए । मगर खालिस घी खाने का यह तरीका नहीं कि चन्द गोसदन खोल दिए जाएं। पहले भी गोशालाएं होती थीं और गऊ सूखी तो बूचड़ को न देकर गोशाला में दे आए, यह तरीका था । मगर अगर हम अपनी पहली तवारीख को देखें तो पता चलता है कि दो चीनी सैयाह फाहीन और ह्यूनसांग यहां आए, देश का भ्रमण किया और उन्हों ने अपने मुल्क में वापिस जा कर हमारे मुल्क के समाचार बताए। एक तो उन्हों ने यह कहा कि वह सारे भारत में फिरे और केवल एक जेल खाना देखने में आया वहां भी कोई कैदी न था परन्तु आप इस समय देखते हैं कि हर थाने. तहसील और ज़िला की जेलों में कैदी कुकड़ों की तरह बन्द हैं ।

दूसरी बात उन यात्रियों ने हमारे देश के बारे में यह कही कि जब हमें प्यास लगी तब ह ने सेहन में खड़े होकर पानी मांगा तो उस घर वाली देवी ने आवाज़ सुन कर दूध का कटोरा भरा और ले आई । तो इस कदर दूध और घी उस समय हमारे देश में था कि मोल देना पाप समझते थे । आज वह क्यों इतनी अधिक मात्रा में नहीं हैं ? इस का कारण यह है कि हम आलसी हो गए हैं । अंग्रेजों ने हमारे ऊपर 250 साल राज करके हमें आलसी बना छोड़ा है । हम आज ready made चीजों तथा भोजन को पसन्द करते हैं । खुश्क powder दूध का डिब्बा लिया और उसे खोल कर गर्म पानी में चम्मच से मिला कर पी लिया इस तरह से हम आलसी हो गए हैं । अपने हाथ से गाए की सेवा नहीं करते, गोबर उठाने का काम नौकरों को सौंपा हुआ है । अगर हम स्वयं सेवा नहीं करते तो हम कैसे खालिस दूध और घी की आशा कर सकते हैं ? यह नहीं हो सकता ।

हम इस सदन में 126 मेम्बर हैं क्या कोई माननीय मेंबर छाती पर हाथ रख कर बतला सकता है कि उस ने इतनी गाएं पाल रखी हैं ? कोई नहीं । इस प्रकार हम पवित्र घी तथा दूध प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते ।

आज जो प्रस्ताव सभा के समक्ष रखा गया है इससे तो आप अपने आलस की सज़ा सरकार पर डाल रहे हैं । अगर आप 500 गाएं गोसदन में रख लेंगे तो इस से क्या बनेगा यदि आप खुद सेवा न करेंगे तो ? आप इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा गवर्नमेन्ट पर बोझ डाल रहे हैं । हमे खुद गाए की मानता व सेवा करनी चाहिए लेकिन हमें आदत पड़ गई है कि हर बात की ज़िम्मेदारी हकूमत पर डाली जाए । इस लिए मैं आप से गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस चीज़ के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ परन्तु इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि यह गोसदन केवल मेवात में खोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं । जहां जहां भी सूबे के अन्दर घास के लिए चरागाहें हैं वहां पर ही cow breeding सदन खोले जा सकते हैं । अगर मेवात में यह चीज़ें नहीं तो वहां पर गोसदन न खोलना बेहतर है । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि गोसदनों के खुल जाने से भी गाए की सेवा नहीं हो सकती । सही मायनों में तो तभी गो-सेवा होगी जब सब भाई गाए की सेवा की भावना को दिल में रखें और हमारे अन्दर गोपालन का भाव हो तभी हम देश के गोधन को बचा सकते हैं और देश की भलाई कर सकते हैं । इतना कह कर मैं इस प्रस्ताव को support करता हूं ।

श्री समर सिंह (घरौंडा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मौलवी साहिब की ओर से यह जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है मेरे विचार में इस प्रस्ताव से हमारे सूबे की बेइज्जती की गई है। इस देश में इस प्रस्ताव को लाना, जिस देश का हर एक वासी गोपालन को अपना धर्म समझता है, अपना फर्ज़ समझता है, अच्छा नहीं। यह प्रथा गोपूजन की आज से हमारे देश के अन्दर नहीं चली यह तब से चली आ रही है जब से दुनिया बनी। मनुष्य मात्र ने गो रक्षा करना, इसका पालन करना तथा इसकी नसल को बढ़ाना अपना फर्ज समझा और अब भी भारत में यही प्रथा जारी है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमारा सूबा भी इस पक्ष में किसी अन्य सूबे से कम नहीं। और खेती और गोपालन का आपस में सम्बन्ध है इसलिए मुझे इस प्रस्ताव से विरोध है। एक और बात जिस पर मुझे एतराज़ है वह है कि गो-पालन के लिए एक छोटा सा इलाका क्यों सुरक्षित किया जाए? क्या गौ की रक्षा के लिए और कोई इलाका पंजाब में नहीं जहां कुछ सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो सकें? मेरे ख्याल में यह जो मेवात के इलाके की सिफारिश की गई है यह इलाका खुश्क है। इस इलाके की हालत गो-पालन के लिए मशकूक नज़र आती है। मैं स्वयं इस इलाके में गया हूँ और देखा है कि वहां पर गोरक्षा के लिए पूरी सुविधाएँ तथा आवश्यकताएं नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि हिसार के इलाके से मेवात के इलाके को बैल तथा गायें भेजी जाती हैं और नसल अच्छी है परन्तु दूध कम है। मुझे दूर से एक गाय को देख कर भ्रम होने लगा था कि यह बैल है या गाए। जब पूछा तो पता चला कि है तो गाए परन्तु दूध नहीं है, सींग बड़े बड़े हैं परन्तु दूध कम है। मेवात के इलाके के अन्दर सब मवेशी हिसार से लाए जाते हैं नसल को बढ़ाने के लिए लेकिन हालत यह है कि दूध नहीं। फिर इस इलाके में घास और चरागाह की भी कमी है। सारा इलाका खुश्क है। तो मेरा विचार है कि गोसदन कायम करने के लिए अन्य ज़िले और इलाके भी मिल सकते हैं जहां सुविधाएं हों और यह ज़रूरी नहीं कि मेवात के इलाके में गो-सदन बनाए जाएं। इस से अच्छी सुविधाएं करनाल के इलाके में मिल सकती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और आज इस प्रस्ताव के पेश करने से नहीं प्राचीन काल से गो-रक्षा को अपना धर्म समझा जाता रहा है। आप भारत के प्राचीन ग्रन्थों को देखें, रामायण, महाभारत को पढ़े, उपनिषदों का अध्ययन करें तो पता लगता है कि किसी में भी भैंस का ज़िक्र नहीं आया। हर जगह गाय का वर्णन है। गाय को सर्व श्रेष्ठ स्थान प्राप्त था। यह जो कहा गया है कि हमारे देश की जेलें खाली थीं परन्तु अब भरी पड़ी हैं इस का कारण भी यही है कि हमने गाय माता की पूजा कम कर दी है। और पता नहीं गाय माता की जगह भैंस मौसी को कैसे अफ़रीका के जंगलों से या और किसी स्थान से ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है और हम ने गाय की रक्षा छोड़ कर भैंस की रक्षा करनी शुरू कर दी है। गाय तो क्रियात्मक रूप से हमें लाभ देने वाली थी। हम तो अपने कर्तव्य को भूल चुके हैं इसलिए हम दुःख उठाते हैं। हम गोपाष्टमी मनाते हैं और गो-सदन खोलते हैं परन्तु इसमें कुछ नहीं बनने वाला जब तक हम अमली रूप से गाय की सेवा में नहीं लगते। हम ने गोधन की ओर ध्यान देना बन्द कर दिया है। इस का नतीजा क्या हुआ है कि गो-माता अपने गुणों का कोट बांध कर हमें छोड़ कर जा रही है

और मौसी भैंस अपनी आलसी प्रथा के साथ आ रही। अब ज़रा गाए के बच्चे और भैंस के कट्टे में अन्तर देखिए। कुछ देर बान्धे रखने के बाद ज़रा खोलें तो बच्छा तो छलांगें लगाएगा और अपने दोस्त कट्टे से कहेगा कि चलो कसरत कर लें परन्तु वह ठस पड़ा रहेगा। उसमें आलस बहुत है। वह सिर हिला देता है कि नहीं मैं नहीं जाऊँगा। (हंसी) इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हम भैंस के दूध से आलसी हो गए हैं। मौसी भैंस के दूध ने हमारी अक्ल, धन और बल कम कर दिया है। हमें निर्बल बना दिया है। फिर भैंस का दूध पीने से हमारे भावों में वैर विरोध पैदा हो गया है। एक कहावत बन गई है कि "जाट जाट के पास रह सकता है परन्तु भैंसा भैंसे के पास नहीं रह सकता"। फिर गाय में सफाई ज्यादा है वह कभी कीचड़ में न जाएगी परन्तु भैंस हर समय कीचड़ में फिरेगी। फिर भी हम में जो self-respect यानी स्वाभिमान है वह गाय के दूध की कृपा से है। आप देख लें कि किस तरह गाय में self-respect है। खुशी से उससे अमृत रूपी दूध ले लो परन्तु अगर ज़रा डण्डा मार दिया तो क्या मजाल दूध दे जाए। परन्तु भैंस को दूध लेने के लिए पीटना भी पड़ता है। इस लिए हरेक भारतवासी की duty है कि वह गाय माता की सेवा करे।

(मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : तो यह ministry भैंसा है या गाए ?)

फिर गाय के सदन बनाने का सुझाव प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गो-सदन न केवल मेवात में बल्कि हर गांव में होना चाहिए। मैं इस लिहाज से कहता हूँ कि इस resolution को लाने से या पास कर देने से सूबे की और गाय की इज़्ज़त नहीं बढ़ती। गाय की इज़्ज़त बढ़ाने के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि लोगों में माता की इज़्ज़त की भावना भरी जाए। कालीदास की रचना रघुवंश में ज़िक्र आता है कि महाराज दलीप, गाय की इस प्रकार सेवा करते थे कि गाय खड़ी है तो वह भी खड़े हैं और गाए बैठी है तो वह भी बैठ गए हैं। फिर दर्ज है कि महाराजा दलीप गाय को खिला पिला कर खुद खाते पीते थे और छाया की तरह उसके साथ रहते थे।

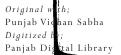
मैं यह इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि आपको बता सकूँ कि प्राचीन वक्तों से गाय की पूजा चली आ रही है। फिर प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में प्रसंग मिलता है कि जब कोई शिष्य किसी गुरु के पास दीक्षा प्राप्ति के लिए जाता है तो उसे कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारी जो पहले परीक्षा ली जाएगी वह यह है कि एक गाए ले जाओ और जब इससे—किसी को 50 और किसी को 200 गौओं के लिए कहा जाता—दो सौ गाएं बन जाएँ तो तुम्हें दीक्षा मिलेगी। वह शिष्य गाए की नसल बढ़ाता था। बछड़ों को पालता और खूब सेवा करता जब शर्त पूरी कर लेता तो फिर गुरु जी के पास आता कि मैं ने गाएं तैयार कर ली हैं अब मुझे दीक्षा दी जाए। इसी लिए उस समय हमारे पास धन का अन्दाजा न था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Resolution तो यह है कि मेवात के area को cow breeding area करार दे दिया जाए। मगर मैं हैरान हूँ कि यहां पर जितने members

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बोल रहे हैं वह गाए के दूध की खसलतों का भैंस के दूध की बुराई के साथ मुकाबिला कर रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि मेवात के area को cow breeding area करार दिया जाए या नहीं।

(The resolution is that the Mewat area be declared as a cow breeding area. But I am surprised to find that all the hon. Members taking part in the discussion are comparing the good qualities of the cow's milk with the bad qualities of the buffalo's milk. The question is as to whether or not the Mewat area be declared as cow breeding area.)

श्री समर सिंह : स्पीकर साहिब, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि cow breeding को सिर्फ मेवात के इलाके तक ही सीमित रखना ठीक बात नहीं है। मैं इस के खिलाफ हूँ! मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हर जगह के लिए ज़रूरी है। सारे देश के अन्दर सारे पंजाब के अन्दर गो सदन खुलने चाहिएं और इस चीज़ को सिर्फ मेवात के छोटे से इलाके तक महदूद रखना दुरुस्त बात नहीं है। गऊ की नसल सारे पंजाब में बल्कि सारे देश भर में अच्छी बनाई जानी चाहिए। Public को educate करना भी ज़रूरी है कि वह गऊ के दूध की qualities को समझें और इस की नसल को अच्छा करे। जहां तक तो resolution के इस अंश का सम्बन्ध है कि नसल अच्छी बनाई जानी चाहिए मैं इस से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ मगर इस बात को नहीं मानता कि इस चीज़ को उस मेवात के इलाके तक ही महदूद रखा जावे। वह इलाका ऐसा है जहां न तो घास का कोई इन्तज़ाम है और न ही पानी का इन्तज़ाम है। मेवात की बजाए तो हमारा करनाल का इलाका ही हज़ार दरजे बेहतर है। नहरी इलाका है और जंगलात भी मौजूद हैं। घास और पानी की कोई कमी नहीं है। इस लिए अगर किसी एक इलाके में ही गो सदन कायम करने हैं तो हमारे इलाके करनाल में किए जाएं। मगर मैं इस चीज़ के हक में नहीं कि एक ही इलाके तक चाहे कोई हो इस चीज़ को महदूद रखा जावे। जहां तक गाए पालने का सम्बन्ध है वह तो हर इलाके और हर जगह सारे देश में यह काम होना चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि केवल एक खास जगह पर ही यह काम करना है तो Government को अच्छी तरह परीक्षण करना चाहिए। पहले experiment किया जाए कि क्या वह जगह मौजूं है। मेवात के बारे में तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह इलाका खुश्क है कोई घास पानी का अच्छा इन्तज़ाम नहीं है। मैं ने पहले भी बताया है कि वहां पर हिसार की बहुत बढ़िया नसल की गाएं मंगवाई गई थीं। मगर वहां उनकी नसल ही बिगड़ गई, बजाए गाए के आज उनकी शकल बैल जैसी बन गई है। दूध भी उतना नहीं रहा। उस इलाका की बजाए तो और बहुत से दूसरे इलाके कहीं अच्छे हैं। आप हिसार के इलाका को ही ले लें।। वहां की गाए देश भर में मशहूर हैं; कौन इस बात को नहीं जानता। नहरें जगह जगह वहां चलेंगी और बहुत अच्छी तरह गो रक्षा हो सकेगी। नसल के लिए वह इलाका बहुत अच्छा है। फिर वहाँ पर Veterinary College भी मौजूद है। उसके बाद अगर और कोई इलाका लेना है तो वह ज़िला करनाल का है। वहाँ जंगलात हैं, नहरी

इलाका है, घास और पानी का पूरा इन्तज़ाम है। वहां पर नसल भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है और दूध भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। पहले भी Central Government की तरफ से वहां पर इस किस्म का एक Dairy Farm खोला हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ उसी को ही और बढ़ा दिया जावे ताकि उसमें आमदनी ज़्यादा होने की वजह से खर्च कम हो, अच्छी नसल भी कायम रहे। सरकार को भी फायदा हो और लोगों को भी हो। वैसे मेरी जो असली राए है वह यह है कि यह काम सारे पंजाब में होना चाहिए। हर जगह गो सदन खुलने चाहिएं। मैं गऊ रक्षा का हामी होता हुआ भी इस resolution का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि यह एक थोड़ी सी जगह तक के लिए महदूद है।

श्री केशो दास (पठानकोट) : स्पीकर साहिब, गो रक्षा का मसला सिर्फ थोड़े से ही इलाके के लिए नहीं है बल्कि सारे पंजाब के लिए है। गो रक्षा जिस तरीके से अब हो रही है वह बहुत ही निकम्मे ढंग से हो रही है। आजकल ढंग यह है कि निकम्मी गायों को गौशालाओं में इस ढंग से रखा जाता है कि वह Government पर बोझ बनी हुई हैं और इसलिए उनकी तरफ कोई खास गौर नहीं होता है। मैं इस बारे में एक तजवीज़ पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हर 15 मील के area में दो गौ-शालाएं होनी चाहिए एक निकम्मी गायों के लिए और दूसरी अच्छी बढ़िया नसल की गायों के लिए। एक 50 या 60 एकड़ ज़मीन का रकबा ले कर वहां पर tubewell लगा देना चाहिए। उस रकबा के चारों तरफ खारदार तारें लगानी चाहिएं। उस area को तीन चार हिस्सों में तक्सीम करके tubewell से पानी देकर घास पैदा करनी चाहिए। वहां के 15 मील के area की तमाम निकम्मी गाएं वहां रखी जाएं। वहां जो घास पैदा होगी उस में चरेंगी और तीन चार हिस्से होंगे उस में by rotation चरेंगी ताकि जब एक खत्म हो जाए तो दूसरे में चली जाएं क्योंकि जब तक पहले की बारी आए उसमें फिर घास पैदा हो जाए। उस रकबा में एक shed बना दिया जावे ताकि शाम को वहां रहें। इससे बहुत सारे फायदे होंगे। एक तो फसलों को जो नुकसान stray cows से होता है वह बच जाएगा। Government अपनी जेब से खर्च करने से बच जाएगी क्योंकि घास पानी मुफ्त का होगा। जो थोड़ा बहुत maintenance पर खर्च होगा वह भी गोबर से पूरा हो जावेगा। गोबर खाद के लिए बहुत बिकेगा। इसी तरह से अच्छी गायों के लिए किया जा सकता है। इससे नसल भी अच्छी रहेगी, निकम्मी गायों से मिलकर खराब नहीं होगी। दूध की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी। दूसरी अर्ज़ यह है कि दूसरे मुल्कों से अच्छी नसल की गाएं मंगवाई जावें और वह लोगों को कर्ज़ पर दी जावें जिन से गरीब लोग जो बेकार हैं उन को काम मिल सके। अच्छी नसल के सांड दूसरे मुल्कों से मंगवाए जाएं और breeding अच्छी होनी चाहिए।

श्री कन्हैया लाल बुटैल (पालमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, मौलवी जी ने यह प्रस्ताव पेश करके और आप ने इसकी मंजूरी दे कर हम पर बड़ा भारी उपकार किया है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का बड़े ज़ोर से समर्थन करता हूँ। स्पीकर साहिब, भारत वर्ष में आदि काल से ले कर

[श्री कन्हैया लाल बुटल]

गऊ को माता के समान दर्जा दिया जाता है और इसको माता के समान समझा जाता रहा है और वास्तव में यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। लक्ष्मी को यानी माया को भी माता का रूप समझा जाता है क्योंकि इस से हमारे काम धंधे चलते हैं और पृथ्वी को भी जिस से अन्न उत्पन्न होता है और हमारे जीवन का पालन पोषण होता है उसको भी माता का ही रूप दिया जाता है। इसी तरह गऊ पर भी पुरुष मात्र का जन्म से लेकर मरण तक आधार रहता है। जिस वक्त बच्चा पैदा होता है और अगर माता का दूध दोषी होता है तो उस वक्त गऊ का ही दूध बच्चे को दिया जाता है या अगर माता का दूध कम हो तो फिर गऊ का ही दूध बच्चे का पालन करता है। जब आदमी बड़ा होता है तो फिर गऊ सेवा करती है, खेती बाड़ी के लिए उसे बैल देती है और पीने के लिए दूध घी देती है। जब मरने का समय आता है यानी जब प्राणी मरने लगता है तो फिर कहते हैं कि गऊ को लाओ और प्राणी के हाथ में गऊ की पूँछ दी जाती है फिर गऊ दान करवाया जाता है। तब वह सद्गति को प्राप्त होता है। हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखा है कि अगर मरण समय गऊ दान न करवाया जाए तो बैतरणी पार नहीं हो सकती है इसी लिए आदि काल से भारत वर्ष में गऊ को माता कहा जाता है और पूजा होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे भारत वर्ष में ही गऊ की इज़्ज़त होनी चाहिए। और इस की ठीक ढंग से पालना होनी चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि जो मुल्क इस का मान भी नहीं करते हैं वहां तो एक २ गऊ 100 पौंड तक दूध देती है मगर हमारे भारत वर्ष में बहुत कम देती है। खास तौर पर हमारे ज़िला कांगड़ा में तो जैसे लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, वैसे ही गऊ भी बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। वहां पर एक गाए दूध एक दो छटांक ही देती है।

जो गऊएं बचें, उन का माता के रूप में पालन करें। ऐसी गऊएं एक रुपया खा जाती हैं और उन की return -/2/- भी नहीं होती। ऐसी गऊओं का पालन अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो सकता और न ही कोई आदमी ऐसी गऊओं की सेवा करना मुनासिब समझता है जिन पर खर्च एक रुपया रोज़ाना हो और return केवल दो आने हो। इन हालात में मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमैंण्ट पर भी यह ज़िम्मेदारी आयद हो जाती है कि वह ऐसी गऊओं का पालन करे। कोई भी सभ्य गवर्नमैण्ट यह बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि पब्लिक पर इतना बोझ लादा जाए और इस मामले में उनकी मदद न की जाए। हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट लोगों को नहीं बताती कि उनका क्या फर्ज़ है और किस तरह गाए की नसल अच्छी बनाई जा सकती है और Denmark और Norway के बराबर बनाई जा सकती है। हर देश में पशुओं की अपनी संख्या है और हमारे पशुधन को नज़र अंदाज़ करना मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमैंण्ट के लिए शोभा का कारण नहीं है। न तो गवर्नमैण्ट पब्लिक को यह बताती है कि उन का क्या फर्ज़ है और न ही अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन करती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आप की तवज्जुह इस बात की तरफ दिलाता हूँ कि 1937 में जब चौधरी सर छोटू राम मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्हों ने पालमपुर Veterinary Department के लिए ज़मीन खरीद की, लेकिन वह अभी तक वैसी की वैसी पड़ी हुई है। उस पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ। पिछले साल Palampur Animal Husbandry Scheme के लिए काफी रकम मखसूस की गई थी लेकिन वह सारी खत्म हो गई है और एक भी गाये की संतान पैदा नहीं हुई। अगर कुछ रकम बजट में मखसूस की जाये और वह ज़ाया हो जाये

तो यह गवर्नमैण्ट के लिए शोभा वाली बात नहीं। जिन मकासद के लिए रुपये का बजट में provision किया जाता है वे रकूमात उन्हीं कामों के लिए खर्च की जानी चाहियें और गवर्नमैण्ट को इस की तरफ पूरा २ ध्यान देना चाहिये। गवर्नमैण्ट को पशुओं की नसल अच्छी बनाने की तरफ काफी ध्यान देना चाहिये जिस तरह पालमपुर के साथ सलूक हुआ है वह सरकार के लिए कोई शोभा की बात नहीं। जैसे कि मेरे माननीय मित्र ने मेवात के इलाके के लिए गोसदन की मांग की है मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब के कोने कोने में गोसदन बनने चाहियें। गोसदन बना कर अगर वहां कशीदगी न बढ़े तो बेशक उन्हें priority दी जाये। अलबत्ता मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि गोसदन पंजाब के कोने कोने में बनने चाहियें और गवर्नमैण्ट को इस तरफ सब से पहले कदम उठाना चाहिये ताकि गाय की नसल अच्छी पैदा हो और यहां पुराने ज़माने की तरह दूध की नदियां बहती नज़र आयें। इस लिए मैं आप के द्वारा गवर्नमैण्ट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस समस्या की तरफ ज़्यादा ध्यान दे और गऊ पालन और गाय की नसल के सुधार को अपना फर्ज़ अवलीन समझते हुए इसे priority दे।

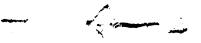
श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ (हसनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस resolution पर जो बहस हो रही है उसे कुछ वक्त से बैठा मैं सुन रहा हूँ और ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि गाय और भैंस के फायदे discuss किये जा रहे हैं। मैं मौलवी साहिब को और मेवात के इलाके को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्हों ने अपने आप को पेश किया इस बात के लिये कि उस इलाके को गऊ रक्षा के लिए अपनाया जाये। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि मौलवी साहिब ने जहां यह कदम उठाया है वहीं कुछ तंग नज़रिये और थोड़ी खुदगर्ज़ी से काम लिया है। उस के मुतअल्लिक अब कुछ कहा चाहता हूँ। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि मेवात के सारे इलाके में भगवान कृष्ण की बंसी बजा करती थी। वह ठंडी हवाएं, वह लहरें जमुना की—गऊपाल उन का खुद नाम था। इस रकबा को delimit करने की ज़रूरत नहीं। भगवान कृष्ण खुद गोवर्धन, गोपाल और ग्वाले बन कर गऊ का पालन करते थे। उन के ऐन दरवाज़े के सामने बराबर में ऐसा इलाका हो और उसे वह नजरंदाज कर दें तो यह उन का तंग नज़रिया है। मैं एक बात और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस resolution के अलफाज़ बहुत significant हैं—

> This Assembly recommends to the Government that with a view to improving the breed of the cows....

यह चाहते हैं कि इस इलाके को इस view से मुंतखिब किया जाये कि cow की breed बेहतर हो सके। अब मैं इसे examine करने के लिये आप के सामने दो तीन बातें पेश करता हूँ। भारत के विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि जहां बारिश बहुत ज्यादा होती है जैसे बंगाल, बम्बई का कुछ इलाका और आसाम वहां के मवेशी कमज़ोर और नाकारा होते हैं। जहां बारिश कम होती है यानी पंजाब, सौराष्ट्र, मद्रास का थोड़ा सा इलाका वहां अच्छी quality के मवेशी होते हैं। अगर मौलवी साहिब का यह कहना है कि मेवात का इलाका पंजाब में ज़्यादा बढ़िया है और वहां अच्छे किस्म के मवेशी होते हैं तो मैं इस से इत्तफाक़ नहीं रखता। इस से ज़्यादा बेहतर मवेशी किसे पता नहीं कि हिसार, रोहतक, करनाल बल्कि और भी इलाके शायद हों वहाँ होते हैं। स्पीकर साहिब हिसार की गायें गुड़गांव और मेवात के

[श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ]

इलाके की गऊओं की निस्बत ज्यादा दूध देती हैं और इन के दूध की मिकदार 18 सेर रोज़ाना होती है। यह गऊएं देहली और गुड़गांव के इलाके में आकर दूध कम देना शुरू कर देती हैं। हरयाना के मवेशियों के Bengal और Bihar chief importers हैं। लेकिन वहां के लोग ऐसे मवेशियों से पहली दफा तो काफी दूध ले लेते हैं मगर आहिस्ता २ उन का दूध कम होता चला जाता है। इस लिए यह सवाल कि breeding की जगह कौनसी हो और export की जगह कौन सी हो विशेषज्ञों पर छोड़ देना चाहिये। हिसार में Asia की सब से बड़ी Institutes, Veterinary College और मवेशियों की Dairy Farm हैं। वहां के लम्बे चौड़े मैदान और खुश्क आबोहवा मवेशियों के लिए बहुत मुफीद है। मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिहाज से मेवात का रकबा हिसार के मुकाबले में कहीं पीछे है। एक और भी तरीका है नसल बढ़ाने का और वह है artificial insemination। इस से नसल improve हो सकती है। इसलिए उस इलाके को गऊ पाल का इलाका declare करना मुफीद होगा जहां breed बहुत अच्छी हो।

जहाँ की breed पहले ही बहुत अच्छी हो वहां पर artificial insemination की और आगे व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। जहां कुदरती तौर पर इस काम के लिये suitability हो अगर वहां पर यह सहूलतें मुहैया की जाएं तो बहुत मुफीद रहेगा। हिसार में पशुओं की breed भी अच्छी है। और वहां पर सरकार ने इस काम के लिये facilities भी मुहैया कर रखी हैं। मैं अपने साथी श्री समर सिंह जी से मुत्तफिक हूं कि करनाल में सरकार ने एक Institute भी खोल रखा है जहां पर ऐसी तालीम दी जाती है और वहां की breed भी अच्छी है। लेकिन मैं करनाल को हिसार से दूसरे नम्बर पर समझता हूं। यह ठीक है कि वृन्दाबन और गोकुल में किसी वक्त पशुओं की breed अच्छी होती होगी और वहां के ग्वाले भी अच्छे होते होंगे। गौएं भी वहां की बढ़िया होंगी उस समय, लेकिन आज वहां की पशुओं की breed हिसार से अच्छी नहीं है। जब हमने जनता का रुपया इस काम पर खर्च करना है तो हमें अपने इलाके के जज़्बे के तौर पर नहीं सोचना चाहिये। पैसा खर्च करने से पहले हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि आया उस पैसे की return अच्छी हो सकती है या कि नहीं? मेरे एक साथी ने कहा है कि कांगड़ा में तो एक गाए दो दो छटांक दूध देती है। सवाल इस वक्त हमारे सामने यह है कि आया आला दर्जे की breed बनाने के लिये मेवात के इलाके की तजवीज़ को माना जाए या न माना जाए। मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि मुझे मौलवी साहिब से हमदर्दी है कि उन्हों ने मेवात के इलाके के लिये यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। कुछ साथियों ने यह भी कहा है कि उस area में गौ के साथ बेइन्साफी होती रही है और वह मुहब्बत नहीं रही उस के साथ। यह तो ज़ाहिर है इस से कि पहले मुख्य मन्त्री श्री सच्चर साहिब वहाँ गए थे और गाए के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने लिये उन्हों ने दोनों communities को इकट्ठा बैठा कर यह निर्णय किया कि वहां पर cow slaughter बिल्कुल बन्द किया जाए। उस समय उन के नुमाइंदे मौलवी साहिब भी वहीं पर मौजूद थे। मुझे खुशी है कि उन को इस काम में माकूल कामयाबी हुई है। लेकिन किसी जगह पर केवल cow slaughter बन्द कर देने से ही इस बात के लिये आला दर्जे की ground नहीं बन जाती कि वहां पर cow की breed भी आला हो गई है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह सदन मौलवी साहिब की यह दरखास्त नहीं मान सकता और मैं भी नहीं मानता हूं। मेरा विचार तो यह है कि हरियाना प्रान्त में जहां पर गाए की आला दर्जे की breed पहले ही मौजूद है और उस के लिए facilities भी पहले से ही मौजूद हैं वहीं पर ही गाए की breed को और आला बनाने के

लिये सरकार को इकदाम करने चाहियें। चाहे वह इलाका छोटा है या बड़ा है, चाहे वह एक ज़िला है या डेढ़ ज़िला हैं उस सारे इलाके को cow की breed आला बनाने के लिये रख दिया जाए तो मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। लेकिन मेवात के इलाके को इस काम के लिये मखसूस करना मेरे ख्याल में मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं यह कहने के बाद मौलवी साहिब के Resolution की ताईद करने से मजबूर हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस की बजाए वह इलाका लिया जाए जहां आला दर्जे की breed पहले ही से मौजूद है। चाहे वह बेशक मेवात का इलाका ही हो। और अगर मौलवी साहिब यही चाहते हैं तो मैं अर्ज़ करूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहिब उस इलाके में मवेशियों की आम हालत को देखने का इन्तज़ाम करवाएं। इस की research करवाएँ। इस में शक नहीं है कि वहां पर गाए की आम हालत गुड़गावां के कुछ हिस्सों मे कुछ कमज़ोर है और हमारे इलाके की गाए की हालत रोहतक और हिसार के कुछ इलाकों से कमज़ोर है। इस लिये हम ने इस में अपनी constituency का ख्याल नहीं रखना है हमें इस बात को State basis पर examine करना है। गाए, बैल और मवेशियों की breed को develop करने के लिये यह Resolution बहुत जरूरी है और मेरी पुरज़ोर दरखास्त है कि सरकार मौलवी साहिब के Resolution से फायदा उठाए और न केवल इस के तजवीज़ करदा इलाकों को ही इस काम के लिये मखसूस करे बल्कि सारे इलाकों का, जहां की breed उमदा है, बाकायदा तौर पर scientific survey करवाए और जहां पर गाए की नसल उमदा हो वहां पर इस की नसल को और आगे develop करने के लिये जरूरी और मुनासिब कदम उठाए।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਹਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਕੋਈ ਇਰਾਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਚੰਦ ਭਾਈਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਰੀਰਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਖਤਲਾਫ਼ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਉੱਚਾ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਹਾਸਲ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ religion ਦੀ conception ਇਹ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੁਫ਼ੀਦ ਵੇਖੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਪਰ ਸਹੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਉਸ ਵਸਤੂ ਦਾ ਮੁਫ਼ੀਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਸੀ। ਗਊ ਦੁੱਧ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਦੁਧ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਖ਼ੂਬੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵੱਛੇ ਬਲਦ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡਾ agricultural ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ, ਗਊ ਦੇ ਵੱਛੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਗਊ ਦੁਧ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬੜਾ ਮੁਫ਼ੀਦ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੂਜਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਗਊਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕਈ ਦਰਜੇ ਬਦਤਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਹਤਰ ਬਨਾਉਣਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਹਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ State ਤਕ ਹੀ ਮਹਿਦੂਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਹ All India ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਜੋ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਗਊ ਕਸ਼ੀ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਯੂ. ਪੀ. ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੰਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਅਜਕਲ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਊ ਖ਼ਰੀਦ ਕੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ, ਬੰਬਈ ਅਤੇ ਬੰਗਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਜਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਸੂਆ ਪੀ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਬਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ All India basis ਤੇ settle ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ economy ਦਾ ਵੀ ਬੜਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ Resolution ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਕਈ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਕੇਵਲ ਮੇਵਾਤ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਮਾਕੂਲ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਹੱਕ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਕੋਈ ਐਸਾ Resolution ਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ credit ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੋਰ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਾਈ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ amendment table ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਖੇਚਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਬੇ-ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਹਨ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਮਾਕੂਲ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਗਊ ਕਸ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਮਨੂਹ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਵਾਤ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਭਾਈ ਵਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਸੂਲ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ। ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ stage ਤੇ ਗਊ uneconomic ਸਾਬਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ temptation ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਗਊ ਕਸ਼ੀ ਲਈ। ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਅਗਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਗਊ ਕਸ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ M.P. ਦੇ ਐਸੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ ਡਰ ਹੈ ਗਊ-ਕਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਹ Resolution ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਬੜਾ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਗਊ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਐਨੀ ਸੁਧਰ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ stage ਤੇ ਵੀ uneconomic ਸਾਬਤ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਬਹ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ temptation ਤਕ ਨੌਬਤ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ। ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਕਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਨੌਬਤ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਤੱਲੁਕਾਤ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ। ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੱਕ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ justified ਵੀ ਹੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫ਼ੇਰ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਕਦਮ ਨਾ ਉਠਾਓ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਐਸਾ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਠੇਸ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਂ ਸੁਲਝੇ ਹੋਏ ਦਿਮਾਗ਼ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ। ਪਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ literacy ਦੀ percentage ਸਿਰਫ਼ 18 ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ 82% ਇਨਸਾਨ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਅਸੂਲੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ, ਉਹ ਜੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਣ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਊ ਦੁਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਲੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਬਾਰੇ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸੋਚਣ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੂਜੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਠੇਸ ਲਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਜੇ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੜਕਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੰਕਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਕਰਕੇ। ਅਤੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ troubled spot ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਹੀ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਵੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਮਾਕੂਲ ਵਜੂਹਾਤ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਅਤੇ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਥੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਖ਼ਦਸ਼ਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ cause ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।

Sardar Darshan Singh : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौलवी साहिब, क्या आप पहले बोलेंगे या मिनिस्टर साहिब के बोल लेने के बाद ? [Will Maulvi Sahib speak first or after the Minister has spoken ?]

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : पहले मिनिस्टर साहिब बोल लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा आप चाहें । (Just as you please.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : प्रोफैसर साहिब को सुन कर जवाब दूंगा क्योंकि शायद यह अपनी कोई गलती मान ले ।

माल तथा सिंचाई मन्त्री (प्रोफैसर शेर सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा जो विचार मौलवी साहिब ने सदन के सामने रखे उन में दो मुख्य बातें मानी हैं। एक तो यह कि हम, गाय की जो नसल है उसमें सुधार कर सकें, वृद्धि कर सकें और दूसरे यह कि जो सदन बनाए जाएँ उस के लिए उन्होंने एक स्थान चुना है कि मेवात के इलाके में यह दोनों चीज़ें हों । तो इस प्रकार यह दो विशेष बातें हैं जिन को समक्ष रखते हुए उन्होंने यह आशा प्रकट की है कि सरकार आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी मदद करें, वजीफ़े भी दे और यह घोषणा करे कि मेवात के इलाकों को हम गऊ की नसल की वृद्धि के लिए छोड़ते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और देश के लिए बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है । इस का चर्चा इस सदन में बहुत हुआ कि यदि हमें देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना है, देशवासियों की शारीरिक अवस्था को सुधारना है तो हमें गाय की रक्षा करनी होगी । हमारे देश में इस समय गाय की जो अवस्था है इस के बारे में भी काफ़ी प्रकाश डाला गया । आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी कहा गया कि आज हमारे देश में गाय की ऐसी अवस्था नहीं कि कोई गरीब आदमी उस का पालन करने के लिए आगे बढ़े । हमारा देश बड़ी विकट परिस्थितियों में से गुज़र रहा है । जहां गाय की नसल कमज़ोर होती जा रही है वहां आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण लोगों का उसके प्रति सेवा भाव कम हो रहा-गो पालन की तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान नहीं रहा । इस के फलस्वरूप बेकार पशुओं की तादाद में बहुत भारी वृद्धि हो गई है और इस प्रकार कृषि को भी नुकसान पहुंचने का डर है । डर ही नहीं बल्कि काफ़ी तादाद इस समय ऐसे पशुओं की हमारे प्रान्त में घूम रही है जोकि खेती को नुकसान पहुंचा रही है और इस तरह किसान के सामने यह समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है कि इस का मुकाबला कैसे किया जाए ।

इस के अतिरिक्त, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पीछे एक बड़ा भारी sentiment सदा से ही रहा है । वह गलत नहीं है, सही है कि जो पशु आज नहीं, सदियों से हमारे राष्ट्र की सेवा करता आया है, खेती में हमारी सहायता करता आया है, शारीरिक वृद्धि में हमारा साधन बनता आया है उसकी हम रक्षा करें और उसकी वृद्धि के उपाय ढूंढें । चुनांचि सरकार इस प्रश्न पर

[माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री]

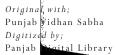
बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक गौर कर रही है और कल ही आप के सदन में इस ढंग का एक विधेयक (Bill) आ रहा है कि हम पंजाब प्रदेश में गोवध को कानूनी तौर पर बंध करें (Hear hear) जहां यह हमारा कर्त्तव्य है कि हम उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा करें वहां इसके साथ ही हमारा यह भी एक कर्त्तव्य है कि गोवध को भी बन्द करें। अगर हम पशुओं की नसल का सुधार करने का यत्न नहीं करते, यदि बेकार पशुओं की तादाद दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जाती है, यदि किसान उस को आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभकारी समझ कर घर से निकाल दे और वह घर से छूटने के बाद खेती बरबाद करती फिरें तो यह सारे राष्ट्र के लिए एक भयंकर समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। इस लिए मौलवी साहिब ने जहां इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया कि पशुओं की नसल सुधार के लिए breeding centres खोले जाएं, नसल की वृद्धि के लिए लोगों को सरकार की तरफ से आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए, उन्हें वज़ीफे दिए जाएं ताकि उनका इस कार्य में हौसला बढ़े और प्रोत्साहन हो वहां उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि बेकार पशुओं के लिए गो सदन खोले जाएं। अभी तक जितनी भी बहस इस सदन में हुई उसमें प्राय: साथियों ने नसल सुधार और गो सदन को एक ही जगह इकट्ठा कर दिया—मिला दिया। वास्तव में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दोनों चीज़ें आपस में मिलती नहीं। दोनों के मकसद मुख्तलिफ हैं। गो सदन तो विशेष रूप से उन पशुओं के लिए बनते हैं जो बेकार फिरते हैं जिन्हें पालने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं होता। अच्छी नसल का पशु तो कोई भी व्यक्ति छोड़ने को तैयार नहीं होता। लाभदायक पशु तो हमेशा लोग घरों में रखते हैं। अच्छे पशुओं के लिए गो सदन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं होती। उन को तो लोग खुद पालेंगे और नफा कमाएंगे। लेकिन जो पशु बेकार हो जाते हैं, नसल गिर जाती है, खराब हो जाते हैं, उययोगी नहीं रहते, दूध नहीं देते और आवारा हो जाते हैं, खेतों और फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, उन का इन्तज़ाम किया जाना तो आवश्यक है। इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। उन के लिए गो सदन बनाने की ज़रूरत है। तो इस प्रकार, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले बताया 'नसल सुधार' और 'गो सदन' दो बिल्कुल भिन्न २ चीजें हैं। दो चीज़ें हैं जिन का हमने अलहदा अलहदा प्रबन्ध करना है। एक तो हमने गाय की नसल की वृद्धि के लिए कोशिश करनी है और दूसरे गो सदन बनाने हैं। ऐसे पशुओं के लिए जिन से खाद्यान्न को, खेतों को नुकसान होता है। बजाए इसके कि उन का वध हो हम उन के लिए ऐसा स्थान बनाएं जहां कि उन्हें सुरक्षित रखा जाए। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि दोनों अलग अलग चीजें हैं। इन पर अलहदा २ दृष्टिकोण से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। दोनों के लिए अलग २ स्थान बनाने की ज़रूरत है। शायद उन का ऐसा प्रस्ताव sentiments पर आधारित है। है भी ठीक। हर व्यक्ति यह कोशिश करता है कि वह अपने हलके वालों को बताए कि भाई, मैंने तुम्हारे लिए यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया, यह सुझाव पेश किया—माना गया नामंजूर हुआ यह सरकार की इच्छा पर है। उस की कितनी उपयोगिता है—उपयोगिता है भी या नहीं, इस बात का विचार नहीं किया जाता। यह नहीं विचार किया जाता कि वह practicable है या नहीं। दृष्टिकोण यह होता है कि कम से कम इलाके वालों से वाह वाह तो मिल जाएगी। यह नहीं सोचा कि गो सदन और नसल सुधार वहां के हालात के अनुसार एक ही स्थान पर हो सकता है या नहीं।

अब जो प्रस्ताव हम ने move किया वह इस ने गिरा दिया है। इस से हमें बहुत फायदा हो सकता था। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से महज़ sentiments की बातें करना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं होती है और न ही इस में कोई माकूलीयत ही देख पड़ती है।

इस लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने इन दोनों चीज़ों को अलग अलग करने का प्रयत्न किया है। गाए की नसल की वृद्धि अलग चीज़ है दूसरी उस की रक्षा या उस की रक्षा के लिए गो सदन खोलना अलग चीज़ है। जहां तक पहली चीज़ का ताल्लुक है पिछले दिनों सारे देश में, सारे भारतवर्ष में गौ की नसल के सम्बंध में तजरुबे किये गए थे और उन तजरुबों से यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि गाये की cross breeding, damp climate में खुशक climate की निसबत अच्छी रहती है। जितनी बढ़िया किस्म के सांढ और गाए damp climate में पैदा किये जा सकते हैं उतनी बढ़िया किस्म के खुशक climate में पैदा नहीं किये जा सकते। अगर आप हिसार के इलाके के सांढ लेकर मेवात के खुशक इलाके में वहां की गौओं से cross breed करायें तो नतीजा अच्छा नहीं निकल सकता। अगर हम cross breeding से गौवों और सांढों की नसल में वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं तो यह उन इलाकों में करनी चाहिए जहां बारिश ज्यादा होती हो और जहां की climate कदरे damp हो। वहां ही नसल कशी हो सकती है वहां ही नसल में सुधार हो सकता है। अगर एक इलाके की climate damp है लेकिन वहां के जो पशु रहते हैं उन की quality अच्छी नहीं है तो वहां अच्छी नसल के सांढ ला कर उन की नसल को cross breeding से सुधारा जा सकता है। इस तरह से वह सांढ उन की नसल सुधारने में मददगार हो सकते हैं। लेकिन गो सदन खोलने के लिए अच्छा खुला और काफी स्थान होना चाहिए, जहां खाने पीने का काफी इन्तज़ाम हो। जहां काफी घास हो और उन को पालने के लिए कम से कम खर्च करना पड़े। वहां इतनी खुली जगह हो जहां काफी तादाद में पशु रखे जा सकें और उन के रखने पर ज्यादा खर्च न पड़े। वहां घास तकरीबन 12 महीने ही मिलता रहे और वहां पशु पल भी सकें और उन से नज़दीक के खेतों को नुकसान भी न पहुंचे। मेवात का जो इलाका है वह पशुओं की नसल के लिहाज़ से ऐसी जगह नहीं है कि वहां यह cross breeding सुधारी जा सकती हो। तब तो वहां नसल कशी की जानी बड़ी ज़रूरी हो जाती है। अगर वहां के पशु अच्छी नसल के हों और अगर उन की development न की जाए, विकास न किया जाए तो भारी नुकसान होता हो, या वह damp इलाका हो और वहां cross breeding की जा सकती हो। लेकिन वहाँ ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है। सरकार के दिमाग़ में ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है कि वह उस इलाके के पशुओं का विकास करना ही नहीं चाहती है। यह तो चाहती कि अगर उन की development हो सकती है तो ज़रूर करनी चाहिए। इन की वृद्धि होनी चाहिए और वृद्धि करने के बाद वहां की नसल के पशु किसी और जगह पर ले जा कर जो ऐसा इलाका हो जो कमजोर पशु पैदा करता हो और अच्छे कर सकता हो तो उन से उन की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। अगर यह काम मेवात के अन्दर हो सकता हो तो ज़रूर करना चाहिए। सरकार के लिए सब इलाके एक जैसे हैं। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने देखा है और आंखें खोल कर देखा है कि किस किस जगह पर नसल अच्छी होती है क्योंकि गाये की अच्छी नसल की दो ही तो खूबियां होती हैं दूध अच्छा देती हो और उस के बछड़े मज़बूत बैल बन सकते हों। इन दोनों चीज़ों के हिसाब से उन की राये है कि इस लिहाज़ से पंजाब में

[माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री]

मेवात न अव्वल नंबर पर आता है, न दो पर और न ही तीसरे दरजे पर । उस का नंबर तो बहुत पीछे पड़ जाता है। अव्वल नंबर पर तो हिसार का इलाका गिना गया है । Political sufferers जिन्हों ने देश की आज़ादी के लिए बड़े भारी त्याग किये थे और अपने जीवन में काफ़ी कठिनाइयाँ सहीं और उन्होंने काफ़ी कुर्बानियां की थीं अब उन की यह अवस्था नहीं रही कि वह आसानी से कमा सकें। उन की सेवा करने के लिए सरकार ने उन्हें हिसार में कुछ जमीन दी है और गो पालन के लिए कुछ पशु भी दिये हैं क्योंकि वहां गाएं पालने का काफी अच्छा scope है। सच्चर साहिब बता रहे हैं कि उन political sufferers ने अपनी colony का नाम भी गोपाल नगर रख लिया है। वहां गऊ की वृद्धि के लिए conditions बड़ी अच्छी हैं। जहां तक नसल का सवाल है मेवात अच्छी नसल के लिए मशहूर नहीं है। पशुओं की नसल के लिए ज़िला रोहतक में तहसील झज्जर, कलानौर का इलाका और तहसील गोहाना का कुछ इलाका मशहूर हैं और ज़िला हिसार में भिवानी और तोशाम के इलाके और ज़िला गुड़गावां में पटौदी, बावल और जादूवाना के इलाके बड़े अच्छे हैं। इसी तरह से ज़िला करनाल में कैथल के पशुओं की नसल बड़ी अच्छी है । मौलवी साहिब से मैं कहूंगा कि मेवात के लिए मैं यह चीज़ इस लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं क्योंकि वहां किसी खास मज़हब के लोग बसते हैं। वह आप देख सकते हैं कि मेवात के पशु झज्जर, कलानौर, तोशाम, पटौदी और बावल के इलाकों के पशुओं की नसल से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते । मौलवी साहिब इन का खुद मुकाबला करके देख लें। अगर वह देख कर कह दें कि मेवात की नसल अच्छी है तब तो वह यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए हकबजानब होंगे । वह उन का दूध के हिसाब से और बछड़ों की मज़बूती के हिसाब से मुकाबला करके देख लें । वह खुद महसूस करेंगे कि मेवात के इलाकों के मवेशी इतने अच्छे नहीं हैं जितने कि उन इलाकों के हैं जिन के नाम मैं ने अभी लिये हैं। मौलवी साहिब को सारे देश के हित को सामने रखना चाहिए। जब सारे प्रदेश के हित का सवाल हो तो उसे भुला कर किसी खास इलाके के हित को ही नहीं देखना चाहिए। मौलवी साहिब ने तो देश के लिए बड़ी कुरबानियां दी हैं, इस लिए उन के मन में संकीर्णता नहीं आनी चाहिए । उन्हें इस चीज़ की असलीयत को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । असल में मौलवी साहब का व्योपारियों से ज्यादा ताल्लुक रहा है उन्हें खेती बाड़ी का या पशु पालन का कम तजरबा है। उन्हें यह देखना चाहिए कि पशु पालन का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा किन किन इलाकों में हो सकता है और कहां कहां उन की वृद्धि अच्छी हो सकती है और उन्हें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि उन की वृद्धि किसी खास इलाके में ही सीमित कर दी जाए।

जहां तक गो सदनों का सम्बंध है यह चीज़ भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि गोसदन खोले जाएं और पंजाब सरकार के लिए भी यह चीज़ जरूरी हो जाएगी । जैसा कि मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया है कि कल यहां एक विधेयक (गो वध बिल) आ रहा है । हम गो वध कानूनी तौर पर बन्द कर रहे हैं क्योंकि मेवात में गौकशी की कई शिकायतें आती रही हैं। मेवात के कुछ लोगों ने वहां वध की गई गौओं के कान काट कर बकसों में बन्द करके मुख्य मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रीगण के पास भेजे थे और लिखा था कि वहां गौकशी होती है तो इस लिए यह बिल लाना ज़रूरी हो गया है। हमारे भाई श्री धर्म वीर वाशिष्ट ने

बताया है कि वहां अब यह चीज़ काफ़ी हद तक रुक गई है और इसे बन्द करने का फैसला किया गया है और इस फैसला को कराने में मौलवी साहिब ने काफी मदद दी है। इस के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि मौलवीसाहिब हमारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। पंजाब के अन्दर अब वहां ऐसी चीज नहीं है और यह अबकानूनी तौर पर बन्द हो रही है और यह कानूनी तौर पर बन्द होने के बाद यहां गौ वध नहीं हो सकेगी। अब एक मांग और बढ़ रही है और जिस की जरूरत भी साफ़ मालूम होती है और वह यह है कि पंजाब से दूध वाले पशुओं का निकास बन्द कर दिया जाए ताकि वह बाहिर न जा सकें।

इस की तरफ़ भी विचार हो रहा है। अगर यहां से पशु बाहर न जा सकें तो प्रदेश में दूध ज्यादा होगा, सेहत और efficiency बढ़ेगी। अगर दोनों चीजें कानूनी तौर पर बन्द हो जाएं—गऊओं का काटना और प्रदेश से निकास तो हमारे सामने एक समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। जो पशु सूख जाते हैं, लाभदायक नहीं रहते उन्हें लोग छोड़ देते हैं, तो वे खेती बरबाद करने लग जाते हैं। इस के लिए गोसदन ज़्यादा तादाद में खोलने पड़ेंगे। इस पर पंजाब सरकार विचार कर रही है। Breeding centres भी और गो सदन भी खोलने पड़ेंगे मगर इन के लिए मेवात का इलाका उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस मतलब के लिये काफी लम्बा चौड़ा इलाका चाहिए जिस में दूर तक जंगल हों और इस के साथ ही साल भर घास मिलता हो। इस के लिए कोई खास यत्न न करना पड़े वरना सरकार के सामने माली मुश्किलात आएंगी। सरकार के खज़ाने पर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ेगा। और अगर उन पशुओं को लाकर किसी जंगल या बाड़े के अन्दर बन्द कर दें और 4 महीने तक चारा न दे सकें तो उस तरह गोबध बन्द करके इस तरह उन की हत्या करनी होगी। यह पशुओं से ज़्यादती होगी। और अगर चारे के अभाव के 5 महीने हम सरकार के खज़ाने से इस का प्रबन्ध करें तो खज़ाने पर यह एक बहुत बड़ा बोझ होगा और अगर चारे का प्रबन्ध न करें तो एक कलंक होगा। इस लिए एक ऐसे इलाके में जहां बारिश कम होती है और मौलवी साहिब ने भी माना है कि वहां एक लम्बा चौड़ा जंगल भी नहीं और खुशक पहाड़ियां हैं, तो ऐसे इलाके में गोसदन नहीं चल सकता जिस में हम पशुओं की भलि भांति रक्षा कर सकें और सरकार को कलंक से बचा सकें। बाकी जहां तक मौलवी साहिब के विचार हैं कि गोसदन खुलने चाहिए ताकि पंजाब में गऊ की नसल की वृद्धि हो, उस में सुधार हो यह बड़े नेक विचार हैं। वैसे तो अब भी सरकार इस दिशा में लोगों की सहायता करती है। वज़ीफे भी दिए जाते हैं अच्छे पशुओं को और विशेष रूप से अच्छी गऊओं को। भारत सरकार भी मदद देती है। Dairy Farming में और गौ की नसल वृद्धि में अगर कोई कोशिश करे तो भारत सरकार भी मदद देना चाहती है, हम भी मदद देते हैं। दूसरी तरफ हम गोसदन खोलने के सिलसिले में विचार कर रहे हैं कि कौनसा स्थान उपयुक्त होगा और किस नसल की वृद्धि का प्रयत्न किया जाए इत्यादि, क्योंकि जो पैसा खर्च हो उस का फायदा भी होना चाहिए। जहां प्रदेश के पशु धन की उन्नति हो वहां साथ साथ बेकार पशुओं के हाथों जो हमारी कृषि का नुकसान हो रहा है उसे भी रोका जा सके। तो इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखना है केवल sentiments से ही कोई बात नहीं करनी। सारी बातों को सोच कर कौन सा स्थान उपयुक्त होगा, चारे का प्रबन्ध इत्यादि सब बातों का निश्चय करके तब कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। और अगर आज यह प्रस्ताव पास हो जाए, सदन इस के हक में राए दे दे तो

[माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री]

गवर्नमैंट पर वैसा ही करना लाज़म हो जाता है, सरकार बाध्य हो जाती है और फिर इस से पीछे हट नहीं सकती इस लिए ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास करने से पूर्व सदन को सब प्रकार से विचार कर लेना चाहिए, कोई बढ़िया इलाका ढूंढना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं मौलवी साहिब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लें। सरकार इस बात का आश्वासन दिलाती है कि वह इन सब बातों को सोच रही है और इन पर अमल करेगी। पशुओं की नसल कशी का बढ़िआ इन्तज़ाम किया जाएगा। सरकार पहले भी इस दिशा में लोगों की मदद कर रही है, और भी देगी, गो सदन भी बनेंगे। इस लिए मैं तो मौलवी साहिब से कहूंगा कि वह ज़िद न करें, स्थान की तलाश और दूसरी चीज़ें सरकार पर छोड़ दें और अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लें।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार ('नूह') स्पीकर साहिब, जब मुल्क को आज़ादी मिली तो मुल्क पर एक बड़ा भारी संकट आया। वह संकट था ख़ुराक की कमी का। इस वक्त पंजाब सरकार और हिंद सरकार ने भी 'ग्रो मोर फूड' कैम्पेन चलाई। उस वक्त हमारे गवर्नर जैनरल श्री राजगोपालआचार्य जी थे। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति भवन में ही खेती की। जिस पर खर्च तो हुआ पांच सौ या छः सौ रुपया और आमदनी हुई 43 रुपए की। मगर उन्होंने एक ख्याल दिया कौम को कि हम सब को इस तरफ जुट जाना चाहिए। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि आज न सिर्फ पंजाब ही सरपलस है बल्कि देश पर से यह संकट टल गया है। दूसरी तरफ देश में एक चर्चा हुआ कि गौ वध नहीं होना चाहिए और इन की नसल में वृद्धि हो मगर जहां हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल नहरू ने दुनिया को पंचशील का एक असूल दिया कि 'जियो और जीने दो' वहां सरकार ने गौ बध के मामले में कानून के डंडे से काम लेना मुनासब समझा। प्रोफैसर साहिब ने फरमाया कि सरकार कानून बना रही है गोया कानून के डंडे से इस समस्या का हल चाहती है और उन लोगों को जिन के मुतल्लिक सरदार सरूप सिंह ने ज़ाहिर किया कि वह मज़हबन गौ को माता नहीं मानते और उन को गौ का गोश्त हराम भी नहीं है। उनको डंडे से मनाएंगे ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता कि उनके ज़हन में बैठाया जाए कि आज हमारे देश के सामने यह समस्या है, यह मसला है और देश की उन्नति के लिए उन्हें चाहिए कि गौ की नसल की तरक्की करें उसकी हिफाजत करें। यह इतना ही जरूरी है जितना कि अपने बच्चों की हिफाज़त। इस बात की चर्चा है कि उस कानून में दो साल कैद की सज़ा और एक हज़ार रुपया जुरमाने की सज़ा का चर्चा है। पहले चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और आज के मिनिस्टर साहिबान और मेरे यह दोस्त भी जानते हैं कि ये वह इलाका है जिसे कि हमने अपने हाथों से उजाड़ा है।

आप पिछले नौ बरसों में उनको कुछ दे नहीं सके। अभी दो चार दिन ही हुए हैं कि मैं ने एक सवाल असैम्बली में पूछा था कि जिन मुसलमानों को उजाड़ा गया है उन्हें ज़मीनें देने पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है तो स्पीकर साहिब, जवाब मिलता है कि सिफर ज़ीरो। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर मेरे हलके में रहने वाले मेवातियों को बसाना था तो जरूरी था कि उन के लिए कोई ख़ुराक और गुज़ारा का इन्तज़ाम किया जाता। जब उन्हें ख़ुराक न मिली और उन के गले काटे गए उन्हें उजाड़ा गया तो उनके जज़बे भड़क उठे, जिस का नतीजा क्या हुआ कि हमारे पिछले चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब सच्चर साहिब को दिक्त पेश आई। उन लोगों

को कंट्रोल करने में। और फिर हमारे नए आने वाले चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जो नौ नुक्ता प्रोग्राम रखा उस में भी यह लिखा था कि आईन्दा सूबे में गौकशी नहीं होगी। तो मैं ने ऐन उस प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक ही अपना प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं ने तो यह प्रस्ताव ला कर सरकार की सेवा की है कि मुझे चाहे आप कितना ही गलत समझें मगर मेरा कोई और भाव नहीं था। जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री धर्म वीर जी ने कहा है कि इसको पेश किया गया है और इस में एक तरह का पोलिटीकल व्योपार किया गया है और हमारे चीफ मनिस्टर साहिब भी इसी तरह गिला कर देते हैं कि मौलवी अब्दुलगनी अपनी वाह वाह लेने के लिये और वोट हासिल करने की गर्ज़ से इस तरह की बातें करते हैं और गो रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं वाज़ह कर देना चाहता हूं कि मेरा इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने में कोई इस तरह का ख्याल न था। मैं तो केवल अपने हलके के लोगों की आवाज़ बन कर आपके सामने आता हूं। आपने पिछले नौ बरस में इस इलाके के लोगों से कोई इन्साफ नहीं किया तो अब उन्हें और क्या तवक्को हो सकती है। अब नइ गुट बंदी में गुनाहगार और बेगुनाह दोनों को रगड़ा जा रहा है ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिये कि हमारी ज़हनियत अभी तक नहीं बदली है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि अगर पंजाब गवर्नमैंट ने मुसलमानों को गुड़गावों में रखना था तो अब उन पर पिछले नौ बरसों से क्यों ज़ुलम किया जा रहा है। अगर इन मुसलमानों को वहां रखना मतलूब न हो तो उन्हें साफ कह दिया जाए कि तुम चले जाओ और यहां से निकल जाओ। और अगर उन्हें यहां पर रखना मतलूब हो तो मैं गवर्नमैंट से दरख्वासत करूंगा कि उन्हें प्यार से रखा जाए। उन्हें सख्ती और डन्डे से न रखा जाए। कोई भी आदमी डन्डे के ज़ोर से ज़्यादा देर नहीं रह सकता। उसे कई बार मजबूर होना पड़ता है। और डंडे के ज़ोर से इस नए भारत में लोगों को रखना होता तो हमारे माहबूब नेता पंडित नहरू ने दुनिया के सामने और हमारे मुल्क के सामने पंच शील का असूल न रखा होता। वह तो चाहते हैं कि देश में कोई झगड़ा न हो लोग अमन और चैन से रहें। पंच शील हमें किसी पर ज़ुलम करना या किसी के साथ झगड़ा करना नहीं सिखाता। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अगर मैं मेवातियों के लिए यह रेज़ोलियूशन लया हूं तो इसमें किसी किस्म की गलती नहीं की। मैं ने ऐसा वहां के लोगों और सारे सूबे की भलाई को सामने रख कर किया है फिर मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि आप क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं। यह तो वही मिसल है पंजाबी की कि :

मन हरामी हुजतां ढेर।
ਮਨ ਹਰਾਮੀ ਹੁਜਤਾਂ ਢੇਰ।

आप नहीं चाहते कि लोग अमन और आराम से रहें इस लिये तरह तरह की बातें करते हो। जब हम कहते हैं कि पांच रु: दो तो कहा जाता है कि अरे दस ले लो और जब दस मांगते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि 20 ले लो गर्ज़ यह कि देना कुछ भी नहीं और बातें करना। इस तरह लपोट संख वाली बातें अच्छी मालूम नहीं देतीं।

आज स्पीकर साहिब जो हालात मेवात में हुए उनसे आप भली प्रकार वाकिफ हैं। इन विचारों को कत्ल किया गया। उन्हें उजाड़ा गया और अब अगर यह रेज़ोलियूशन ला कर उन्हें ज़िन्दा रखने का सामान तैयार किया जा रहा है तो कहा जा रहा है कि ऐसा न किया

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

जाए। मैं तो कहता हूं कि इन बिचारों की मदद करो इन को और मत तंग करो इन्हें इस जगह पर बसने दो।

फिर कहा जाता है कि यहां पर गौ सदन न बनाया जाए। और भी कई इलाके हैं जहां पर गौ सदन कायम किये जा सकते हैं। इस के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करूं कि यह वही इलाका है जहां पर श्री कृष्ण भगवान ने जन्म लिया। यह कृष्ण भगवान का इलाका है। इसी इलाके को मेवात कहते हैं। अगर यह ईलाका गौपालन के लिए अच्छा न होता तो भगवान कृष्ण इस इलाके को किस तरह मुंतखिब करते। अगर आज भगवान कृष्ण से अच्छा दिमाग़ रखने वाले यहां पर आ गए हों जो यह कहें कि यह इलाका गौपालन के लिय अच्छा नहीं तो मैं कह नहीं सकता। हो सकता है कि ऐसे लोग अपने आप को भगवान कृष्ण के बाद दूसरे भगवान कृष्ण समझने लग पड़े हों जो इस ईलाके को गौपालन के लिए अच्छा न कहते हों।

जहां तक पसमांदगी का ताल्लुक है यह इलाका पसमांदा है और अगर इसमें गोपालन का इन्तज़ाम न किया गया तो इस से और भी पसमांदा हालत में रखना होगा। इन बातों को देखते हुए यह क्यों न कहा जाए कि वह हरयाना वालों के लिए कोई चीज़ भी नहीं देना चाहते और वह यह भी चाहते हैं कि मेवात का इलाका तरक्की न करे। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या यह इलाका जालंधर और हरयाना डिवीज़न से कम टैक्स देता है या यहां की ज़मीन ज़रखेज़ नहीं है। अगर ऐसा हो तो क्यों न पस्मांदा इलाकों के मामला को मुआफ कर दिया जाए! इस लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि मेवात, का इलाका गौसदन कायम करने के लिय निहायत मौज़ूं है और यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि यह इलाका किसी और इलाका से गौ पालन के लिए अच्छा और बेहतर साबित न हो।

मेरा इस रेज़ोलियोशन लाने का मकसद यह था कि उन लोगों की ज़हनियत को बदला जाय जो गऊ को अपनी माता नहीं समझते और इस से माता जैसा स्लूक नहीं करते। मेवात के इलाका में गौकशी करने से वहां के लोगों की मौत है ओर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन की एकनामिक डैथ होगी अगर वहां पर गौसदन कायम न किया जाय। इस से उन के मन में जो भावना पैदा कर रखी है वह भी नहीं बदलेगी। फिर आप यह कहते हैं कि आप कानून ला रहे हैं और गौकशी बन्द कर रहे हैं इस लिए इस रेज़ोलयूशन की क्यां ज़रूरत है। इस के बारे में मैं यह बता दूं कि कानून के डंडे से किसी चीज़ को बदला नहीं जा सकता। जो काम सिदक दिली और प्यार की भावना से बदलने की ज़रूरत है। मेरे कई दोस्तों ने कहा हैं कि गौसदन कहीं और बताए जा सकते हैं। मैं इन दोस्तों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस इलाके के ज़हन को बदलने की ज़रूरत है। इस इलाके के लोगों को तबाह किया गया है उजाड़ा गया है अब उन्हें दुबारा बसाने के लिए कोई इन्तेज़ाम नहीं किया गया। यह एक रास्ता है जिस से इन लोगों को फिर से बसाया जा सकता है। सूबे में आप कहते हैं कि ओर जगह भी है लेकिन इस इलाके के ज़हन को बदलने की ज़रूरत है। मैंने रेज़ोलियूशन पेश किया है इस से सारे पंजाब की इज़्ज़त है सिर्फ हिन्दुओं की इज़्ज़त नहीं है। आप को पता है कि हिन्दु जो गाए माता की इज़्ज़त ही करना नहीं जानते। जो गाए सूख जाती है दूध नहीं देती तो

मुसलमानों के हां पलने को भेज दी जाती हैं। क्या यह है आपके दिल में गाय माता की इज़्ज़त ? स्पीकर साहिब, कुछ हिन्दु बन्जारों ने राजस्थान से कुछ गायें लाई और बदकिस्मती से या किसी और कारण वह चन्द बेरहम कसाबों के हाथ आ गईं जिस से सारे मिवात का इलाका बदनाम हो गया। अब अगर आप गाय की हिफाज़त चाहते हैं तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस resolution को पास कर दिया जाए। यहां पर ही लोगों की ज़हनियत को बदल कर गाय माता की इज़्ज़त करने पर लगाया जाए। इस ढंग से यहां पर हिफाज़त करने से न केवल पंजाब बल्कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान अश २ कर उठेगा कि पंजाब ने इस काम में lead ली है और मुसलमानों पर यह लाज़म कर दिया है कि वह गाए माता से प्रेम करें और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर मेरे हिन्दु भाई नाराज़ न हों तो कहूँ कि वह हिन्दुओं से कहीं ज़्यादा गाय को प्रेम से रखेंगे।

फिर यह कहा गया है स्पीकर साहिब, कि मेरे इलाके में breed अच्छी नहीं, नसल अच्छी नहीं लेकिन यह ख्याल ही ऐसा है कि इसको किसी वक्त भी झुटलाया नहीं जा सकता। मैं कहूँगा कि यह बहुत पुराना ख्याल है। मिवात के इलाके ने मवैशियों की नसल को बढ़ाने में बहुत नुमायां काम किया है। दुनिया ने इतनी ज्यादा तरक्की कर ली तो इस तरह के पुराने ख्याल रखना ठीक नहीं। आज आप देख सकते हैं, स्पीकर साहिब, कि एक वक्त था जब कि यह समझा जाता था कि माझे का सिख जाट सब से ज्यादा बहादुर है और फौजी कामों में इसका काम शानदार है। इस ने जरमनी और दूसरे देशों से लड़ाई की और बहादुरी के जौहर दिखाए लेकिन आज रावलपिन्डी और शाहपुर से परे के इलाकों के लोगों और मदरासियों ने भी कम बहादुरी नहीं दिखाई और लोगों ने अपना नज़रिया बदल लिया है अब वह कहते हैं कि मदरास का सिपाही भी बहादुर है। क्यों ? इस लिए कि आज वह लड़ाई का रुख नहीं रहा। आज लड़ाई की technique को ही बदल दिया गया है। इस लिए लोगों के दिमाग़ से भी यह चीज़ हट जानी चाहिए कि इस इलाके में breed अच्छी नहीं। अगर नसल अच्छी न होती तो भगवान् कृष्ण केवल इस इलाके को मुन्तखिब न करते। यह इलाका breed के लिए बहुत मुनासिब है और इसमें अब नसल बहुत तरक्की कर चुकी है।

फिर सवाल गोसदन का आता है। यह दलील दी गई है कि गोसदन केवल इस ही इलाके में क्यों हों जब कि दूसरे ज़िले भी हैं। इसका जवाब मैं यही दूंगा कि इस इलाके में पहले ही बहुत तबाही हुई है। लोगों को तंग किया जाता है। खेती बाड़ी में परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। झगड़े होते हैं और इन बेचारों को गिरफतार किया जाता है। जब पुलिस वालों के पास शिकायत ले कर जाते हैं तो कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। इन लोगों का जीवन दूभर हो गया है। इस लिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार को इस इलाके में गोसदन खोलना चाहिए। हमारे होनहार मनिस्टर प्रो० शेर सिंह से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात को समझने की कोशिश करें कि इस इलाके में गोसदन के खोले जाने से यहां के लोगों को कितना फ़ायदा होगा। उन्हें ज़िन्दगी का सहारा मिल जाएगा और उन्हें परेशानियों से बचाया जा सकेगा। इस इलाके में इस चीज़ को क़ायम करने की ज़रूरत है। इस इलाके में गोसदन के लिए सब से ज़रूरी चीजें मिल सकती हैं। अच्छी नसल के मवैशी, घास और चरागाह वगैरा। फिर हकूमत ने अगले पांच साला प्लान में यह बात तसलीम की है कि इस purpose के लिए रकम रखी

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]

जाएगी और काम किया जाएगा। इस लिए क्यों न यहाँ पर गोसदन खोल दिए जाएं। बाकी इस इलाके के बारे में जिन असहाब ने शिकायत की है मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मिवात के मुसलमान चारा इकट्ठा करके गाय पालन कर लेंगे। वे खुद भूखे मरते हैं और इस से भी ज़्यादा भूखे मर कर भी चारा इक्टठा कर लेंगे। और गाय को ज़िन्दा रखेंगे।

फिर मुझे पता चला है कि आप गौ कुशी को रोकने के लिए बिल ला रहे हैं। यह अच्छा क़दम है लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस तरह क़ानून के डण्डे से कई बार उलटा असर होता है और वह काम नहीं किया जा सकता जिस के लिए कानून पास किया गया हो। इस ख्याल से कि कहीं बेइन्साफी न हो और हर जगह इन्साफ हो कौमों को एक जगह बसने और आपस में प्यार से रहने का मौका दिया जाए मगर यह ज़रूरी है कि लोगों की ज़हनियत को बदला जाए। क़ानून पास करने से या डण्डे के ज़ोर से लोगों की ज़हनियत को नहीं बदला जा सकता। अगर कानून से ही इस तरह लोगों की ज़हनियत बदली जा सकती तो स्वामी दयानन्द जी का अवतार न होता और श्री गुरु नानक इस दुनियाँ में तशरीफ न लाते। जो असर एक reformer कर सकता है वह क़ानून का डण्डा नहीं कर सकता। इस लिए स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा request करता हूँ कि मज़हब के नाम पर बातें करना छोड़ दिया जाए और अपनी ज़हनियत को बदलने के लिए इस resolution को पास कर दिया जाए। लोगों को मौका दिया जाए कि वे अपने तौर पर अपनी ज़हनियत को बदल सकें। इस तरह का resolution पंजाब सरकार के लिए बाइसे-फख्र होगा कि पंजाब सरकार ने इस तरफ़ क़दम उठाया है और मैं ऐसे लोगों से अपील करूँगा जो कि महज़ शरारत की खातर इसकी मुखालफ़त करते हैं कि वे इस resolution की हिमायत करें। इससे न सिर्फ पंजाब का नाम ऊंचा होगा बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान को भी फख्र हासल होगा और साथ ही इस इलाके में बसने वाले निवासियों को भी काम मिल जाएगा। इन निवासियों को जो उजाड़े गए और अभी तक आबाद न किए गए उनकी हालत देखकर मैं अपनी सरकार को मुबारिकबाद नहीं दे सकता। अगर यहाँ के मुसलमानों के दिल में यह ख्याल है कि वह गाय की सेवा करके अपना गुज़ारा ज़िन्दगी चला सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें मौका दिया जाए ताकि वह अपने आप को काम पर लगा सकें और देश की सेवा कर सकें।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, यह एतराज़ किया जा सकता है कि रुपया कम है इस लिए इस तरह के काम नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। इस के लिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि यहां पर बाकी कामों पर इतना ज़्यादा खर्च किया जा रहा है और रुपया ज़ाया किया जा रहा है तो इस नेक काम के लिए रुपया का इन्तज़ाम करने की कोई मुशकिल नहीं। सरकार ने पिछले 9 वर्षों में इन मुसलमानों को आबाद नहीं किया है। अब मौका है कि उन्हें आबाद करने पर थोड़ा खर्च कर दिया जाए। उन्हें ज़मीन दी जाए, दूध दिया जाए और प्यार से रखा जाए। उनसे आप ने ज़मीन छीन ली और उन को उजाड़ा। अब वक्त है उन्हें फिर से आबाद करने का। अंग्रेज़ों के वक्त में मवेशियों की नसल को बढ़ाना जायज़ था, लेकिन आज क्यों जायज़ नहीं रहा। हम इस तरह से मौका देख कर ही इस इलाके के लोगों की ज़हनियत को बदल सकते हैं और अगर इनकी ज़हनिहत को न बदला गया तो फिर हो सकता है कि बाद में अफ़सोस करना पड़े। दोस्त कहते हैं कि हमें हर चीज़ कानून के डण्डे से करनी चाहिए, लेकिन डण्डा हर जगह काम नहीं आता।

Mr. Speaker : Please try to be relevant.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜਨਾਬ ਮੈਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ resolution ਕੁਲ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਛੇਤੀ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਉਪਰ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾ ਸਕਦੇ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਾਲਚਾਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਪਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

Mr. Speaker : No such remarks please. He should withdraw these words.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਜਮਾਤ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਵੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਕਰਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਾਮਯਾਬੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੋਹਣਾ। ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ, ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੱਕ ਹੀ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਹੁਣ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ Session ਸਾਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। Session ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਉਥੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਨੇਤਾ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਏ ਸਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ impression ਸਾਡੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛਾ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਹੌਸਲੇ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗੇ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬੜੇ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਹੋ, ਬਾਰਡਰ ਉਪਰ ਡਟੇ ਹੋਏ ਹੋ। ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : How is the Congress Session relevant here ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੇਰਾ ਕਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ Session ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ Session ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ Resolution ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰ ਉਠਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ depressed ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਦੀ life history ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰੇ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਜੋਲ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਧੇ, ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦਾ character ਉੱਚਾ ਹੋਵੇ, morale ਉੱਚਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਉਹ Assembly ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ Session ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ 11 ਫ਼ਰਵਰੀ, 1956 ਨੂੰ ਜਲੂਸ ਕਢੇ। ਇਹ ਜਲੂਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਨ।

Mr. Speaker : Please don't be irrelevant.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ Resolution ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਤਾਂਜੋ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਭ ਲੋਕ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਣ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਐਲਾਨ ਕਰਿਆ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਚਾਈ ਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਲੀ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ Resolution ਦਾ ਮਨਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ; ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਸਭ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇਗਾ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਅਗੇ ਵਧਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ, ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਣਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਾ ਰਾਜ਼ ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦੇ। ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਲ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਉੱਚਾ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ Resolution ਨੂੰ ਛੇਤੀ ਹੀ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੌਮ ਬੜੀ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਦਲੇਰ ਹੈ; ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के वक्त में ऐसा हाउस था ? (हंसी) (Did such a House exist during the regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh....(*Laughter*).

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਬਹੁਤ ਖੁਸ਼ ਹੋਏ ਅਤੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗੇ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ Scheduled ਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਅੱਜ ਉਹੋ Resolution ਸਾਡੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਾਊਸ ਇਸ Resolution ਨੂੰ unanimously ਪਾਸ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਲੋਕ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵੀ ਸਮੁਚੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਗੇ ਵਧੇ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved--

> This Assembly recommends to the Government to distribute all Government culturable waste land in the State among Harijan Agriculturists and landless peasants.

I have received notices of two amendments to this Resolution. The notice of the first amendment has been given by Sardar Darshan Singh, Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut, Shri Wadhawa Ram and Sardar Harkishan Singh Surjit. Shri Ram Prakash has given notice of the second amendment. The contents of both the amendments are identical.

Sardar Darshan Singh (Tarn Taran) : Sir, I beg to move--

> At the end add "within a period of six months and monetary and other aid be given to them to enable them to reclaim and cultivate the waste land."

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਤਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਹ amendment ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਤੇ ਨੂੰ support ਕਰਨਾ

ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਬੜਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਖੌਲ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੱਸਣ ਲਗ ਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ ਘਟ ਹੋ ਗਈ।

Mr. Speaker: No such reflection on the hon. Member please.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ: ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਇਕ ਦੋ ਵਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਬਹੁਗਿਣਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਲੋਕ ਬਾਹਰ ਮੁੜਦੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਚੂੰਕਿ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਮਤਾ Communist Party ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰਕੇ Communist Party ਨੂੰ ਮਾਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੀ। ਅਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਮਤਾ ਲਿਆਵਾਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਹੁਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਦਲੀਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਹੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਤਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ appeal ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਵਾਪਸ ਨਾ ਲੈਣ। ਅਜ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੀ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲੈਨ ਤੇ ਜਿਣੇ ਵੀ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਬੋਲੇ ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਬੈਂਚਾਂ ਤੇ ਬੈਠਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਨ ਜਾਂ ਆਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ, ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਿਆਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਖਿਰ ਇਸ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ। ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗਾ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਏ ਗਏ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਦਾਵੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਮਾਅਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਣਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਵੀ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਬੇਦਖਲ ਹੋਏ। ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ ਵਿਚ ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਹੀ ਹਾਲ ਦਸਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੋਏ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਰਈ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਖੇਤ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਤਿੰਨ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਕੰਮ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਹਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਸਾਉਣੀ ਵੇਲੇ—ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ ਨੌਂ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਖੁਦ ਇਸ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਝਾਉ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੰਗਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਣਾਵੇਗੀ। ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਤੀਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾਏ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਮੰਤਰ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤ ਸਭ ਠੀਕ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ। ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ Resolution ਵਿਚ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਖੇਤ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੰਡ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। Utilization of Waste Lands Act ਹੇਠ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਬੰਜਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਹ ਖੇਤ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਖਾਸ ਕਰ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਵੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਆਸਰਾ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵਲ Second Five Year Plan ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਬੜੇ ਮੋਟੇ ਅਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। Land Reforms ਅਤੇ Agriculture ਦੇ Chapter ਵਿਚ ਸਫਾ 80 ਤੇ ਇਹ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ:

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

"It is imperative that during the second plan there should be a large enough programme for giving land to agricultural workers. It is recognised that with the existing pressure on land only a small proportion of agricultural workers can be settled on land. "Nevertheless, for reasons of social policy no less than those of economic development it is important that while the national economy develops and offers wider opportunities for employment to agricultural workers and others, some positive relief within the rural economy is given to a section of the population which has long suffered from disabilities and has been denied minimum social and economic opportunity."

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦਲੀਲ ਲੀਡਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕੋਈ ਰਬੜ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਿਚ ਕੇ ਵਡਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਹ ਦਲੀਲ ਹੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਐਨ ਮੁਮਕਿਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਵੀ ਇਹੋ ਦਲੀਲ ਦਹੁਰਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ । ਪਰ ਇਹ ਦਲੀਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਥੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦੀ । ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਸਬੂਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਬੜੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੁਛੇ ਜਿੰਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਪਾਸ

ਨਿਕਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ	—	92,000	ਏਕੜ
ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ	—	91,314	,,
ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ	—	2,13,000	,, ਅਤੇ
ਬੰਜਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ	----	26,00,000	,, ਹੈ ।

ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਜੋੜ 29,96,314 ਏਕੜ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਚਾਰ ਏਕੜ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਬੰਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ 7,49,078 ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਕਿ ਕਾਫੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ , ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਵਾਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਾਤੀ ਇਲਮ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਕੋਈ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜੋ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਥਲਿਓਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਰਖ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਵੀ ਹੋਇਆ ? ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਜਿਹੜੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬੋਲੀ ਤੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾਣ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਪੈਸਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਉਹ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਖ਼ਰੀਦ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝਿਆਂ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਕਲੱਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ—ਉਲਟਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਇਹ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਕ Enquiry Committee ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਵੇਖੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋਈ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਖੂਬ ਰੌਲਾ ਰੱਪਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਇਤਨੀ agitation ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ

ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਾਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਨਾ ਮਿਲੇ। ਪਰ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਦੇਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਝਗੜੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਫਿਰ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਯਾਦ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਢੁਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਲਾਹ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਦਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਲਾਹ ਬਣੀ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਕ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਗਊ ਉਹ ਦਾਨ ਕਰੇ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਗਊ ਗਵਾਚ ਗਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਦੂਜਾ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗਾ ਕਿਹ ਉਸ ਕਮਲੇ ਦਾ ਤੇ ਟੱਬਰ ਹੀ ਸਾਰਾ ਵਿਹਲਾ ਹੈ, ਸਾਰੇ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਲਭ ਲੈਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਗਊ ਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਲਭ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਹੀ ਹਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਵਜ਼ਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਚੰਗੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣੀ ਮਾੜੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਖੂਬ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾ ਹਿੰਗ ਲਗੇ ਨਾ ਫਟਕੜੀ ਤੇ ਰੰਗ ਵੀ ਚੋਖਾ ਚੜ੍ਹੇ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ? ਮਿਆਨੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ ਬਣੀ। ਇਸ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਕ ਸਵਾਲ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ 19,500 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪਰ ਅਜ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਜਵਾਬ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਚੀਫ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਹ ਦਰਿਆਫਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਮਦਦ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਰਬ ਨੇ ਹਥ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਹ ਲੈਣ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ 19,500 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ? ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲਾ ਪਲੈਨ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ 75 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਟਰਾਂ ਲਈ, 80 ਲਖ Tubewells ਲਈ 50 ਲਖ pumping sets ਲਈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋ ਕਰੋੜ ਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਨਾ ਡੰਗਰ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾ ਸਕਣ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ? ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Land Utilization Act ਅਤੇ Tenants Act ਹੇਠ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੁਦ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੇਚ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ceiling ਹੇਠ ਨਾ ਆ ਸਕਣ। ਮੈਂ ਝਬਾਲ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਜਗ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੇਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਲੋਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਵੇਚ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਾਪਸ ਲਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ।

ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਇਸ਼ਤਿਹਾਰ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਜ਼੍ਹਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਓ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੈਰੋਂ ਜਮੀਨਾਂ ਵੰਡਣ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਨੁਸ਼ਹਿਰਾ, ਭਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੰਡ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰਚਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਮਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Rules के मुताबिक 15 मिनट से ज़्यादा कोई भी मेम्बर किसी resolution पर स्पीच नहीं कर सकता सिवाय mover के, इसलिए अब आप कृपा करके खत्म कीजिए। (According to rules, no hon. Member excepting the mover of the Resolution, can speak for more than fifteen minutes, the hon. Member should please wind up now.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ: ਬਸ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਪਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਭੁਖ ਦਾ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਾ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਰਵਸੰਮਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਸ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਬਾਓ ਹੇਠ ਆਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਨਾ ਲੈਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ amendment ਮੈਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> At the end add "within a period of six months and monetary and other aid be given to them to enable them to reclaim and cultivate the waste land."

श्री बालू (फतेहाबाद) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस resolution की ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस resolution में ज़मीन का मसला रखा गया है। वह एक बड़ा अहम मसला है। इस पर गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए कि आया यह ज़मीन उन लोगों को दी जाए या न दी जाए। लेकिन यह सोचेगी कि इन जमीनों से मुनाफा उठाया जा सकता है कि नहीं। पिछले साल भी इस हाऊस में इसी किस्म का एक resolution आया था और सरकार की तरफ से बड़े ज़ोर से उस की मुखालिफत की गई थी और वह resolution पास नहीं किया गया था। स्पीकर साहिब, इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के अन्दर इस वक्त बहुत ज़्यादा बंजर और बेकार ज़मीनें पड़ी हैं जो किसी काम में नहीं लाई जा रहीं। यह जमीनें उन गरीब लोगों को दी जानी चाहिए या हरिजन गरीबों को दी जानी चाहिए जिनके पास पहले कोई ज़मीन नहीं है ताकि वे उन ज़मीनों को काश्त कर के उन से ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा पैदावार हासिल कर सकें और पंजाब में जो अनाज की कमी है उस कमी को दूर कर सकें। लेकिन इन लोगों के दिलों में इस बात का ख्याल आता होगा कि यह जमीनें इन्हें क्यों दी जाएं। इस का मकसद यह है और इन को इस बात का डर है कि अगर यह ज़मीनें इन लोगों को दे दी गईं तो हरिजन ऊंचे उठ जाएंगे और उन्हें रोज़गार मिल जाएगा। इस लिए इन का मकसद यह है कि इन लोगों को यह ज़मीनें न दी जाएं। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अभी कह रहा था कि पंजाब के अन्दर बंजर ज़मीनें बहुत हैं अगर यह ज़मीनें गरीब हरिजनों को दे दी जाएं या उन लोगों को दे दी जाएं जिन के पास पहले कोई ज़मीन नहीं है तो इस तरह से पंजाब में बहुत सारे मसले हल हो सकेंगे। इस तरह बहुत से लोगों की बेकारी और भूखमरी दूर हो जाएगी। जिन हरिजनों के पास इस वक्त रोज़गार का कोई ज़रिया नहीं है उन्हें अगर यह ज़मीनें दे दी जाएं तो वह इन ज़मीनों से अपना गुज़ारा कर लेंगे-अपने बच्चों का पेट पाल सकेंगे। सरकार ने जो कुछ रियायतें हरिजनों को दे रखी हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन्हें कुचलने की बात की गई है। इस से उन गरीबों का भला नहीं होने लगा। उन का इन छोटी छोटी रियायतों से भला नहीं हो सकता। किसी को कहीं नौकरी दे दी, उन के बच्चों की फीसें मुआफ कर दीं वगैरह वगैरह, इन से उन को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता है। उन के सामने तो सब से मोटा सवाल रोटी का है। उन्हें जितनी देर रोज़गार के कोई साधन नहीं दिये जाते तब तक यह छोटी छोटी रियायतें दे कर और उन को गलतफहमी में डाल कर

उन का भला नहीं किया जा सकता । पंजाब के अन्दर जितनी भी बंजर ज़मीन पड़ी है जोकि मेरे ख्याल में $2\frac{1}{2}$ लाख एकड़ के करीब है वह सारी ज़मीन हरिजनों को या उन गरीब लोगों को जिनके पास पहले कोई ज़मीन नहीं है या इतनी थोड़ी है जिस से कि वह अपना और अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट पाल सकें, उन लोगों को दे दी जाए ताकि वह ज़िन्दा रह सकें। स्पीकर साहिब, देहात की शामिलात ज़मीनें जो पहले पंचायतों को दी गई थीं, अब हरिजनों को दी जा रही हैं। वह उन लोगों को दी जा रही हैं जिन के पास पहले ज़मीनें नहीं हैं। यह उन लोगों को दी जा रही हैं जो उन के अपने रिश्तेदार हैं या वह पैसे वाले हैं। उन्हें पटे पर दी गई हैं। इस तरह उन ज़मीनों से मुनाफा हो रहा है। जिन किसानों के पास अपनी कोई ज़मीन नहीं है उन को उन ज़मीनों से बेदखल किया जा रहा है जो वह काश्त कर रहे थे। इस तरह उन में बेरोज़गारी बढ़ती जा रही है। (*At this stage Principal Iqbal Singh, a member of the Panel of Chairmen occupied the Chair.*) अगर इन बेदखलियों को रोका जाए तब भी उन लोगों को फायदा हो सकता है। आज हरिजनों को यह कह कर बेदखल कराया जा रहा है कि वह काश्त करना नहीं जानते इस लिए इन के पास यह ज़मीनें नहीं रहने देनी चाहिएं। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। आज पंजाब के अन्दर जितने भी बड़े बड़े मालिक ज़मीन हैं या जितने भी बड़े बड़े सरमायादार हैं उन लोगों को पता नहीं होता कि काश्त कैसे की जाती है। हरिजनों की मदद से वह काश्त करते आए हैं। आज यह कहने लगे हैं कि हरिजनों को ज़मीन काश्त करने का तजरुबा नहीं है और उन को यह पता ही नहीं कि काश्त कैसे की जाती है। इसी बिना पर अफसर लोग यानी तहसीलदार और Deputy Commissioner उन्हें बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ बेदखल कर रहे हैं और उन्हें यह कह कर बेदखल किया जा रहा है कि उन्हें खेती बाड़ी का तजरुबा नहीं है। हालांकि बड़े बड़े ज़मींदारों और सरमायादारों की ज़मीनों की खेती बाड़ी का काम इन हरिजनों के कन्धों पर चल रहा है। वही उन के हल चलाते हैं और वही उन का सब काम काज करते हैं। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में खेती बाड़ी से जो अनाज पैदा किया जा रहा है वह यही हरिजन ही पैदा कर रहे हैं। आप इन बड़े बड़े ज़मीन के मालिकों से और सरमायेदारों से पूछें कि कौन सी फसल किस मौसम में बोई जाती है इन्हें यह भी पता नहीं होगा। इन्हें कुछ पता नहीं कि अनाज की बिजाई कैसे होती है, हल कैसे चलते हैं और पानी कब दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह बड़ी बड़ी ज़मीनों के मालिक बने बैठे हैं और हरिजनों को बड़ी बेरहमी से बेदखल करा रहे हैं। यह बड़ी बेइनसाफी उन लोगों के साथ हो रही है। मैं पहले कह रहा था कि बीसियों मुज़ारों को ज़िला हिसार में बेदखलियों के नोटिस मिले और उन को खड़ी फसलों से बेदखल कर दिया गया क्योंकि ज़मीनों की गिरदावरियां मालिकों ने अपने नाम करा ली हुई थीं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह कानून बना दिया कि मुज़ारे ज़मीनें खरीद सकते हैं और इस के बारे में order वहां पहुँच भी गया लेकिन उन लोगों ने चुप कर के अपनी ज़मीनों की गिरदावरियां अपने नाम करवा लीं। एक साल या दो साल की गिरदावरियों के बाद जब उन मुज़ारों को छः महीने की सख्त मेहनत के बाद फसल तैयार हो गई तो उन्हें बेदखल करा दिया गया। इन हालात के बावजूद हमारी सरकार इस बात का दावा करती है कि वह हरिजनों का भला करने जा रही है। उन्हें ज़मीन देना तो दरकिनार उन्हें उन ज़मीनों से भी

[श्री बालू]

चुप कर के गलत गिरदावरियां करा कर बेदखल किया जा रहा है जिन में वह 15—15 या बीस बीस साल से काश्त करते चले आ रहे थे । स्पीकर साहिब, मैं फिर कहूँगा कि यह जो छोटी छोटी रियायतें हरिजनों को दी जा रही हैं इन से इन का भला नहीं हो सकता। अगर हमारी सरकार इन को ज़िन्दा रखना चाहती है तो यह बंजर जमीनें इन को दे दी जाएं। जिन लोगों के पास खाने को रोटी न हो और पहनने को कपड़ा न हो वह भला कैसे ज़िन्दा रह सकते हैं और कैसे उन की औलाद तरक्की कर सकती है ? वह तरक्की करना जानते हैं और करना भी चाहते हैं, वह अपने बच्चों का दिमाग भी बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह यह सब कुछ कैसे कर सकते हैं जबकि उन लोगों को रोटी ही नहीं मिलती, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता ? मैं गवर्नमेंट से appeal करता हूँ कि उस ने उन्हें इस वक्त जितनी भी रियासतें दे रखी हैं वह सब वापिस ले ले लेकिन उन्हें रोज़गार दे दे जिस से वह रोज़ी कमा लें। जब इन के पास रोज़गार होगा, रोज़ी होगी तो वह खुद अपने सारे मसले आप हल कर सकेंगे। अगर एक आदमी का लड़का B. A. में पढ़ता है जब वह उस का बाकी खर्च बर्दाशत कर सकता है अगर उस का रोज़गार बना हुआ है तो वह उस की फीस भी भर लेगा । यह छोटी छोटी रियायतें दे कर उन्हें हमेशा के लिए धोखे में नहीं रखा जा सकेगा । यह चीज़ें हमेशा के लिए नहीं चलेंगी। मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि अगर उन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान न दिया गया तो उन्हें अपने मसले हल करने के लिए बगावत फैलानी पड़ेगी ।

चेयरमैन साहिब, यह बड़ा अहम मसला है। छोटी २ बातें तो यह कह देते हैं कि यह कर दिया है वह दे दिया है, देते, करते कराते कुछ नहीं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिन गरीबों के कन्धों पर महल चुना हुआ है, कांग्रेस सरकार बनी हुई है, इन लोगों की रोटी का मसला हल करें । वह लोग दुखी हैं । वह एक विश्वास रखने वाली कौम है। मगर यह सरकार झूठे बहाने बनाती है। वह सोचते हैं कि शायद सरकार अब भी हमारी तरफ देख ले मगर यह सरकार ज़ालिम बन चुकी है। उन में बहुत ज़्यादा बेरोजगारी है मगर यह सरकार उन की तरफ निगाह उठा कर नहीं देखती । चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं इस resolution की ताईद करता हूँ और पुरज़ोर अपील करता हूँ कि जितनी बंजर ज़मीनें है; इन की enquiry कर के जितनी भी एक एक हरिजन के हिस्से आए उन्हें दे दी जाए और उन्हें इन का मालिक बना दिया जाये ।

ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਰੋਪੜ) : ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Scheduled castes ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ? ਸਾਰੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਕੌਮ ਦਾ 75% ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਚੁਕੌਤੇ ਤੇ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਬਣਕੇ ਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਸਭ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਸਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਗਰ ਇਕ ਵੀ ਬਸ਼ਰ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੋਈ। ਇਹ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਜਦ ਇਹ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਬਣੀ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਹ ਨਾਹਰਾ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਿਆਇਤਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ। ਅਜ ਵੀ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਇਹੋ ਨਾਹਰਾ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ 4 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹੀ resolution 4, 5 ਵਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋ ਚੁਕਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਵੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਿਆਇਤਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ। ਮਗਰ ਅਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਦੇਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ? ਕੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਸ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ? ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Scheduled castes ਦੇ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਦ ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ

ਦੌਰਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੋ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਹੋ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ Harijan ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਕੁਝ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਾੜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਰੱਬਾਬੰਦੀ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਾੜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਾੜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਵਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਰਹੀ ਬੰਜਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਇਸ Resolution ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਗੋ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ Reslotion ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਮਗਰ ਮੈਂ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਵੀ ਇਹ Resolution ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ treasury benches ਤੇ ਬੈਠਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਬੈਠਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਗ਼ੌਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੁਣਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਬੈਂਚ ਖਾਲੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ lobby ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਬੈਠਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ Resolution ਕਿਉਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਟੁਕੜਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿ ਗੈਰ Harijans ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਵੀ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਸਕਣ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ House ਇਸ resolution ਤੇ ਜਲਦ ਤੋਂ ਜਲਦ ਗੋਰ ਕਰੇ ਤੇ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਐਲਾਨ ਕਰੇ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਜਿਥੇ ਮੁਰੱਬਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾਤ ਪਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ order ਰਾਹੀਂ ਗੈਰਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਾੜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ amendment ਮੈਂ ਇਸ Resolution ਦੀ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਖਾਸ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਇਸ Resolution ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਬੰਜਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਾਕੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ।

श्री फग्गू राम (बुटाना) : चेयरमैन साहिब, मेरे hon. दोस्त सरदार खेम सिंह ने जो resolution पेश किया है मैं उसकी ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि House इस को तहेदिल से पास करेगा। (तालियां) चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं अपने साथी को इस resolution के लाने पर बधाई देता हूँ। 1947 से पहले कांग्रेस यह कहा करती थी कि हम हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाएंगे, ज़मीन देंगे, मगर आज हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों को लम्बरदार बनाया है। मगर बिना पंचोतरे के उन पर यह गुलामी का डंडा रख दिया है। आज यह resolution आया है तो मैंने यह बड़ा महसूस किया है कि Opposition वाले भाई तो बैठे हैं मगर कांग्रेस वाले बैंच खाली पड़े हैं। (interruption) जिस तरह बापू जी ने इस हरिजन कौम को ऊपर उठाया, उसी तरह की अगर यह भाई भी तहे दिल से कोशिश करेंगे तो वह ऊपर उठेंगे।

चेयरमैन साहिब, मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो ज़मीन गवर्नमेण्ट की पड़ी हुई है, उस सारी की सारी ज़मीन को हरिजनों में बांट दिया जाए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो हमें यह ज़मीन सरकार से धक्के से लेनी पड़ेगी। मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ज़रूरत पड़े तो, हम भूख हड़ताल भी करने को तैयार हैं परन्तु मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसा समय नहीं आएगा। हमें खुशी होगी अगर हरिजनों को यह सारी ज़मीन बांट देने का ऐलान कर दिया जाए। (प्रशन्सा)। जब वोट लेने होते हैं तो हरिजनों के पीछे फिरा जाता है और इनकी मदद से

[श्री फग्गू राम]

सरकार को सफलता प्राप्त होती है। इसलिए मैं सब हरिजन भाइयों से अपील करूंगा कि वह किसी के पीछे न फिरें। टिकटों के पीछे न जाएं। हम इस सदन में 21 हरिजन मेम्बर हैं। हम सब को इकट्ठे होकर इस resolution को support करना चाहिए और हम अपने चीफ मिनस्टर साहिब से दर्खास्त करें कि वह इस मसला को हल करे। (प्रशन्सा)।

चेयरमैन साहिब, एक और बात मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि मेरी constituency में पहले नवाबों का राज था। बहुत सी जायदाद नवाबों की थी। उसमें उन्हों ने बीसियों गांव और जंगल छोड़ रखे थे जहां कि हरिजनों को लाभ हो और उनके बच्चे रोटी और गुज़ारे के लिए न रोते फिरें। नवाबों ने चरागाहें रख छोड़ी थीं परन्तु आज हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेण्ट आई है लेकिन इस की कृपा से हर रोज़ बेदखलियां हो रही हैं और इन हरिजन और गरीब मुज़ारों को कभा किसी बात पर, कभी किसी बहाने पर बेदखल किया जा रहा है। मामला नहीं दे सकते तो बेदखल। चेयरमैन साहिब ऐसे २ कानून बना दिए हैं उनको तंग करने के और बेदखल करने के कि कागज़ के ऊपर बेदखली बटाई नहीं हो तो बेदखल। रसीद अपने पास नहीं रखी तो बेदखल कर दिए जाते हैं। चेयरमैन साहिब, अगर हाऊस को यकीन न हो तो मुज़ारों पर जो बेशुमार डिगरियां हुई पड़ी हैं उनसे आप देख सकते हैं कि वह किस बिना पर हुई।

Shri Ranjit Singh Captain : Sir, can an hon. Member criticise an Act passed by this very House ? (*Voices : why not.?*)

Mr. Chairman : I would request the hon. Member to be relevant.

श्री फग्गू राम : चेयरमैन साहिब, मुज़ारों के मामले में मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि सरकार ध्यान दे और सारा हाऊस मिलकर इस resolution को पास करे इस से हरिजनों का कल्याण होगा।

दूसरे नंबर पर चेयरमैन साहिब, हरिजनों के लिए मकानों की तंगी है। कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों को बसाने के लिए चार २ बिस्वे ज़मीन दो। परन्तु क्या देखा जाता है कि एक मरला क्या आधा मरला भी ज़मीन नहीं दी जाती। झगड़े होते हैं, खून होते हैं। कांग्रेस हकूमत कई बार कह चुकी है कि हम हरिजनों को ज़मीन देंगे परन्तु अभी तक नहीं दी गई। लोग दर दर मारे २ फिरते हैं। कभी D. C. के पास जाते हैं और कभी M. L. A's. के पास जाकर अपनी तकलीफों का रोना रोते हैं। तो इस में हमारी भी ज़िम्मेदारी है कि उन्हें रहने को जगह दिलाएं, इसलिए मैं वज़ीर साहिब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

आखिर में मैं फिर यह सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के अन्दर जितनी भी सरकारी ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है वह सारी की सारी हरिजनों को दी जाए और साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहत हूँ कि हम सब को मिल कर इस resolution की हिमायत करनी चाहिए और अपने महान् नेता बापूजी के शब्दों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। बापू जी कहते थे कि हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाना है। परन्तु यहां तो ऊपर क्या उठाना नीचे दबाया जा रहा है। अगर हमें हरिजनों का सुधार करना है और उन्हें ऊपर उठाना है तो हमें चाहिए कि सारी की सारी ज़मीन हरिजनों में बांट दें और बापू जी के नाम और लक्ष्य को ऊँचा करें।

इसके साथ ही मैं चेयरमेन साहिब, आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह मुज़ारों की हालत को ठीक करने के लिए, मुज़ारों को पास बिठा कर फैसला करे और इस समस्या का हल निकाले। क्योंकि अब फिर नए चुनाव होने वाले हैं। और सरकार को हमारी सेवा की ज़रूरत होगी। पिछले चुनाव में डा० गोपी चन्द भार्गव जैसे उम्मीदवारों के मुकाबला में हम लोग थे जिन्होंने उनको हराया। इसलिए अब समय है कि सरकार इन हरिजन गरीबों की सेवा करे।

अन्त में मैं इस resolution के पेश करने वाले माननीय सरदार खेम सिंह जी को बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस resolution की सब हिमायत करेंगे और सर्वसम्मति से इसे पास कर देंगे।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर, मैं खुद तो यह चाहता था कि आज इस resolution पर हरिजन मैम्बर जितना ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा बोल सकें अच्छा है लेकिन एक गलतफहमी जो पैदा हो गई है उसे दूर करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस गलत फहमीं को दूर करना मुनासिब है। तो स्पीकर साहिब मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि यह प्रचार किया जाता है, कि कांग्रस की तरफ से भी, लोगों की तरफ से भी, और हकूमत की तरफ से भी, कि गवर्नमेण्ट तो हरिजनों को ज़मीनें देने को तैयार है लेकिन यह ज़मींदार नहीं देना चाहते। आप लोगों को इस बात पर गलतफहमी पैदा भी हो जाती है कि वाकई ज़मींदार इस बात के खिलाफ हैं कि हरिजनों को ज़मीन दी जाए। इस लिए मैंने ज़रूरी समझा कि मैं इस तजवीज़ की ताईद करूं (प्रशन्सा) और साथ ही साथ अपने हरिजन मेम्बरों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम हर तरह हरिजनों को ज़मीन देने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम दिल से ऐसा करना चाहते हैं। हमारा ख्याल तो यह था कि गवर्नमेण्ट surplus land में से हरिजनों को ज़मीन देती तो बेहतर होता। लेकिन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेण्ट की यह पालिसी है कि elections के वक्त धूतू लेकर प्रचार किया जाता है कि हम हरिजनों को ज़मीनें देंगे लेकिन ज़ूंही elections खत्म होती हैं और हरिजनों की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हमें ज़मीनें दो और अपने वचन को पूरा करो तो उन्हें किसी न किसी तरीके से टालने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसकी खास वजह यह है कि गवर्नमेण्ट यह नहीं चाहती कि हरिजन देहातों में बसें। हरिजन और ज़मीदार एक साथ आसानी से रहे हैं क्योंकि भला इसी में है कि देहाती इकट्ठे रहें। हमें तो खुशी हो अगर हरिजनों को भी ज़मीनें दी जाएं क्योंकि जो दुःख और परेशानी ज़मींदार को है वह उन्हें भी share करनी पड़े और उनके ज़ोर देने पर तकलीफें दूर हों। कभी लगान बढ़ गया है, कभी आबियाना लगा दिया, कभी अनाज का भाव सस्ता हो गया तो इस तरह से वह भी चिल्लाएंगे और गवर्नमेन्ट तक हमारी आवाज़ भी पहुँच सकेगी।

हम यह चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों को ज़मीनें दी जाएं। मेरे मित्र श्री माम चन्द जी ने यह कहा कि हम खेतों में जाते हैं तो ज़मींदार हमें पीटते हैं। यह एक गलतफहमी है। हकीकत यह है कि एक न एक कांग्रेसी वहां जाता है और इन बेचारों को बहका देता है और इन्हें कहा जाता है, कि जाओ किसी के चने तोड़ लो, किसी की फसल काट लो तो naturally इन बातों पर तकरार हो जाता है और इसको colour यह दिया जाता है कि हरिजन और

[श्री श्री चन्द]
ज़मींदार का झगड़ा है या हरिजन और जाट का झगड़ा है । वह खुद लड़ना नहीं चाहते यह लड़ाना चाहते हैं ताकि उनका हलवा माण्डा चलता रहे और इस झगड़े की बिना पर उन्हें सहूलतें मिलती हैं, वज़ारतें मिलती है । वरना हम ज़मींदार भी भाबड़े हैं और हरिजन भाई भी जो जल्दी ही किसी के बहकाने से बहक जाते हैं । हमें इस तरह बहकना नहीं चाहिए । मैं इस लिए अपने भाई चांद राम और दूसरे हरिजन मेम्बरों को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यह कांग्रेस की पालिसी है कि हम और हरिजन आपस में लड़ते रहें वरना कोई ज़मींदार नहीं चाहता कि वह ज़मीन हरिजनों को न दे । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आप को इतना ज्यादा बहकाया गया है और प्रचार किया गया है कि आप को यकीन नहीं आ सकता ।

साहिबे सदर, यह सब प्रचार की बातें हैं । जब वोट लेने होते हैं तब तो सारे अख्तियारात इनके हाथ में होते हैं । बड़े बड़े दावे करते हैं । हम आपको ज़मीन देंगे । आसमान पर उठाएंगे यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे गरज़े कि ज़मीन आसमान के कलाबे मिलाते हैं । जब इनका कांटा निकल गया वोट मिल गए तो फिर किस की ज़मीन और किस की बातें । फिर उस वक्त सारे अख्तियारात चौधरी श्री चंद के पास आ जाते हैं । और भौंपू लेकर ढंढोरा पीटते फिरते हैं कि क्या करें हम तो देना चाहते हैं मगर यह नहीं देने देते । मैं श्री चांद राम जी से भी कहता हूँ कि हम इस चीज़ के बिल्कुल हक में हैं कि आप लोगों को ज़मीन दी जाए । यह उनका कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि हम ज़मीन नहीं देना चाहते हैं मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम सब चाहते हैं कि ज़मीन दी जाए । इसके साथ ही एक और बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । वह यह है कि जो कुछ आपने ज़मीन वगैरह लेनी है वह छः महीने के अन्दर २ ही ले लें क्योंकि elections आ रहे हैं और इनको फिर आपके वोटों की ज़रूरत पड़ गई है । इसलिए अगर आप ने ज़मीन लेनी है वह इस अरसे के अन्दर ही ले लें । इस वक्त जो मांगोगे मिल जावेगा मगर बाद में आपको यह कुछ नहीं देंगे ।

श्री राम प्रकाश (मोलाना) : चेयरमैन साहिब, मेरे साथी सरदार खेम सिंह जी ने जो resolution पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । इस resolution के पास हो जाने से और इस पर अमल होने से हरिजनों के तकरीबन 25 फीसदी मसले हल हो जाएंगे । आप जानते हैं कि यहां पर जितने भी हरिजन मैम्बर साहिबान हैं वे बारबार चिल्लाते हैं और हर दफा कहते हैं कि हरिजनों को देहात के अन्दर बड़ी तकलीफें हैं और उसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास जमीनें नहीं हैं । यह resolution जो आज यहां आया है पहली दफा ही पेश नहीं हुआ है, आज से दो तीन साल पहले भी पेश हुआ था मगर कुछ मेम्बर साहिबान की मेहरबानी की वजह से यह pending ही पड़ता रहा है और पेश ही न हो सका । इन पिछले चार पांच सालों के अरसा में हमारी सरकार ने मुज़ारों के बारे में जो Act पास किए हैं उनसे काफी ज़्यादा तादाद में मुज़ारे बेदखल हो गए हैं और उनमें ज़्यादा तादाद हरिजनों की है और इस के बारे में सरदार खेम सिंह जी ने काफी बताया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह resolution पास हो गया और सरकार ने इस पर strictly अमल किया तो हरिजनों की काफी तकलीफें दूर हो जाएंगी । जहां तक सरकारी बंजर ज़मीनों का ताल्लुक है वह इस तीन चार साल के अरसे में बहुत सी पंचायतों को दे दी गई हैं । यानी जो शामिलात देह की ज़मीनें थीं वह पंचायतों के हवाले कर दी गई हैं । और कुछ जो थीं वह consolida-

tion के अन्दर आ गई हैं। इस के इलावा बहुत सी ज़मीनें Custodian के पास हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जमीनें जो Custodian के पास हैं, शामिलात देह की ज़मीन जो पंचायतों के हवाले कर दी गई है, कुछ ज़मीन जंगलात की है। जिस पर कि जंगलात महकमे ने जबरदस्ती कबज़ा कर लिया है, consolidation वाली ज़मीनें और दूसरी culturable waste lands अगर यह सारी ज़मीनें मुज़ारों को हरिजनों को जो कि ज़मीनों के लिए तड़प रहे हैं दे दी जाएं तो उनके बहुत सारे मसले हल हो सकते हैं। उन की बेरोज़गारी का मसला हल हो सकता है। फिर चेयरमैन साहिब, यह बात भी है कि अगर यह resolution आज पास भी हो जाए तो भी इस पर एक साल के बाद ही अमल होगा। यह कई जगह जाएगा पहले Chief Secretary के पास जाएगा, फिर Home Secretary के पास जाएगा, Revenue Department में पड़ा रहेगा और फिर न जाने कहां कहां घूमेगा। तब कहीं अमल होगा। मैं इस हाऊस के सब मेम्बर साहिबान से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आपको गरीबों से और हरिजनों से वाकई हमदर्दी है और आप उनका सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो इस resolution की ताईद करें और पास करें। एक बात मैं और इस बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों भी सरदार दर्शन सिंह जी की तरफ से एक इसी तरह का resolution पेश हुआ था। मगर उस पर सारा दिन इस तरह की speeches होती रहीं कि time ही खत्म हो गया और वह talk out हो गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका भी वही हशर न हो और इसको time खत्म होने से पहले २ पास कर दिया जाए। इस के बाद चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं अपनी सरकार का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि हरिजनों के लिए बहुत कुछ इस ने किया है। ज़मीन के इलावा हरिजनों की जितनी भी मुश्किलात हैं उन का हल कर दिया है। उनको तालीम भी मुफ्त मिलती है, वज़ीफे मिलते हैं, और नौकरियों में भी बहुत सी सहूलतें दी हैं। और हरिजनों की बहुत मदद हुई है। मगर हरिजनों की जो असली मुश्किल है और मसला है वह ज़मीन का है। ८7 फीसदी हरिजन गांव में बसते हैं। वहां उनको रोज़गार नहीं है। अगर उनको ज़मीन मिल जावे तो उनकी रोटी का मसला हल हो सकता है। हरिजन बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियां नहीं चाहते हैं। हरिजन रोटी चाहते हैं, रोज़ी चाहते हैं; अपनी इक्तसादी हालत ठीक करना चाहते हैं। अगर उनकी इक्तसादी हालत ठीक हो जावेगी, उनको रोज़ी मिलेगी और ज़मीन मिल जाएगी तो हरिजनों के सब मसले हल हो जाएंगे और उनको देहात के अन्दर कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। आज हालत यह है कि उनके पास देहात के अन्दर ज़मीन के न होने की वजह से जमींदारों ने उनका नाक में दम कर रखा है। उनको बड़े बड़े जमींदार तंग करते हैं। बेगार लेते हैं। अपनी ज़मीन में से नहीं गुज़रने देते। Consolidation की वजह से तो उनकी तकलीफ और भी बढ़ गई है। जिस जिस गांव के अन्दर conslidation हो गई है वहां हरिजनों का नाका बन्दी हो गई है।

श्री श्री चन्द : यह बिल्कुल गलत है हम चाहते हैं कि आप को ज़मीन मिले और resolution की support करते हैं। हम से वोट ले लो।

श्री राम प्रकाश : चौधरी श्री चन्द जी, हरिजनों के बड़े हमदर्द बनते हैं। सरकार

[श्री राम प्रकाश]

ने जो Act पास किया है उस में 30 standard एकड़ ज़मीन की हद रखी है। अगर उनको हमदर्दी है तो जो इस हद से ज़्यादा ज़मीन है उसे हरिजनों के हवाले करें जो अलाटी भाई हैं उन के लिए 50 standard एकड़ की हद रखा है इस लिए अगर वह हरिजनों की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो इस हद से ज़्यादा जो ज़मीन उन के पास है वह हरिजनों के हवाले कर दें। जैसे कि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी कहते हैं कि सब मसले प्रेम भाव से हल हो सकते हैं और करने चाहिएं तो इन को चाहिए कि प्रेम भाव से ही हरिजनों से पेश आएं और ज़मीनें दें। यह लोग यहां ईवान में ही speeches झाड़ देते हैं कि हमें हरिजनों से बड़ी हमदर्दी है मगर मैं कहता हूँ कि सब ज़बानी जमा खर्च है इन को बिल्कुल हमदर्दी नहीं है। गांव में इन्हों ने हरिजनों का नाक में दम कर रखा है उन को बाहिर नहीं निकलने देते हैं। अगर यह resolution पास हो जाए और हरिजनों को ज़मीन मिल जावे तो हम देखेंगे कि कौन उन को तंग करता है। अब हरिजन दबेंगे नहीं।... (interruptions).

Shri Sri Chand : Sir, he is quite irrelevant. He is not speaking on the resolution.

श्री राम प्रकाश : चेयरमैन साहिब, आज हरिजनों की हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है और उस की वजह यह है कि उन के पास रहने के लिए और मकान बनाने तक के लिए ज़मीन नहीं है। चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं आप के द्वारा निहायत अदब से गुज़ारिश करूँगा कि जो यह यहां पर socialistic pattern of society के लाने की बातें करते हैं और नारे लगाते हैं उन से मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। आज इन लोगों के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, मकान बनाने के लिए ज़मीन नहीं है, एक एक कोठड़ी के अन्दर दस दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह आदमी रहते हैं और जानवरों से बदतर जिन्दगी बसर करते है। न तो उन के मकानों में रोशनदान हैं और न कोई खिड़की है। अगर आप socialist निज़ाम कायम करना चाहते हैं तो पहले इन गरीब लोगों को ज़मीन दें और इन की हालत सुधारें। इन लोगों को जो बड़ी बड़ी ज़मीनों के मालिक हैं हमारे साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। इन्हों ने हमें हज़ारों सालों से दबाया हुआ है अब इन को प्रायश्चित करना चाहिए......(interruptions).

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਬ_ਤਾ ਸ਼ੋਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੇਕਰ ਵੋਟ ਲੈਣੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਹੁਣ ਬੈਠ ਜਾਉ। ਅਸੀਂ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ...(interruptions)

(**A voice** : let him speak)

(*Interruptions from the Opposition*)

Minister for Finance: Sir, there is too much of interruptions. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Sardar Ajmer Singh : Sir, the hon. Member is not speaking on the resolution. He is making a speech as if addressing people outside the House.

Mr. Chairman : Order please. No interruptions.

Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina : The hon. Member is not speaking on the resolution. (interruption)

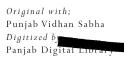
श्री राम प्रकाश : मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि आज यह लोग जिन्हों ने हरिजनों को दबाया हुआ है बार बार interrupt करते हैं और दखल देते हैं । आज गरीब लोगों का मसला इस हाऊस में पेश है इस लिए हमें उसे हल करने के लिए पूरी पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो लोग सही मायनों में गरीब आदमियों को उठाना चाहते हैं और देश में socialistic pattern of society कायम करना चाहते हैं उन्हें चाहिए कि इस resolution को support करें। आज सब हरिजन भाई इस की ज़बरदस्त support करते हैं और मैं दूसरे भाइयों से भी अपील करूँगा कि वे इस resolution को support करें।

(*After Shri Ram Parkash had finished, many hon. Members rose to catch the eye of the Chairman who called upon Shri Chand Ram Ahlawat to speak.*)

Sardar Ajmer Singh : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. **Chairman** : The motion cannot be put as I have already called upon Shri Chand Ram Ahlawat to speak.

श्री चांद राम अहलावत (झज्जर) : चेयरमैन साहिब, अगर हम आज बड़े बड़े मुल्कों की तरफ देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि हर एक मुल्क अपनी किस्मत बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। हमें चाहिए कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों से सबक सीखें। इस हाऊस में आज नहीं बल्कि कई साल पहले और इस हाऊस से बाहिर भी बड़े बड़े वायदे और आश्वासन दिलाए जाते रहे ह कि हरिजनों को ज़मीन मिलेगी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरफ सही मायनों में आज़ादी मिलने के बाद हमें कदम उठाना चाहिए था उस तरफ नहीं उठाया गया। आज कौन नहीं जानता कि देहात में हरिजनों और दूसरे खेत मज़दूरों को आज तक कम्मी कहा जाता रहा है। क्या कोई कह सकता है कि यह शब्द उन के social status यानी समाज के दर्जे को ऊंचा करते हैं ? देहात में आज तक उन का status कभी dignified नहीं रहा। वह घर में बैठ कर पूजा के धन्धों में थकते नहीं थे और ज़मींदारों के बच्चों को पालते थे। उन के लड़के आज फौज में Captain और Major बने हुए हैं। दूसरे लोग business में तरह तरह की आमदनी पैदा करते थे लेकिन अगर हरिजन छः महीने काम करेगा तो उसे barter system के तौर पर बीसवां या चालीसवां हिस्सा मिलेगा। उन की किस्मत खेती के मालिकों के साथ जुड़ी हुई थी । मैं अपने माननीय मित्र श्री श्री चन्द जी से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि गवर्नमेंट चाहे या न चाहे, vested interests चाहें या न चाहें हरिजनों और ज़मींदारों का इस बात में भला है कि वे मिलें और मिल कर शान्ति से ज़िन्दगी बसर करें। वे कैसे बसर कर सकते हैं ? श्री श्री चन्द ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया कि हरिजनों को अगर ज़मीन मिल जाये और वे मिल जुल कर एक ही तरीके से सोचें और एक दूसरे के दर्द को महसूस करें, तो एक बात बीच में मैं ने कही थी वह शायद इस बात को

[श्री चांद राम अहलावत]

गलत समझें—उन्हों ने कहा कि हरिजनों को अगर ज़मीन मिल जाये तो उन पर जो इलज़ाम लगाया जाता है वह न रहे। मैं बहुत खुश हुआ हूँ कि मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री श्री चन्द के दिमाग में कुछ तो सफाई आई और दिल में पाकीज़गी आई। मैं ज़रूर कहूँगा कि यह इस से पहले नहीं आई। अभी शायद कसर है कि उन्हों ने इलज़ाम लगाया......

Mr. Chairman : Please avoid personal references.

श्री चांद राम अहलावत : एक बात और मेरे माननीय बुज़ुर्ग ने कहा कि हरिजनों को इस लिए पीटा जाता है कि दूसरे तबके के लोग उन्हें बहकाते हैं कि उन के चने तोड़ लो। शायद मेरे दोस्त भूल जाते हैं कि यह बात तमाम हरिजनों के credit पर जाती है कि जमींदारों के साथ चल रहे हैं। हरिजनों ने तो ज़मींदारों के बच्चे पाले हैं। आप खुद भूखे रहे हैं, कच्चे मकानों में रहे हैं। उन के बच्चे पाल कर उन्हें फौज में भेजा है। हरिजनों ने जमींदारों के घर भरे हैं और उन का वफादारी से साथ दिया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले दिनों एक वाक्या हुआ कि गांव में एक हरिजन औरत को बेहोश पाया गया। पता लगा कि एक ज़मींदार ने उसे ठोकर मारी। वह बेचारी गर्भवती थी। कई घण्टे हस्पताल में दाखिल रही। वहां से डाक्टरी सर्टीफिकेट हासिल किया गया। बाद में पता लगा कि हरिजन ने पटे पर ज़मीन ली हुई थी और ज़मींदार के कहने के मुताबिक उस ने पैदावार देने में बेईमानी की थी। दरअसल वह हरिजन काश्त करता था और पैदावार का मालिक था। इस पर भी हरिजनों को मारा जाता है। बेहतर हो कि जैसे मेरे माननीय मित्र चौधरी श्री चन्द का दिमाग बदल गया है इसी तरह अगर थोड़े से और ज़मींदारों का दिमाग बदल जाये तो देहात में राम राज्य आ सकता है। चेयरमैन साहिब, अगर आप हरियाना में तशरीफ ले जायें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि लोगों की वहां क्या भावना है। वहां लोग देहाती राज्य का स्वप्न देख रहे हैं। हरिजनों के अलावा बाकी सब देहाती शेषनाग की तरह अपना सिर ऊंचा कर के बैठे हैं।

अब मैं main resolution की तरफ आता हूँ। हम लोग जो छोटे scale में हैं उन की हालत छोटी छोटी रियायतें देने से नहीं सुधर सकती। जहां तक इस resolution का ताल्लुक है हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में commitment दी हुई है और हरिजनों को ज़मीन देने का एलान कर दिया हुआ है। मैं Assurances Committee का मेम्बर रहा हूँ और क सवाल के जवाब में पहले वज़ीर साहिब ने एलान किया था कि जो भी गवर्नमेंट की ज़मीन है वह तमाम की तमाम हरिजनों को दे दी जायेगी। मेरे कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव की मुखालिफत की थी। मैं मानता हूँ क्योंकि पहले यह ज़मीन ग्यारह लाख एकड़ थी फिर कुछ अरसे के बाद 7 लाख एकड़ रह गई और अब $2\frac{1}{2}$ लाख एकड़ हो गई है। अगर यह ज़मीन 26 लाख हरिजनों में तकसीम की जाये तो बहुत थोड़ी ज़मीन उन के हिस्से में आयेगी। गवर्नमैंट एक चीज़ पर committed है कि यह ज़मीन सिवाये हरिजनों के और किसी को नहीं दी जायेगी। आखिर में मैं अपने भाई सरदार खेम सिंह की तारीफ करता हूँ कि उन्हों ने इस मामले में lead किया है [Cheers]

चेयरमैन साहिब, इस बात को Planning Commission के मैम्बर भी मान चुके हैं। उन्हों ने लिखा है कि—

"It would be difficult to maintain a system in which because of accident of birth or circumstance certain individuals are denied the opportunity of rising in the social scale by becoming cultivators and owners of land. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the problem in terms of institutional changes which wouldcreate conditions of equality for all sections of the rural population."

Commission के मैम्बरों ने और भी कहा है कि—

"The existence of large numbers of agricultural workers who lack sustained employment and frequently suffer from social handicaps is to be regarded as a source of serious weaknees and even of instability in the present agrarian system."

यह शब्द मेरे नहीं हैं बल्कि योजना कमिशन के मैम्बरों के हैं। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि देश में से unemployment को दूर किया जाए। मैं अपनी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि Second Five Year Plan के अन्तर्गत इस बात की ओर ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए। हरिजनों को जो ज़मीन पटे पर दी हुई है उस के लिए उन को बटाई बहुत देनी पड़ती है। वे लोग भूखे हैं, गरीब हैं और lease money नहीं दे सकते। उन को ज़मीनों के मालिक बना दिया जाना चाहिये और मुआवज़ा उन से 30 या चालीस वर्षों में वसूल किया जाए। पहले 15 सालों की मियाद मुकर्रर की हुई है वह बहुत थोड़ा अरसा है। 15 सालों की जगह 30 या 40 साल की अवधि मुकर्रर होनी चाहिए। उन को ज़मीनों का मालिक बना देना चाहिए। उन को बटाई बहुत ज़्यादा देनी पड़ती है। इस लिए सरकार को वायदा करना चाहिए कि हरिजनों को proprietary rights दिये जायेंगे। शामिलात ज़मीन भी उन को मिलनी चाहिए। जो ज़मीन forest लगाने के लिए रखी हुई है सरकार को वह ज़मीन भी हरिजनों को दे देनी चाहिए ताकि वह लोग खेती बाड़ी कर के अपना पेट पाल सकें।

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair).

यह कह कर मैं इस resolution की ताईद करता हूँ कि हरिजनों को ज़मीनों का मालिक बना दिया जाए।

Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the question be now put.

Bfter ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said, "I think the Noes have it." This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. Mr. Speaker, after calling

upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.

The motion was declared lost.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ (ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਤਾ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ । (ਆਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ : ਤੁਸਾਂ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਖੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋਏ ।) ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮਤਾ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਉੱਪਰ ਮਬਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਮਤਾ ਲਿਖਣ ਲੱਗਿਆਂ Scheduled Caste ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਬਲਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਖੇਤੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ resolution ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ draft ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਇਸ resolution ਦੀ ਤਾਈਦ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਈਆਂ ਭਾਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣ ਬੁਝ ਕੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਫ਼ਹਿਮੀਆਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਲੈ ਦੇਣੀ ਸੀ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਕਾਂਗ੍ਰਸ ਬੈਂਚਾਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋਏ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣ ਦਿੰਦੇ । ਕਈ ਭਾਈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਝੂਠਾ propaganda ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਬੰਜਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ ? ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ culturable waste land ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਰੁਖ ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਮਹਿਕਮਾ ਜੰਗਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਰੁਖ............ (interruptions) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों आप आराम से बहस को नहीं सुनते ? आप को इस तरह बैठे बैठे बातें नहीं करनी चाहिएं जिस से कार्यवाही में रुकावट पड़े । It is very unfair. (Why don't you listen to the debate quietly ? You should not talk while sitting in a manner which may interfere with the proceedings. It is very unfair.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸੋ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਸਕੇ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ । ਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੀ Cabinet ਵਿਚ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਕਾਰਬੰਦ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਚੀਫ਼ ਸੈਕਰੇਟ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸਨ, ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਗਏ । ਉਹ ਉਚੇਚਾ ਦੌਰਾ ਬਣਾਕੇ ਉਥੇ ਗਏ । ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਬੰਜਰ evacuee ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀਹ ਵੀਹ

ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਲਗਾਨ ਤੇ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ।" ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ। ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਵਾਧੂ ਦੁਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਝੱਲਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ। ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਠਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਉਹ ਮਲਬੇ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ, ਕਾਂਗਰੇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਬਣਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੈਰੋਂ) : ਅ.ਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬੜੇ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੇ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸਮਝ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਵੀਰ ਨੇ ਹੁਣੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ? ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਵੇਸਟ ਲੈਂਡ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ culturable waste land ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਅੱਜ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਲ ਡੇਢ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਇਸੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚਾਂਦ ਰਾਮ ਅਹਲਾਵਤ : ਮਾਲਕ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਤ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਰੁਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਢ ਕੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ Agricultural waste land ਨਿਕਲੇ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਈਏ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੀਂਹ ਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਰੋੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਵੇ, ਕਰਾਚੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਵਿਚ ? ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ? ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੜਾ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਲੀਜ਼ ਤੇ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। Tenancy Act ਅਤੇ Land Utilisation Act ਹੇਠ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ। ਕਿਹੜੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ? ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ evacuee land—ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚਾਂਦ ਰਾਮ ਆਪ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਪਏ ਹਨ। ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਕਿ Law ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਗੁੰਜ਼ਾਇਸ਼ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ ਹੋਈ। Refugees ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ Custodian ਥੱਲੇ ਹੈ। custodian ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ। ਉਸ Act ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡਾ ਕੋਈ ਦਖਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ ਪਿਛਲੀ Cabinet ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ Development Minister ਸਾਂ, ਸਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ evacuees culturable waste ਲੈਂਡ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਾ ਉਤਰ ਸਕਿਆ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਪਰੋਂ Custodian ਦਾ ਆਰਡਰ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਛੱਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ : ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਵਾਇਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕਰਨਾ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੇਰੇ ਕਮਿਊਨਿਸਟ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਗ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਉ, ਜਦੋਂ ਸੇਕ ਆਉਣ ਲਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪ ਪਿਛੇ ਹਟ ਜਾਓ। ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਹੋਰ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਖਟਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ, ਗਲਤ ਫ਼ਹਿਮੀ ਫੈਲਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੀ credit ਖਟੋ [Interruptions]।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੇਰਾ ਵੀਰ ਅਕਲ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਵਾਂ। ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਵਧ ਵਧ ਕੇ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਕਲ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ : On a point of order, Sir, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਹਿਸ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ । ਚੀਫ਼ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बोल रहे हैं (The Chief Minister is still specking).

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਜਾਣ ਬੁਝ ਕੇ ਗਲਤਫ਼ਹਿਮੀ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਪੈ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੂਜਾ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਜ ਕੇ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਜਿੰਦ ਜਾਨ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੇਖ ਲਓ ਦਸ ਦਸ ਏਕੜ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ, ਪੰਜ ਪੰਜ ਏਕੜ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਨੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Utilization of Waste Lands Act ਹੇਠ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਅਗੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ । ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੀਰ ਛੀਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਦਾਅ ਲਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਰਖਾਂਗੇ । ਮੈਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ, ਮਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇਸੇ Light ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲੈਣ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋਏ ਆਨਰੇਬਲ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨਾਲ ਗਲ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ । ਭੱਠਿਆਂ ਦੀ Co-operative Societies ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਉਤਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਨ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ ਜਿਤਨੀ ਦੇਰ 25% ਹਰੀਜਨ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ । [Hear, hear].

Sardar Khem Singh : On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : No point of order, please.

(*Sardar Khem Singh staged a walk out when the hon. Speaker was adjourning the House.*)

(*The Sabha then adjourned till 9. 30 A. M. on the 6th April, 1956*).

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Punjab Vidhan Sabha Debates

6th April, 1956

Volume I—No. 27.

OFFICIAL REPORT

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ERRATA

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA DEBATE, VOL. 1, NO. 27
DATED 6TH APRIL, 1956

Read	*For*	*On page*	*Line*
others owing to	Other owing	(27)4	16th from below
Parents	parets	(27)5	13th from below
any kind	anyk ind	(27)5	12th from below
Districts	District	(27)11	12
Board 'ने उस'	Board 'के'	(27)14	5th and 4th from below
Ordinary	Ordinarry	(27)17	26
receptive	receptiv	(27)17	27
ਮੈਕਾਨਾਈਜ਼ਡ	ਮੈਕਾਠਾਈਜ਼ਡ	(27)43	12
तायल	तयाल	(27)44	I and 26
ਸਿੰਘ	f ਘ	(27)75	14
ਭੌਂਦੇ	ਭੋਂਦੇ	(27)75	6th from below
ਓਥੀ	ਕੇਈ	(27)77	1
ਤੇ	ਤੇ	(27)79	9th from below

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Friday, 6th April, 1956

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital, at* 9-30 *a.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BACKWARD CLASSES AND SCHEDULED CASTES

***6356. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government has recently included the names of various sects, considered as untouchable in the State heretofore in the list of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes;

(b) what steps, if any, are being taken by Government for the uplift of the persons referred to in part (a) above;

(c) whether "Nayak" "untouchables" residing in Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, have been included among the backward tribes ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) Yes. In September, 1955, Government decided to declare the following more Castes, races or tribes or part of, or group within, Castes or tribes residents in the State of Punjab as "Backward Classes" irrespective of their religions :—

(1) Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhinwar.

(2) Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi.

No addition was made to the list of Scheduled Castes.

A complete list of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is laid on the Table.

(b) A statement showing the concessions allowed to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is also laid on the Table.

(c) No.

List showing the names of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the Punjab

1. A list of Scheduled Castes in the Punjab State.

(1) Ad Dharmi.

(2) Bangali.

[Chief Minister]

(3) Barar.

(4) Batwal.

(5) Bawaria.

(6) Bazigar.

(7) Balmiki or Chura.

(8) Bhanjra.

(9) Chamar.

(10) Chanal.

(11) Dagi.

(12) Dhanak.

(13) Dumna or Mahasha.

(14) Gagra.

(15) Gandhila.

(16) Kabirpanthi.

(17) Khatik.

(18) Kori or Koli.

(19) Marija or Marecha.

(20) Mazhabi.

(21) Megh.

(22) Nat.

(23) Od.

(24) Pasi.

(25) Perna.

(26) Pherera.

(27) Ramdasi or Ravidas.

(28) Sanhai.

(29) Sanhal.

(30) Sansi.

(31) Sapela.

(32) Sarera.

(33) Sikligar.

(34) Sirkiband.

Note:—No person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste :

Provided that every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Mazhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or the Patiala and East Punjab States Union shall, in relation to that State, be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes, whether he professes the Hindu or the Sikh religion.

II. *List of Backward Classes Recognised in Punjab*

(a) Members of the following castes professing any religion :—

(1) Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi.

(2) Barra.

(3) Beta, Hensi or Hesi.

(4) Changar.

(5) Chirimar.

(6) Daiya.

(7) Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar.

(8) Kanjar or Kanchan.

(9) Kurmi.

(10) Nar.

(11) Rehar, Rehare or Rer.

(12) Ghirath including Chahng and Bahti.

(13) Darain } of Kangra District only.
(14) Ghai }

(15) Kahar Jhinwar or Dhinwar.

(16) Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi.

(b) Members of the following castes professing any other than the Hindu Religion (members of which have been notified as Scheduled Castes) :—

(1) Ad Dharmi.

(2) Bangali

(3) Barar.

(4) Batwal.

(5) Bawaria.

(6) Bazigar.

(7) Balmiki or Chura.

(8) Bhanjra.

(9) Chamar.

(10) Chanal.

(11) Dagi.

(12) Dhanak.

(13) Dhumna or Mahasha.

[Chief Ministe]

(14) Gagra.

(15) Gandhila.

(16) Sirkiband.

(17) Khatik.

(18) Kori or Koli.

(19) Marija or Marecha.

(20) Megh.

(21) Nat.

(22) Od.

(23) Pasi.

(24) Perna.

(25) Pherera.

(26) Sanhai.

(27) Sanhal.

(28) Sansi.

(29) Sapela.

(30) Sarera.

(c) Members of the following castes professing any religion other than the Hindu and Sikh Religions (members of which have been notified as Scheduled Castes):—

(1) Ramdasi.

(2) Mazhabi.

(3) Kabirpanthi.

(4) Sikligar.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONCESSIONS ALLOWED TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

1. 19 per cent vacancies in Government services have been reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes together. A further 2 per cent of vacancies are reserved for members of Backward Classes. Before vacancies reserved for Backward Classes are thrown open to others, they are first offered to candidates of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes, if available. In the same way, before vacancies meant for Scheduled Castes/ Tribes are thrown open to other owing non-availability of suitable candidates, they are offered first to the Backward Classes.

2. 19 per cent of seats in educational, technical and professional institutions controlled by Government are reserved for members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and a further 2 per cent seats are reserved for members of the Backward Classes. The minimum qualifications required for candidates for allthese posts are, however, not relaxed in favour of members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes. If a sufficient number of candidates from Scheduled Castes/Tribes is not available, the seats reserved for them before being thrown open to others are offered first to members of Backward Classes, if available. In the same way, if a sufficient number of candidates of Backward Classes is not available, the seats reserved for them are offered first to candidates of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes. If, however, they are not available the seats are then thrown open to other candidates.

3. The Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes candidates are charged ¼th of the ordinary fee in respect of application/examination fee payable in connection with appointments made in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the Subordinate Services Selection Board.

4. Age and fee concessions are given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes for the posts of Sub-Judges and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Their recruitment to these services is made from among those Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes candidates who are declared to be qualified by the State Public Service Commission in view of their seniority *inter se* irrespective of the position obtained in the list of qualified candidates as a whole.

5. The maximum age limit for entry into Government service has been raised by 5 years in case of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes candidates.

6. 50 per cent vacancies of police constables and patwaris have been reserved for candidates belonging to these classes for a period of two years.

7. Full fee concessions from the 5th class to M.A. Classes (arts side) are allowed to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes students on the rolls of recognized schools and affiliated colleges in the Punjab. The students studying in J.T., S.T. and Basic Training Classes (only in non-Government recognized institutions), J.S.T.C., B.T., Senior Basic and M.Ed. Classes are also entitled to this concession. The fees for the Public Examinations are also granted to these students.

8. Stipends at the following rate are granted to all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes students on the rolls of recognized schools and affiliated colleges:—

		Rs per mensem
9th and 10th Classes	..	6 ,,
Intermediate Arts students	..	15 ,,
B.A. (Arts)	..	20 ,,
M.A. Class	..	25 ,,
J.T. S.T. Basic Training	Only in non-Government recognized institutions ..	15 ,,
J.S.T.C.	..	15 ,,
B.T.	..	20 ,,
Senior Basic.	..	20 ,,
M.Ed.	..	25 ,,
Punjabi students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes reading in Kasturba Balika Ashram and Harijan Udyogshala Delhi.	..	20 per mensem per student

9. The above concessions are, however, not admissible in the following cases :—

(i) The students whose parets'/ guardians' earning is Rs 150 per mensem or above will not be entitled to anyk ind of relief in Middle and High Classes.

(ii) Children of gazetted officer or parents/guardians who pay income tax will not be entitled to any kind of relief under this scheme even beyond the matriculation classes.

(iii) Children who fail to get through the class promotion examination on the first attempt will be given half the amount of stipends. On the Second failure to pass in the same class, their fees and stipends will be stopped and will be resumed after passing the class in question. This will apply in respect of each class upto the 10th.

(iv) Children in receipt of these concessions are required to satisfy the rules and regulations embodied in the Punjab Education Code.

(v) Students whose parents'/guardians' domicile is not in the Punjab State.

[Chief Minister]

(vi) Arts and Science students of colleges who are covered by the Government of India Scheme, but the Government of India scholars are given all fee concessions under the Harijan Welfare Scheme.

10. Besides the above-mentioned concessions, the following schemes are being implemented for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, etc.

(1) Publicity for removal of untouchability.

(2) Digging of new wells and repair of old ones.

(3) Subsidy for the construction of houses for Harijans.

(4) Training of Scheduled Castes in Factories and Mills.

(5) Starting of Community Centres.

All these schemes have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

11. Seats have also been reserved in the House of the People and in the State Legislature for members of Scheduled Castes for a period of 10 years under the provisions of the Constitution.

श्री तेग राम : मैं ने यह सवाल पूछा था कि तहसील फाज़िलका में जो हिन्दू हरिजन 'नायक' नाम के रहते हैं उन्हें क्यों Scheduled Castes या Backward Classes में नहीं बांटा गया ?

मुख्य मंत्री : स्पीकर साहिब, सवाल यह है कि—

"Whether 'Nayak' "Untouchables" residing in Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore have been included among the Backward Tribes,' to which I have already given a reply."

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वज़ीर साहिब, बता सकते हैं कि यह 'नायक' पहले किसी फहरिस्त पर थे ?

मुख्य मंत्री : जी नहीं, अगर किसी लिस्ट पर पहले होते तो उस में दर्ज होते ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि किस के ईमा पर Backward Classes की लिस्ट में इज़ाफा किया जाता है ?

मुख्य मंत्री : हक्क और इन्साफ की बिना पर ।

श्री तेग राम : मैं ने पूछा था कि किन वजूहात की बिना पर इन हिन्दू अछूतों को, जो फाज़िलका में रहते हैं, Scheduled Castes या Backward Classes की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा गया ?

मुख्य मंत्री : यह पूछा तो नहीं गया था। लेकिन मैं इतना बता दूं कि अभी यह भी पता नहीं कि नायक हरिजन भी हैं या नहीं । पहले तो इन के बारे कोई पता नहीं था इसलिये इन के नाम लिस्ट में नहीं दिये गए । अगर अब इन के बारे में कोई नए facts दिये जाएं तो ग़ौर कर लिया जाएगा ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या इन नायकों की तरफ़ से सरकार के पास कोई representation आई है कि इन्हें Scheduled Caste या Backward Class declare किया जाए ?

Chief Minister : Not to my knowledge.

श्री राम कुमार विधाट : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी के इल्म में है कि नायकों ने खुद कहा है कि हम हरिजन नहीं हैं, राजपूत हैं ?

Chief Minister : Thank you for this information.

श्री बाबू दयाल : क्या मुख्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस बात की तहकीकात गवर्नमेंट कराएगी कि 'नायकों' को क्यों Backward Classes या Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा गया ?

मुख्य मंत्री : मुझे तो अभी श्री राम कुमार जी ने information दी है कि वह तो अपने आप को हरिजन ही नहीं कहते, वह राजपूत कहलवाते हैं। I am thankful to him for this information.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਕੀ ਚੀਫ਼ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਸਦਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Scheduled Castes ਦੀ ਲਿਸਟ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਪਰ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਲਾਸ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਹੋਰ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਹਨ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਮੇਰਾ ਭਾਵ ਸਾਂਸੀ ਜ਼ਾਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀਜਨ ਸਦਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸਵਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਇਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਪੁਛੀ ਸੀ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी बतला सकते हैं कि "नायक" के मुतअल्लिक गवर्नमैण्ट अपने तौर पर तहकीकात करा के देखेगी कि क्या conditions हैं और क्या वजह है कि इन को Scheduled Castes या Backward Classes की लिस्ट पर नहीं रखा गया था ?

मुख्य मंत्री : मुझे याद तो नहीं कि इन्हें क्यों उस वक्त लिस्ट पर नहीं रखा गया था परन्तु आप की तरह guess ही है कि इन की conditions को सामने रखा गया था। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं फिर पूछ लूंगा।

SEPARATION OF POSTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

***6605. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether some Heads of Departments are also Secretaries to Government in the State;

(b) whether the Secretaries to Government mentioned in part (a) above act as appellate authorities in regard to appeals preferred on the orders passed by them as Heads of Departments;

[Pandit Shri Ram Sharma]

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to separate the posts of Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of Government.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं यह दरियाफ़्त करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेण्ट की हिदायतें हैं कि जिस महकमे में Head of Department और Secretary एक ही हो वहां पर Department के फैसले के खिलाफ अपील Secretary नहीं सुन सकता ?

मुख्य मंत्री : पूरे यकीन के साथ नहीं कह सकता कि जहां एक ही आदमी Head of Department और Secretary हो तो Secretary अपील नहीं सुन सकता, अलबत्ता मुझे revenue के cases का पता है कि वहां पर Financial Commissioner अपील नहीं सुन सकता। बाकी Departments में भी शायद यही है कि जहां एक ही आदमी Head of Department और Secretary हो वहां Secretary अपील नहीं सुन सकता।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर ऐसा हो तो अपील को कौन सुनता है ?

मुख्य मंत्री : अपील गवर्नमेंट सुनती है जिस से भाव है मिनिस्टर।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह यकीन के साथ नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अपील एक Secretary नहीं सुन सकता जब कि वह ही Head of Department हो और सिर्फ अंदाज़े से कहा जा सकता है जैसे कि मुख्य मंत्री साहिब ने फरमाया है ?

मुख्य मंत्री : यकीन से तो पता करने के बाद ही कहा जा सकता है अगर कहोगे तो पता करूंगा लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि 99.9 recurring तक यह ठीक ही होगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमैण्ट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि एक ही आदमी Head of Department और Secretary न हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब वह दे चुके हैं कि matter under consideration है। (He has already replied to this question that the matter is under consideration.)

INVESTIGATION INTO A CASE RELATING TO A RICKSHAW PULLER OF ROHTAK

***6618. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Assistant Civil Surgeon, Rohtak, made any report in the case of one Shri Des Raj Rickshaw Puller registered in the City Police Station Rohtak on 1st March, 1956; if so, the date

on which the report was made, the statements of the persons taken and the challan made in the court separately;

(b) whether the Superintendent of Police, Rohtak had assured the complainants that the investigation into the case referred to in part (a) above would be entrusted to the Deputy Superintendent of Police; if so, the result of his investigation ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) Yes. The Assistant Surgeon, Rohtak made a report on 1st March, 1956 at 7-35 p.m. regarding the admission in the hospital of Des Raj, Rickshaw Puller, who had extensive acid burns on his body. Immediately on receipt of this report, a case FIR No. 21, dated 1st March, 1956, under section 307/326 IPC., was registered at Police Station City, Rohtak . The names of the persons whose statements were recorded by the police and the dates on which these were recorded are given below:—

1. Shri Joti Parshad, son of Ganpat Rai Mahajan. 1st March 1956.
2. Shri Puran Chand Azad, Ex-M.L.C. 1st March, 1956.
3. Shri Sadhu Ram, son of Lila Ram Brahman. 1st March, 1956.
4. Shri Des Raj (injured). 2nd March, 1956.
5. Shri Joti Parshad, son of Ganpat Rai (Supplementary statement). 2nd March, 1956.
6. Professor R.N. Sarin, Government College, Rohtak. 5th March, 1956.

The challan was put in court on 22nd March, 1956.

(b) Yes. The investigation in this case was carried out under the personal supervision of D.S.P. Rohtak. As a result of this investigation four accused, namely, Sham, Surja, Bhatia and Kanhya were arrested on the 2nd and 3rd of March, 1956, and a challan against them was put in court on 22nd March, 1956.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस सवाल में यह पूछा गया था कि S.P. साहिब ने D.S.P. से तहर्क़ीकात करने को क्यों कहा जब कि उन्हों ने वचन दिया था कि वह खुद investigation carry out करेंगे तो क्या S.P. साहिब ने खुद enquiry की या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब में दिया गया है कि 'under personal supervision'.

(In reply it has been stated "under personal supervision".)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : सवाल में यह लिखा गया है :—

"That the investigation into the case referred to in part (a) above would be entrusted to the Deputy Superintendent of Police."

तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि S.P. साहिब के Personal supervision में enquiry हुई तो क्या यह एक ही बात है कि S.P. खुद enquiry करे या उस के supervision में हो ?

मुख्य मंत्री : Personal supervision direct enquiry नहीं हो सकती । मैं पता करूंगा कि अगर उन्होंने कहा था तो खुद enquiry क्यों नहीं की गई ।

COMPLAINT FROM RESIDENTS OF VILLAGE KATWAL, TEHSIL GOHANA, DISTRICT ROHTAK

***6619. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Tehsildar, Gohana, district Rohtak, made an inquiry into the complaints made by the residents of village Katwal, Tehsil Gohana, district Rohtak, against the Sarpanch and a Member of the village Panchayat of the said village in connection with the leasing out of Panchayat land for cultivation purposes; if so, the details of the report of the inquiry made by the Tehsildar together with the action, if any, taken by the Government thereon ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : The information is being collected and will be supplied to the member as soon as ready.

FLOOD WATER IN VILLAGE MODHE RATTAN, DISTRICT AMRITSAR

***6629. Sardar Darshan Singh** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that a drain starting from Ajnala in district Amritsar stops at village Modhe Rattan, Police Station Ghairenda, and floods the latter village ;

(b) whether the residents of the village Modhe Rattan referred to in part (a) above have recently sent any representations to the Government to drain out the water from their village ; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) There is no drain which starts from Ajnala and stops at village Modhe Rattan.

(b) No such representation has been received. However, representations were made to the local officers for pumping out the accumulated rain water into the canal. The matter is under consideration of Government.

COMPLAINTS FROM RESIDENTS OF TEHSIL BHIWANI, DISTRICT HISSAR, REGARDING ASSESSMENT OF ABIANA RATES

***6630. Shri Ram Kumar Bidhat** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received any complaints from the Zamindars of Tehsil Bhiwani, district Hissar, regarding the demand notices served on the Zamindars after the expiry of the date for filing appeals relating to the assessment of Abiana for water supplied through New Gujrani and Dang Minors ; if so, the action, if any, taken in the matter ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes ; some complaints have only recently been received and are receiving the urgent attention of the local authorities concerned.

LOAN FOR TRACTORS

***6355. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Government and privately-owned tractors separately in the State at present ;

(b) the total number of privately owned tractors in tehsil Fazilka, district Ferozepur, at present ;

(c) the total amount of loan and the conditions under which it has been granted by the Government for the purchase of tractors, district-wise, in the State during the year 1955 ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

(a) *Government owned*	*Privately owned*
55 (Including 31 tractors in Jullundur District purchased from the taccavi loans advanced by Government)	1,887

*The information in respect of Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Ambala District is not ready. It will be supplied as soon as possible.

(b) 448.

(c) *Part I .. The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Member as soon as it is ready.

Part II .. A statement of conditions is laid on the Table.

Statement showing conditions for advance of loans for the purchase of reclamation tractors

1. The area allotted to the applicant of a tractor loan or in the case of more than one applicant the combined area of all the applicants allotted within a radius of two miles is not less than 30 standard acres.

2. The area to be reclaimed may be *bet* or *banjar*.

3. The maximum limit be Rs. 20,000 for any single loan.

4. The applicant will be at liberty to take loans for the purchase of either heavy tractors or light tractors according to their requirements. The applicants for heavy tractors will be given an advance not exceeding Rs. 20,000 and those for light tractors, not more than Rs. 10,000.

5. The loanee/loanees will not transfer their right in the tractor till the entire loan is repaid.

6. The loanee shall not draw the amount of the loan from the treasury until he has produced a certificate from the recognised agent of the Manufacturing firm that an order for the purchase of tractor has been placed and the same would be supplied within a period of three months from the date of the order.

7. The loans will carry the usual rate of interest *viz.*, 5¼ per cent and will be recoverable as taccavi loans after a period of grace of one year from the date of the payment of the loan in eight half-yearly instalments.

8. Allottees selected for advance of loans for the purchase of tractors will not be eligible for loans for the purchase of bullocks.

9. The tractors purchased with these loans shall be used only for reclamation and other agricultural purposes.

*The information in question has since been received and incorporated in this debate just after the first reply, as an addendum.

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10. Existing rights in the evacuee lands held by the borrowers shall be hypothecated in favour of Government as security for the repayment of the loan.

11. The borrowers shall be required to execute agreement in form T—2 or T—3.

12. The members of the selected groups shall agree in writing to the advance of loan from Government and to nominate their group leader to receive payment of the taccavi amounts and to execute an agreement in form T—2 or T—3. Responsibility for the repayment of the entire loan with interest shall be joint and several.

13. The selected loanee shall be required to purchase the tractor within three months from the date of the advance of the loan. The tractor shall be produced before the Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture of the district for inspection who will give a certificate to the effect that the tractor has been duly purchased. The loanees will present their certificate to the Deputy Commissioner of the district for record.

14. The loanee shall immediately refund any amount saved after the purchase of tractor and necessary implements.

15. In case of breach of condition (5), that is, if the rights in tractor have been transferred without permission previously obtained in writing of the Rehabilitation Department or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, the entire loan will become recoverable in lump sum.

*ADDENDUM

(a) The total number of Government-owned and private-owned tractors is 60 and 2,119, respectively ;

(b) This information has already been supplied to the member concerned.

(c) A copy of the conditions under which the loan for the purchase of tractors is advanced has already been supplied. The detail of the loan advanced district-wise during the financial year 1955-56 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement showing the district-wise details of the loan advanced for the purchase of tractors (Grow-More-Food) during the year 1955-56

District		*Amount in Rs.*
(1) Hissar	..	2,25,000
(2) Rohtak	..	..
(3) Gurgaon	..	50,000
(4) Karnal	..	1,20,000
(5) Ambala	..	70,000
(6) Simla	..	..
(7) Kangra	..	..
(8) Hoshiarpur	..	1,00,000
(9) Jullundur	..	1,95,000
(10) Ludhiana	..	1,75,000
(11) Ferozepore	..	2,75,000
(12) Amritsar	..	2,00,000
(13) Gurdaspur	..	95,000
Total	..	15,05,000

*The information in question has since been received and incorporated in this debate just after the first reply, as an addendum.

श्री तेग राम : यह जो मेज़ पर जवाब रखा गया है इस में बताया गया है कि tractors खरीदने के लिये कर्ज़े इस शर्त पर दिये जाते हैं कि वह बंजर ज़मीनों को तोड़ें। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह दूसरी ज़मीनों को भी इस से काश्त कर सकते हैं ?

मंत्री : दूसरी काश्त के लिये भी इस्तेमाल हो सकते हैं। इस में लिखा है कि "The tractors purchased with these loans shall be used only for reclamation and other agricultural purposes." इस में other का भी लफ़्ज़ है।

GOVERNMENT SEED FARM, ABOHAR, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR.

***6357. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total area of land under the Government Seed Farm, Ahohar, district Ferozepur, at present, together with the area under cultivation and 'Banjar' respectively ;
(b) the total area of cultivable land of the Farm mentioned in part (a) above, under fruit and other crops for experimental purposes ;
(c) the area of the said farm under Government cultivation and the area leased out to tenants for cultivation, respectively ;
(d) the particulars of various crops and the quantity thereof produced at the said Farm during the year 1955 together with the value thereof and the net profit earned by the Government therefrom ?

Shri Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :

		Acres
Part (a)	.. (i) Total area ..	2,236
	(ii) Under cultivation ..	2,013
	(iii) Under cultivable waste ..	188
Part (b)	*Total cultivable area*	
	.. (i) Under progeny garden and nursery	25
	(ii) Under Date-palm Scheme ..	25 (Experimental)
	(iii) Under Cereal Section ..	207 (Experimental)
Part (c)	*Area*	
	.. (i) Under Government cultivation	257
	(ii) Leased out to tenants ..	1,756

Part (d) .. As the financial year 1955-56 has recently closed and the profit and loss account statement has not been prepared, the requisite information for this period is not yet ready.

श्री तेग राम : यहां पर बताया गया है कि 188 एकड़ ज़मीन खाली पड़ी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किस लिए खाली पड़ी है और अभी तक क्यों ज़ेरे काश्त नहीं लाई गई ?

मंत्री : यह experimental चीजें हैं। यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि ऐसी सारी ज़मीन को ही ज़ेरे काश्त ले आएं।

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह जो खजूर के तजरबे के लिये ज़मीन रखी गई है क्या उस में खजूर का तजरबा शुरू हो गया है ?

मंत्री : मेरी इत्तलाह के मुताबिक तो हो गया है।

DISTRICT BOARD RURAL DISPENSARY SOLHRA, DISTRICT GURGAON.

*6493. **Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of village Solhra, district Gurgaon, contributed Rs 2,500 as their half share towards the cost of the building of the District Board Rural Dispensary at Solhra ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the building constructed for the dispensary mentioned in part (a) above has not been approved by the District Board, Gurgaon ; if so, the reasons therefor togetherwith the action, if any, taken against the contractor in this connection ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, as it was not according to the specification of the District Board, the contractor's security has been forfeited and he has been black-listed. Necessary changes in the building have been carried out at the contractor's cost by the District Board.

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहले तो specification के मुताबिक नहीं थी मगर क्या उस के बाद ठेकेदार का रुपया खर्च करने के बाद specification के मुताबिक हो गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में लिखा है।

(It is given in the reply).

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : जनाब, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या अब specification के मुताबिक हो गई है ?

मंत्री : जो changes वह करना चाहते थे वह उन्हों ने कर ली हैं और वह District Board के खर्च पर कर ली हैं।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या District Board से बाद में इत्तलाह पूछी गई थी कि क्या specification के मुताबिक बन गई है, अगर नहीं बनी है तो सरकार आगे क्या करने का इरादा रखती है ?

मंत्री : मेरा जवाब है कि पहले नहीं थी । Building बन चुकी थी और अगर वह उस को गिराते तो और रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता । इस लिये उन्होंने contractor की security forfeit कर ली और जो थोड़ी बहुत changes की ज़रूरत थी वह उस के खर्च पर कर ली हैं ।

श्री धर्मवीर वासिष्ठ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि अगर थोड़ी बहुत changes के बाद भी specification के मुताबिक न बनी हो तो Government आगे क्या करने का इरादा रखती है ?

Minister : This is a matter between the District Board and the contractor.

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : वज़ीर साहिब ने फरमाया है कि ठेकेदार की जमानत ज़बत कर ली गई है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस ज़मानत की value इतनी है कि वह District Board के खर्च को cover कर लेगी ?

मंत्री : यह तो District Board और contractor का झगड़ा है । जितनी ज़मानत उन के rules के मुताबिक होगी वह उन्होंने ले ली होगी ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इस सवाल का जवाब तो Government ने देना है District Board ने तो नहीं देना है ।

मंत्री : Government से आप ने information पूछी थी सो वह हम ने इकट्ठी की है और आप को पहुंचा दी है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह specification जो हुई है वह किस तरीका से की है । मुमकिन है कि वह नक्शे के मुताबिक न की हो और कुछ खा पी कर की हो ।

Mr. Speaker : This does not arise.

Minister : "Specification " means specification.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : You know nothing.

Minister : I am not a contractor.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Then, plead your ignorance.

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : क्या यह जो इतना नुकसान हुआ है इस में गवर्नमैण्ट की ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं थी ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਤਅੱਲਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ District Board ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : सवाल के भाग (क) में बताया गया है कि गांव वालों से 2,500 रुपये मिल गये और भाग (ख) के जवाब में बताया गया है कि specifications के मुताबिक हस्पताल नहीं बना । क्या गवर्नमैण्ट District Board को मजबूर कर के specification के मुताबिक बनवाने का इरादा रखती है ?

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ District Board ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ।

TRANSFER OF MAINTENANCE OF ROADS BUILT UNDER THE COMMUNITY PROJECT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEMES

***6534. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government has decided on the arrangement for the upkeep and maintenance of those Roads which have been constructed under the Community Project and National Extension Scheme. after these schemes have been completed in the areas concerned; if so, the nature of machinery decided on for their management together with the approximate cost per annum for their maintenance ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the taking over of these roads by the Public Works Department ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) No. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

***6535. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Public Work and Education be pleased to state whether the Government has recently received from the Union Government any communication in connection with the National Discipline Scheme launched by the Deputy Rehabilitation Minister, Government of India, in Schools; if so, the details thereof, together with the steps, if any, taken in this connection ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes, two papers, one marked " A Scheme for training in Discipline", and another marked " National Discipline" were received from General Bhonsle, Deputy Minister, Rehabilitation, Government of India. A copy of each of these papers is laid on the Table.

As an experimental measure, the scheme has been tried in three schools in the State, viz. M.H. High School, Sonepat, Vaish High School, Rohtak, and Arya High School, Panipat, and it has yielded satisfactory results.

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE

One of the many problems which face the country at present and to which the attention of everyone, who takes an intelligent interest in the development of our younger generation at Schools and Colleges into useful citizens, has been forcibly drawn during recent years, is the problem of indiscipline. Indiscipline is visible not only amongst students but can also be noticed amongst politicians, services, organizations, etc. While the country has made rapid progress in almost every other sphere, the problem of discipline has not received the attention it deserves. Countries like U.K., Germany and Japan have very high traditions of discipline. It is this trait of their character which makes these nations truly great. It is, therefore, imperative that in order to make our country equally strong and great, we must strain every nerve to build up discipline among our younger generation.

The growth of indiscipline amongst students may be put down to the senseless use of slogans and demonstrations which seem to have become the fashion of the day in the political field to a misconceived notion of freedom—a feeling that you have only rights and no duties, to a confused sense of values that literacy is education and that education received through a few text-books and cheap notes is culture, to indiscriminate admissions to colleges of students who are likely to benefit little by University Education, to the unfortunate atmosphere of flippancy in which fune and frolic of the vulgar type have taken the place of morality and beauty, and possibly to a sense of frustration and lack of purpose in life.

Growth of indiscipline amongst politicians is alas due largely to greed for power. The principle of service of the country on which Mahatmaji had laid so much emphasis appears to have been consigned to the limbo of oblivion. This is not all. What is far worse is that unscrupulous and pseudo politicians do not hesitate to contaminate young students. If India is to become great, these things must be eschewed and discarded.

It is true that so long as India was under bondage we had no opportunity of tackling the difficult problem. But with the dawn of freedom, however, it now rests with us to grapple with this difficult problem in real earnestness. Fortunately for us we have amongst us a great leader and statesman who is loved and respected and held in great esteem and affection and on whom rests the heavy responsibility of giving a lead to the country. I have no doubt in my mind that with his help and guidance this vexed problem which has baffled solution so far will no longer remain a problem.

In this connection I venture to make a few suggestions. Discipline is normally imparted to young boys and girls in three different places, viz :—

(a) at home ;

(b) in school ; and

(c) when they go out in the world.

I am sure no one will deny that the home is the most suitable place where lessons in ordinaery discipline can best be taught to young boys and girls when their minds are most receptiv. In India, unfortunately, however, the parents of young students, majority of whom are illiterate have not had proper training in discipline themselves and they are, therefore, not in a position to impart elementary training in discipline to their young children at home.

Training in discipline at home generally not being possible, it can, therefore, be imparted only in Schools and emphasis is laid on studies and attainment of bookish knowledge. This is not a happy sign and if we are to prosper as a nation, the present order of education shall have to be reformed. Great responsibility, therefore, devolves on the teachers for training the young generation on right lines, and it is the duty of the teacher to see that a bond of active and responsive co-operation is established between him and the student during the whole process of his education and formation of his character. It will be clear, therefore, that if proper training of mind is not given to a student in the school too, he will not know how to use his mind when he comes out in the world. Students these days seem sometimes to lose their way and in periods of uncertainty, become easy victims of exploitation by extraneous influences which divert their attention from the pursuits of knowledge. The exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous agitators is a challenge to the teachers and students alike and it is time that this challenge is met boldly and steadfastly and with courage and determination. If one happens to be present at a congregation the lack of discipline both among the younger generation as well as elderly people manifests itself in many ways and cannot escape attention. Discipline cannot, however, be inculcated simply by putting the young boys in Khaki. Attention has to be paid to a host of other details such as cleanliness, mode of speech, dress, mode of sitting and standing in the classroom while answering a question, punctuality, behaviour towards his fellow children and in fact to every detail which would ultimately contribute towards his becoming a disciplined citizen of our country. This of course can be done only when we have got trained teachers for this purpose.

If discipline is not taught at home or school then we have no right to expect discipline from such students when they come into the open world.

I visited Japan twice. My second visit in 1943 was undertaken with a view to discovering how a small country like Japan with a population hardly equal to 1/5th of this country and with its meagre resources could challenge the Anglo-Americans in 1942. Though the Japanese lost the war, there is no denying the fact that they impressed the whole civilised world with their sense of discipline, their patriotism and their spirit of sacrifice displayed in all the theatres of the Second World War. I found that in Japan every care is taken to see

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that sufficient attention is paid to the training of the boy particularly in the matter of discipline right from the time of his admission to the school till the conclusion of his studies. The spirit of patriotism is also instilled in him during his school days. One or two periods are exclusively kept apart for what is known as spiritual training. The curriculum of this training is worked out by the State with the sole object of infusing in the younger generation a spirit of patriotism. The spirit of sacrifice displayed by the Japanese has no parallel in the world. I have myself watched a Japanese committing Harakiri on account of the failure of a mission assigned to him without the slightest compunction or reserve. A high sense of discipline and patriotic fervour inculcated in him, drive him to a state of frenzy which takes into account no other consideration except that of the country to which he belongs. We must not forget that this spirit of sacrifice has not been uncommon in the history of India, either. Rajput history is replete with instances of Warriors committing "Jawahar" when they had lost all hopes of success. I am all in favour of reviving this dormant spirit in a systematic and scientific manner.

After a careful and detailed analysis of what I saw there, I have come to the conclusion that the Japanese possess three great qualities namely, Discipline, Patriotism and Self Sacrifice.

I must make it clear at once that I am not enamoured of the Japanese but I certainly do admire some of their virtues and qualities and I think it will be a good thing if we could profitably develop these virtues among our younger generation to the advantage of our country.

I venture to give below my suggestions in brief for the attainment of our object.

Specially trained teachers should be posted to schools and colleges to discipline the younger generation. They will be required to perform the following tasks :—

(a) Instil discipline in the students.

(b) Make them healthy through physical and military training.

(c) Impart spiritual training.

In the country there are several lacs of ex-servicemen willing to serve in any capacity. Among them a good number of them are first class trainers who could be entrusted with the above tasks. They are particularly well-qualified and fitted for this kind of training. Simultaneously civilian teachers already in schools, can also be trained for this work.

These instructors will, of course, have to be put through a short refresher course to ensure uniformity throughout the country. When this batch of instructors is trained at special training centres, they should be posted in various schools and colleges and they should in turn put the teachers through a short course—define the relations between the teachers and their pupils—of what to expect, how to note and check the faults which manifest themselves in the students in their young age. Unless and untill the teachers know how to detect and correct faults while in and outside the classrooms, the mere posting of instructors for physical and spiritual training will not have much effect. A great responsibility, therefore, devoloves on the teachers who are with the children for the greater period of the day of keeping an eye on the students' faults and correcting them effectively. In this connection a special list of " Do's " and " Dont's " will have to be worked out.

As regards (b)—physical and military training—the course should be simple and attractive and graceful of performance and the aim should be to turn out smart and healthy students thoroughly disciplined to face the problems of life. The actual details of this course can be worked out, if the scheme is accepted in principle.

As regards (c)—spiritual training—I would suggest that a committee might be set up to go into the question of determining the curriculum with due regard to India's ancestral heritage, culture, stamina of the people and traditions which would help inculcate in the younger generation, the qualities of leadership and patriotism. To my mind, spirtual training is most essential for building up on progressive lines, a young nation like ours.

There is yet another important factor which cuts at the very root of indiscipline and that is the proper training of the eyes which play a very important role in developing one's character and personality. Whenever, I have had occasion to enter a classroom in a school,

I have invariably found the students turning their eyes towards the person entering the class-room. Such a thing would not happen in a discipline class. This shows lack of concentration. In Germany and Japan the Armies had to undergo a very comprehensive course of training of the eyes. I have experimented on it in Bombay and Delhi and am very happy to say that the result has been very encouraging.

The main idea which has prompted me to suggest the introduction of this training is to discipline the student world which will incidentally infuse in them the spirit of patriotism and sacrifice.

A SCHEME FOR TRAINING IN DISCIPLINE

INTRODUCTION

I am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the method that we are trying to adopt, though only as an experimental measure, promises unqualified success in the direction of imparting real and solid training to our younger generation. Naturally, in this scheme the inclusion of discipline occupies a supreme place. Any form of discipline, if it is real, will have some semblance of military training. But it can have nothing whatsoever to do with regimentation as such. Regimentation, as it is loosely referred to by many, is associated with a degree of undesirable features like the subordination of all individuality to some cast-iron uniformity and restrictions. The scheme that we are trying to put into effect is almost the opposite of what is commonly known as regimentation. In our scheme, every single child developes a natural pride in his own individual personal qualities of intellect and character. The emphasis is all the time on the child's self-reliance, concentration and sense of patriotism. The child is all the time encouraged to look upon himself as a very potential future citizen of India who will develop himself to fit into that role in due course. The faculties the child will develop under our scheme will make the maximum contribution towards enabling the child to develop to the highest level of human endeavour and achievement. There is the constant suggestion underlying the entire training that what the child is going to be, depends entirely on himself and that he is no way subjected to irksome restrictions or exterior control that is likely to curb initiative and bold enterprise. There is, of course, no gainsaying the fact that no discipline worth the name can be given to each individual boy or girl separately except in highly developed countries where the parents at home and the public schools of the country provide sustained degree of training for the child at home and at school. This, of course, is not practicable in India for sometime to come.

In the circumstances prevailing in India, today discipline can be imparted to children only *en masse*. It is this necessity to give the training *en masse* for the time being that gives the whole scheme an appearance of military method. This is entirely superficial and in any event this appearance of a military bias should not be confused with regimentation at all. The reason is, the whole approach is fundamentally different from the concept of regimentation. Regimentation avowedly sets out to crush the individual and make him feel that he is only a small part of a huge machinery with no thought or feeling or ambition of his own. On the contrary, this scheme from the very beginning lays special emphasis on the pride of the individual in himself and actively encourages qualities of self-confidence and self-reliance.

I hope that I have succeeded in convincing you that the approach of this scheme is absolutely correct and will in no circumstances lead itself to abuse or degenerate into anything that may be construed as an attempt at regimentation.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to mention the fact that we are actively engaged throughout the country in encouraging the N.C.C. because we want the youth of the country to take to military training enthusiastically so that if ever the need should arise, young Indians may not be found totally unprepared for service in the cause of the country. There is also the territory force for which it is still so difficult to rouse enthusiasm among the young men. This is partly due to the fact that the right attitude of mind has not yet been developed in our youth.

After all even in our Parliament the need to give military training including weapon training has been urged for all adults.

II. THE SCHEME FOR DELHI STATE

The small experiment conducted with this scheme in Kasturba Niketan and Nava Hind High School having proved an unqualified success according to competent and impartial observers, the next step has to be considered and a practical scheme drawn up with

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a view to introducing the scheme over a wider field. It would be desirable, an initial effort, to apply the scheme to all the 53 Government High or Higher schools in Delhi State. The original experiment having been conducted in two schools in Delhi, it is quite appropriate that the expansion of the scheme also takes place in a widening circle in Delhi State itself. One of the advantages of choosing Delhi State schools as the first subject of the experiment on a larger scale is that the experiment over a wider area would be conducted within the sight of the Union Ministry of Education. Any adjustments that the Union Ministry may consider necessary during the process of the experiment could be carried out promptly and the results of such adjustments also assessed without delay. Thus we ensure the movement having the benefit of the constant watch and guidance of the Union Ministry.

The Scheme for Delhi State would be as follows :—

There are 53 Government High and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi State with a total strength of 47,507 boys and girls. The training of these boys and girls will require a total number of 210 instructors, of whom 10 will be officers.

Now it is impossible to find all at once 200 competent instructors immediately. However competent an instructor may be in all other respects, it must be remembered that perhaps for the first time in his life he is going to be an instructor for school children.

The 200 instructors will be given one month's intensive training in the Instructor's Training School which will be run by the 10 officers who after having trained the instructors will be absorbed in the cadre of officers. The minimum cost of this training would be as follows :—

(1) Rent of premises, electricity, water charges, etc.

(2) One Head Clerk, one Upper Division Clerk, two Lower Division Clerks, one Stenographer, one driver, one cleaner and two peons, to look after the purely administrative side of the school.

(3) The ten officers and the 200 men will receive board and lodge, but they will pay for them out of their salaries.

Out of these 10 officers, one will be designated as the Deputy Director of Physical Education of the entire training scheme. He will be in charge of the school and at the same time there will be two Assistant Directors of Physical Instruction. Their scales will be as follows :—

Deputy Director of Physical Education	..	Rs. 600—40—800/50—1,150.
(Starting salary)	..	Rs. 800 per mensem
Two Assistant Directors of Physical Education	..	Rs. 400—25—500—30—800.
Five Instructors of Physical Education	..	Rs. 180—30—350.
Two Instructors of Physical Education at Head-quarters		Rs. 180—30—350.

Twenty Instructors receiving training will begin drawing the following scale of Rs 120—8—200/EB—10—300 and 180 Instructors Rs 80—5—120/8—220.

(4) *Furniture.*—Office furniture, typewriters, sundries.

(5) *Transport.*—One station wagon with loud speaker.

One Jeep.

Two motor-cycles.

(6) *Contingency.*—Including imprest amount.

(7) It is highly essential to have an experienced Public Relations Officer so that the scheme is worked out in a really favourable atmosphere and is popularised in areas to which it is applied. Public opinion has got to be built up in a steady and

systematic manner. The Public Relations Officer will be assisted by a Stenographer and a peon and will have a small office at the head quarters of the organisation and he must be provided with a jeep. His grade may be fixed at Rs 400—25—500/30—800 and he be given a starting salary of Rs 500 per mensem.

The Public Relations Officer will work directly under the Deputy Director of Physical Education.

The recruitment to the entire personnel of instructors beginning with the Deputy Director of Physical Education and ending with the men on the 80—220 grade as also the civilian staff to a considerable extent will have to be men with special aptitude and taste for the training envisaged in this scheme. The recruitment of the entire personnel of the Instructor Organisation including the civilians should be carried out by a small committee of 3 persons who have a thorough knowledge of the peculiar requirements of this organisation. This will ensure the recruitment of the necessary men in the quickest possible time so that the organisation may begin functioning without delay. Every one of the persons recruited will be on a 3 months' probation during which period any man's services can be terminated without notice. After the probationary period is over, they will be confirmed for the duration of the scheme.

The total outlay on the scheme will be :—

		Rs
Salaries as per Appendix A	..	2,26,710
Allowances as per Appendix A	..	2,15,523
Contingencies as per Appendix A	..	12,600
Training School as per Appendix A	..	5,464
Recurring expenditure as per Appendix A	..	37,200
Total	..	5,33,197
	Say	5.5 lacs

All instructors when they are posted to various schools must be provided with quarters within the school compound, if possible, a maximum of 10 per cent of their salary being deducted for accommodation.

If the scheme is approved in broad outline, further details like syllabus will be worked out later.

APPENDIX 'A'

Statement of Expenditure for Officers and Staff

		Per annum Rs
1. Pay of Officers	..	2,52,000
2. Pay of establishment of Physical Instructors	..	2,01,600
3. Pay of Establishment	..	23,400
Total	..	2,50,200
Add 5 per cent as leave salary	..	12,510
Total	..	2,62,710

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Allowances, Honoraria, etc.		*Per Annum* Rs
Officers	..	5,020
Office Establishment	..	15,120
School Establishment	..	1,84,329
Total	..	2,05,260
Add 5 per cent	..	10,263
Total	..	2,15,523
Other Charges—Contingencies		
Stationery	..	600
Equipment and furniture	..	3,000
Petrol, maintenance charges of cars, etc.	..	4,000
Other incidental charges	..	5,000
Total	..	12,600
Grand Total—Recurring Expenditure	..	4,90,833
Say	..	5 lacs.

Estimated Expenditure on the Training Institution for 2 months

		Rs
1. Rent of barracks or house for 200 instructors and 10 officers—including light, water, sanitation, etc.	..	5,000
2. Utensils for the kitchen on rent	..	200
3. Expenditure on Menials, etc. (Chowkidar and Sweeper)	..	164
4. Contingencies	..	100
Total	..	5,464

Non-recurring Expenditure

		Rs
1. Station Wagon	..	18,000
2. Two motor cycles	..	5,600
3. One Microphone	..	1,200
4. Two cycles	..	400
5. One Jeep	..	12,000
Total	..	37,200
Total Expenditure for 1955-56	..	5,33,497
Say	..	5.5 lacs

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement of Estimated Expenditure for one year on Salaries of Officers and Staff

Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay	Salary	Salary for one month (starting)	Salary for one year
		Officers			
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Director of Social Education	1	600—40—800/50—1,150	800	800	9,600
Public Relations Officer	1	400—25—500—30—800	500	500	6,000
Assistant Directors, Physical Education	2	400—25—500—30—800	400	800	9,600
		Total ..			25,200
		School Establishment			
Senior Physical Instructors	20	120—8—200/EB—10—300	120	2,400	28,800
Physical Instructors ..	180	80—5—120/8—200—10/2—220	80	14,400	1,72,800
		Total ..			2,01,600
		Office Establishment			
Physical Training Instructors	7	180—10—250—15/2—350	180	1,260	15,120
Head Clerk ..	1	160—10—250 ..	160	160	1,920
Steno-typist ..	2	80—5—120/8—220 ..	80	160	1,920
Upper Division Clerk	1	80—5—120/8—220 ..	80	80	960
Lower Division Clerk	2	55—3—91/3—118—4—180	55	110	1,320
Motor Driver ..	1	60—5/2—75 ..	60	60	720
Peons ..	3	30—½—35 ..	30	90	1,080
Cleaner ..	1	30—½—35 ..	30	30	360
		Total ..			23,400
		Grand Total ..			2,50,200
		Add 5 per cent Leave Salary			12,510
		Total ..			2,62,710

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APPENDIX 'B'

Statement of Expenditure on Dearness Allowance and other Allowances to the Officers and Staff

Designation	No. of posts	Salary	D.A.	H.R.	Delhi allowance	Total	Total for one month	Total for one year
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Deputy Director of Physical Education	1	800	100	60	..	160	160	..
Public Relation Officer ..	1	500	80	45	..	125	125	..
Assistant Director of Education ..	2	400	70	30	..	100	200	..
							485	5,820
Office Establishment								
Physical Training Instructors ..	7	180	60	15	..	75	525	..
Head Clerk ..	1	160	60	15	..	75	75	..
Steno-typist ..	2	80	50	15	7	72	144	..
Upper Division Clerk	1	80	50	15	7	72	72	..
Lower Division Clerk	2	55	50	10	7	72	144	..
Motor Driver ..	1	60	50	10	7	72	72	..
Peons ..	3	30	40	10	7	57	171	..
Cleaner ..	1	30	40	10	7	57	57	..
							1,260	15,120
School Establishment								
Senior Physical Instructors ..	20	120	60	15	..	75	1,500	..
Physical Instructors ..	180	80	55	15	7	77	13,860	..
							15,360	1,84,320
For 12 months *add* 5 per cent for leave salary ..							17,105	2,05,260

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : क्या गवर्नमेण्ट इस बात के पेशे नजर कि देहली में तजरबा कामयाब रहा है इस तजरबे को extend करना पसन्द करेगी ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Rehabilitation Department का इस स्कीम से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਸਕੀਮ ਭੇਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਪੁਰ ਵੀ ਗੌਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मैं दरियाफत कर सकता हूं कि ऐसी Scheme Deputy Rehabilitation Minister, Government of India ने क्यों भेजी ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਹ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਟ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਵੀ ਭੇਜ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਭੇਜੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਪੁਰ ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

DENTAL SURGEON IN CIVIL HOSPITAL REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON.

*6624. **Shri Abhai Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for providing Dental Surgeons in various Hospitals of the State ; if so, whether the Civil Hospital Rewari, District Gurgaon is one of those selected for this purpose ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. As a step in the direction of providing facilities for dental treatment in Government Hospitals, it is proposed to open dental clinics at seven District Headquarters Hospitals in the first instance during the Second Five Year Plan period. Rewari not being a District Town, is not covered by the Scheme.

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : क्या गुड़गांव में यह इंतजाम किया जायेगा ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ Headquarters ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेण्ट को यह पता नहीं कि गुड़गांव District Town है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ M.L.A. ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जितने जिले के Headquarters हैं सब में यह facility मुहैया की जायेगी ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ Five Year Plan ਵਿਚ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਦਸ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

श्री धर्म वीर वासिष्ठ : अगर in due course reorganisation की वजह से कोई और जिला बन जाये तो क्या यह facility वहां भी मुहैया की जायेगी ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵੀ Headquarters ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਥੇ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

BUILDING FOR T.B. HOSPITAL AT REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6625. Shri Abhai Singh :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any businessman at Rewari, District Gurgaon, entered into an agreement with the Government some years back, to provide at his own cost a new building for the Tuberculosis Hospital at Rewari ;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the building for the said hospital has so far been constructed, if not, the reasons therefor, together with the steps, if any, taken by Government in the matter ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Not an agreement but an offer was made by Shri Ram Chander Bindawala in 1953 to construct a T.B. Hospital at Rewari.

Negotiations for the execution of an agreement bond with Shri Ram Chander Bindawala were going on, when he passed away. The matter was then taken up with his son, Shri Tara Chander Bindawala, who agreed to honour the offer made by his father. An agreement bond was, accordingly, sent to him, but he has not so far returned the same duly executed in spite of repeated requests by the Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon. On receipt of that, further action will be taken.

CINEMAS IN THE STATE

***6626. Shri Abhai Singh :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of permanent and temporary cinemas together with their location in the State and the total amount of entertainment duty paid by each during the last five years, separately ;

(b) the total number of persons who visited the cinemas referred to in part (a) above during the said period in the following classes :—

(i) four annas and less ; (ii) more than four annas but less than eight annas ; (iii) more than eight annas but less than one rupee ; and (iv) more than one rupee, separately ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) A statement, giving the infortmaion required, is laid on the Table.

(b) The required information is not readily available as there are no such registers or returns prescribed under the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act or Rules according to which such a record should be maintained. The information, if available, is being collected by our local officers from the cinemas. The collection of this information will take some time. It will be supplied as soon as it has been collected.

Name of District	Name of Cinemas
1	2
Hissar ..	(1) Plaza Talkies, Hissar
	(2) Regal Cinema, Bhiwani
	(3) Bharat Talkies, Hansi
	(4) Liberty Talkies, Bhiwani
	(5) Parbhat Talkies, Sarsa
	(6) Vijay Touring Talkies, Dabwali
	(7) Ashok Touring Talkies, Tohana
Rohtak ..	(1) Partap Talkies, Rohtak
	(2) Subash Talkies, Rohtak
	(3) Sarang Talkies, Sonepat
	(4) New Best Touring Talkies, Sonepat
	(5) New Coronation Touring Talkies, Balabh Garh
Gurgaon ..	(1) Jai Hind Picture Palace, Gurgaon
	(2) Picture Palace, Rewari
	(3) Raj Picture Palace, Rewari
	(4) Ganesh Touring Talkies, Faridabad
	(5) Nishat Touring Talkies (No specific information)
	(6) New Coronation Talkies, Rewari
	(7) Nishat Touring Talkies, Palwal
Karnal ..	(1) Novelty Talkies, Karnal
	(2) Parkash Talkies, Karnal
	(3) Hind Talkies, Kaithal
	(4) Nawal Talkies, Panipat
	(5) Regal Touring Talkies, Great Herculean Circus, Nav Golden Touring Talkies, Diamond Circus, Best Golden Touring Talkies, New Best Touring Talkies (No specific information)
Ambala ..	(1) Nigar Talkies, Ambala Cantonment
	(2) Nishat Talkies, Ambala Cantonment
	(3) Minerva Talkies, Ambala Cantonment
	(4) New Capital Cinema, Ambala Cantt.
	(5) Garrison Cinema, Ambala Cantt.
	(6) Novelty Talkies, Ambala City

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Name of District	Name of Cinemas
1	2
	Ambala—*concld*
	(7) Jamuna Talkies, Jagadhri
	(8) Nav Jamuna Talkies, Abdullapur
	(9) Kiran Cinema, Chandigarh
	(10) Kalyan Talkies, Rupar
	(11) Liberty Cinema, Kalka
	(12) Ram Touring Talkies, Rupar
	(13) Majestee Touring Talkies
	(14) Bharty Touring Talkies, Kharar
Simla ..	(1) Regal Cinema, Simla
	(2) Rivoli Cinema, Simla
	(3) Ritz Cinema, Simla
	(4) Shahi Cinema, Simla
Kangra ..	(1) Himalayas Talkies, Dharamsala
	(2) Jyoti Theatre, Kangra
	(3) Kangra Valley Talkies, Yol
	(4) Majestee Talkies, Kulu
	(5) Minerva Talkies, Kulu
	(6) Om Talkies (Information not available)
Hoshiarpur ..	(1) Friends Theatre, Hoshiarpur
	(2) New Raj Theatre, Hoshiarpur
	(3) Shiwalik Talkies, Nangal
	(4) Best Golden Talkies, Anandpur Sahib
	(5) Krishna Touring Talkies, Urmar Tanda and Mukerian
	(6) Novelty Talkies, Anandpur Sahib
	(7) Daulat Talkies, Anandpur Sahib
	(8) Vijay Touring Talkies, Anandpur Sahib
Jullundur ..	(1) Royal Talkies, Jullundur
	(2) Hari Palace, Jullundur
	(3) Regal Theatre, Jullundur Cantonment
	(4) Ashok Theatre, Jullundur Cantonment
	(5) Jyoti Theatre, Jullundur City

Name of District	Name of Cinema
1	2
	Jullundur—*concld*
	(6) Sant Theatre, Jullundur
	(7) Odeon Cinema, Jullundur
	(8) National Talkies, Banga
	(9) Laxmi Palace, Jullundur
	(10) Naaz Cinema, Jullundur City
Ludhiana ..	(1) Raikhy Theatre, Ludhiana
	(2) Naulakha Theatre, Ludhiana
	(3) Minerva Talkies, Ludhiana
	(4) Deepak Talkies, Ludhiana
	(5) Novelty Talkies, Khanna
	(6) Regal Cinema, Jagraon
	(7) Wrestling Matches Co., and etc. (Information not available)
Ferozepur ..	(1) Amar Talkies, Ferozepur Cantonment
	(2) Memorial Talkies, Ferozepur Cantonment
	(3) Raj Talkies, Ferozepur City
	(4) Simla Talkies, Ferozepur City
	(5) Regal Theatre, Moga
	(6) Ajit Theatre, Muktsar
	(7) Gian Talkies, Abohar
	(8) Raja Theatre, Fazilka
	(9) Jaswant Talkies, Malhout
	(10) National Touring Talkies
	(11) Parkash Touring Talkies
	(12) Daulat Touring Talkies
	(13) Upper India Golden Talkies
Amritsar ..	(1) City Light, Amritsar
	(2) Ashoka, Amritsar
	(3) Realto, Amritsar
	(4) Adarsh, Amritsar
	(5) New Chitra, Amritsar

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Name of district	Name of Cinema
1	2
	Amritsar—*concld*
	(6) Regent, Amritsar
	(7) Amrit, Amritsar
	(8) Nishat, Amritsar
	(9) Krishana, Amritsar
	(10) Liberty, Amritsar
	(11) Partap Talkies, Tarn Taran
	(12) Upper India Golden Talkies, Patti
	(13) Daulat Cinema, Patti
Gurdaspur ..	(1) Ram Kala Mandir, Pathankot
	(2) Krishna Talkies, Batala
	(3) Parbhat Cinema, Gurdaspur
	(4) Garrison Cinema, Dalhousie
	(5) Dalhousie Talkies, Dalhousie
	(6) Maha Laxmi Touring Talkies, Dhariwal
	(7) Laxmi Touring Talkies, Sajanpur
	(8) New Empire, Pathankot

Note :—Information regarding the second part of clause (a) viz the total amount of entertainments duty paid by each Cinema during the last five years, is being collected by the local officers.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

MRS. CHOWDHURY, JUNIOR ARCHITECT, CAPITAL PROJECT ORGANISATION

***6578. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mrs. Chowdhury, a Junior Architect of the Capital Project Organisation, has been headquartered at Simla while the whole organisation is functioning at Chandigarh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Junior Architect referred to in part (a) above has been headquartered at Simla simply for the convenience of her husband who is also a Government officer at Simla;

(c) whether it is also a fact that her tour programmes are synchronised with those of her husband and vice versa;

(d) if the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above are in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes.

(b) This is not totally correct. Initially she was headquartered at Simla to enable her to consult the Chief Justice and the Judges regarding designing of the High Court Building. After the move of the High Court to Chandigarh in January, 1955, her headquarters were continued at Simla as her husband was serving there. Mr. Chowdhury's office could not be shifted to Chandigarh for want of accommodation and, therefore, on the request of Mrs. Chowdhury Government agreed to allow her to serve at Simla.

(c) No. It was only in some cases that the tours of Mrs. Chowdhury to Chandigarh synchronised with those of her husband. All the journeys performed by Mrs. Chowdhury were in public interest.

(d) As explained against (b) above.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मिनिस्टर साहिब बतायेंगे कि Mrs. Chowdhury का husband भी इसी महकमे में है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : Mrs. Chowdhury, Capital ਦੀ Architect ਹੈ ਤੇ Mr. Chowdhury, B. and R. ਵਿਚ Architect ਹੈ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह दरुसत है कि Mrs. Chowdhury को यहां मकान मिलने की मुश्किल है कि उसे शिमले में रखा जा रहा है या कोई और वजह है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ wife ਤੇ husband ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਏ ।

Mr. Speaker : Now the Secretary will make some announcement

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY REGARDING CERTAIN BILLS.

Secretary : Under Rule 2 of the Punjab State Legislature (Communications) Rules, 1952, I have to inform the House that the Punjab Excise (Amendment) Bill of 1956 and the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill of 1956, passed by the Punjab Legislative Council on the 5th April, 1956, have been received.

I also lay a copy each of the above Bills on the Table of the Assembly.

SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY ON TUESDAY THE 10TH APRIL, 1956

10 a. m.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move —

> That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned till 11-0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956, and adjourn on that day at 7-30 p.m., without question put.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned till 11-0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956, and adjourn on that day at 7-30 p.m., without question put.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या मैं दरियाफ्त कर सकता हूं कि जब आम तौर पर असेम्बली का इजलास दो बजे शुरू होता है तो इस time को बदल कर उस रोज़ 11 बजे शुरू करने का विचार क्यों किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो काम पहले 9 तारीख के लिये रखा गया था उसे और 10 तारीख का काम भी उसी रोज़ खत्म करने का विचार है । (It is intended to finish the business of the 10th as well as the business which was originally fixed for the 9th April, 1956 on that day.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं तजवीज़ पेश करता हूं कि अगर गवर्नमेण्ट को 11 बजे का time खास suit करता है तो इस में हमें दिक्कत पेश आयेगी क्योंकि बस यहां एक बजे पहुंचती है । अगर दो बजे असेम्बली का इजलास शुरू किया जाये तो मेम्बर साहिबान को convenience रहेगी ।

स्पीकर साहिब, मेम्बर साहिबान ने बाहर से आना होता है इसलिये 11 बजे का वक्त बहुत early रहेगा और वे नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे । अगर मुनासिब हो तो हाऊस का समय 2 बजे बाद दोपहर से रात के 10 बजे तक कर दिया जाए ।

मुख्य मंत्री : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन अगर आप Staff के लिये charitable view लेना चाहते हैं तो 11 से 7½ शाम ठीक है ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मेम्बरों के लिये भी तो charitable view लेना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned till 11.0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956 and adjourn on that day at 7.30 p.m. without question put.

(*After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said "I think the Ayes have it". This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. The bells were then rung.*)

Chief Minister : I suggested these timings keeping in view the convenience of the Staff.

Mr. Speaker: If these timings are not convenient to the Members, as has been stated by Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, I would suggest that the House may meet at 2 p.m. as usual and continue till 10 p.m.

Chief Minister : I have no objection, if the House so wishes.

Mr. Speaker : The Chief Minister has agreed to my suggestion that the Assembly should meet at 2 p.m. and adjourn at 10-00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956. I have amended the motion accordingly and will put the same to the vote of the House.

Question is—

That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned till 2-00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956 and adjourn on that day at 10-00 p.m. without question put.

The motion was carried unanimously.

BILLS (INTRODUCED)

THE PUNJAB GRAM PANCHAYAT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill.

The motion was carried.

Chief Minister : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill.

THE PUNJAB PROFESSIONS, TRADES, CALLINGS AND EMPLOYMENTS TAXATION BILL, 1956.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill.

Shri Ram Kishan : Sir , it is not on the Agenda.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Yes, it is not on the Agenda.

Minister for Finance : Please see the addendum to the List of Business. It is included therein.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance : Sir, I introduce the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill.

BILL(s)

THE PUNJAB PROHIBITION OF COW SLAUGHTER BILL, 1955.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill.

Chief Minister : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਐਸਾ ਬਿਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਉਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਬੋਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ unanimously ਪਾਸ ਕਰੀਏ । ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਇਸ ਉਪਰ depend ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਕੇਵਲ ਐਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ consideration ਵਾਸਤੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be taken into consideration at once.

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर, उत्तर-पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, यह बिल जो सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी हमारे मुख्य मंत्री साहिब ने पेश किया है मैं इस पर उन को मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं। हमारे देश के Constitution की धारा 48 के मुताबिक जिस Principle को माना गया था उसी के अनुसार यह बिल हमारे हाऊस के सामने आया है। इस से पहले हमारे देश में, मध्य-प्रदेश, यू. पी., मध्य भारत, मैसूर, राजस्थान, भोपाल, पैप्सू, त्रिपुरा और मनीपुर, 10 स्टेटों में यह कानून पास हो चुका है। अब ग्यारहवीं स्टेट हमारी है जिस में यह कानून की शकल इख्तियार कर रहा है। जहां तक हमारे देश की cattle wealth का ताल्लुक है यह सारे संसार के अन्दर नौवें दर्जे पर है। हमारे देश में कुल 48 million गाएं हैं। उन में से 28 million गाएं ऐसी हैं जिन को dry कहा जाता है। बाकी 2 करोड़ गऊओं के करीब ऐसी हैं जिन को दूध देने वाली कहा जाता है। 2.80 लाख के करीब dry कहलाती हैं। अगर हम अपने देश को तीन भागों में विभक्त करें तो जहां तक South और Central India का सम्बन्ध है वहां अगर 100 गाएं दूध देने वाली हैं तो 200 ऐसी हैं जो दूध नहीं देतीं। काठियावाड़ से लेकर काश्मीर तक का जो रिजन है जिस में पंजाब का राज्य भी आता है और राजस्थान भी शामिल है इस इलाका में 100 गऊओं के पीछे तकरीबन 70 गाएं dry और useless हैं। इसी प्रकार U.P. में हर 100 गऊओं के पीछे 150 गाएं dry हैं। सोचने की बात यह है कि हम किस प्रकार अपने देश और विशेष कर अपने पंजाब राज्य की गऊओं का दूध बढ़ा सकते हैं।

स्पीकर महोदय, जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है अगर हम तादाद के लिहाज़ से देखें तो हिन्दुस्तान में दुनिया के बड़े २ देशों के मुकाबला में cattle की तादाद सब से ज्यादा है। लेकिन जहां तक yield और quality का ताल्लुक है हम उन से

बहुत पीछे रह जाते हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर cattle wealth और agriculture की investigation करने के लिये बड़े २ कमीशन बैठे, जैसे Royal Commission of India for Agriculture, Expert Cattle Committee वग़ैरह, वग़ैरह। 1951 के census से पता चलता है कि जहां तक value of milk production का ताल्लुक है वहां हिन्दुस्तान U.S.A. से दूसरे नम्बर पर है। Great Britain इस से चार गुना ज्यादा दूध पैदा करता है, डैनमार्क पांच गुना, आस्ट्रेलिया ६ गुना और न्यूज़ीलैंड सात गुना। लेकिन जहां तक population की needs को पूरा करने का ताल्लुक है वहां हालत यह है कि सभी देशों के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान सब से पीछे है। बैलजियम, डैनमार्क, नीदरलैंड, स्विटज़रलैंड बगैरह बड़े २ मुल्कों में हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में बहुत ज़्यादा दूध होता है। अगर आप आदादोशुमार को देखें तो पता चलता है कि दूध की per annum average yield बैलजियम में 362 गैलन, डैनमार्क में 387 गैलन, नीदरलैंड में 373 गैलन, स्वीडन में 326 गैलन, स्विटज़रलैंड में 380 गैलन और फिनलैंड में 344 गैलन है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की yield क्या है ? सिर्फ़ 30 गैलन । हमें इस yield को बढ़ाना है।

जहां तक पंजाब राज्य का ताल्लुक है, स्पीकर महोदय, जो Royal Commission और Expert Cattle Committee बैठी थी, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया था कि पंजाब में सब से ज़्यादा गोपाल इलाका हरियाना कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन उस के मुतअल्लिक भी उन्होंने लिखा कि war से पहले इस इलाके की सारी गऊओं में से ⅓ का दूध सिर्फ़ एक पौंड average था। बाकी की 58 प्रतिशत का एक से दो पौंड और बाकी का चार पौंड से कम था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर आगे ही काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है। मौलवी साहिब के resolution पर इस बात का काफी चर्चा किया गया था। इस लिये अब आप हाऊस का ज़्यादा टाइम न लें। [This matter has already been discussed at great length. Much had been said on it when Maulvi Sahib's resolution was discussed. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member not to take much time of the House on this matter.]

श्री राम किशन : हमारे पंजाब राज्य में यह जो बिल बनने जा रहा है यह एक निहायत ही मुबारिक कदम है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जहां दूध की yield ज़्यादा हो वहां इस की nutritive value भी अच्छी रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर दूध की नहरें चलें। स्पीकर महोदय, जहां हम दूध की yield को ज़्यादा करना चाहते हैं वहां इस सम्बन्ध में village schemes आ रही हैं और गोसदन बनने जा रहे हैं। वहां आप की विसातत से मैं चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जो Cattle Commission और Royal Commission की रिपोर्टें हैं उन के मुताबिक हमें जहां milk consumption को पूरा करना है वहां हमें गाय, बैल और oxen को protect भी करना है। हमारा देश कृषि-

[श्री राम किशन]

प्रधान देश है। लेकिन जहां तक यहां के बैल का ताल्लुक है, जहां डैनमार्क में जो काम एक बैल से लिया जाता है उस को करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के २२ बैल चाहिएं। इसी तरह मिस्र के एक बैल के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के २० बैल चाहिएं। इस लिये cattle wealth की protection की निहायत ज़रूरत है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंण्ट ज़रूर इस तरफ़ ध्यान देगी। इस तरह हम अपने पंजाब के cattle को दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में काफ़ी आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बहुत ही अच्छा और मुबारिक बिल है। मगर यह इतनी देर से लाया गया है कि जिस से गवर्नमेंट को जो credit मिलना था वह नहीं मिल सकता और वह grace भी इस के लाने में नहीं रही। हमारे मुल्क को आज़ाद हुए आठ नौ साल हो चुके हैं। हमारा नया Constitution भी 1950 के आखिर में मुकम्मल हो गया था। जैसा कि इस बिल की Statement of Objects and Reasons में लिखा हुआ है हमारे Constitution में दर्ज है कि :—

> "Constitution of India enjoins on the State Government to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and in particular to take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cow and its progeny."

बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे विधान में इस बात का प्रबन्ध किया हुआ है कि गाय की नसल को अच्छा बनाया जाए और गोहत्या बन्द की जाए इतने सालों का वकफ़ा यूं ही गुज़ार दिया गया। लेकिन फिर भी शुक्र है कि हमारी स्टेट की सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान आया कि Constitution की हिदायात पर अमल होना चाहिए। यह एक खुशी की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि आइन्दा के लिये अगर अच्छे कामों को करने में गवर्नमेंण्ट जल्दी से कदम उठाए और बग़ैर चूं चड़ाक के काम करे तो कितना अच्छा हो। इधर या उधर आने से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता। यह तो तब होता है जब मिनिस्टरों के दिल और दिमाग में तबदीली आए। तब तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है।

मुख्य मंत्री : आप के आने से हो जाएगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : फिर भी मैं इस बात पर खुश हूं और गो मेरी आदत नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस कदम के उठाने पर गवर्नमेंण्ट को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं (*Hear, hear*) कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल पेश किया गया है। लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आईन में provided बातों को implement करने में इतने साल लग गये हैं तो उस हिसाब से हमारे और opposition के सुझावों को अमल में लाने के लिये तो सदियां लग जाएंगी। (हंसी)। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी State भी आज वह काम कर रही है जो दूसरी स्टेट्स में बहुत पहले से किया गया है। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि इस का मकसद तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब गवर्नमेंण्ट अपने तौर पर गाय और उस की नसल की export बन्द करे। यह न हो कि यहां तो कानून पास हो जाए और उधर गाय और बछड़े बाहर ले जाकर दूसरे सूबों में मारे जाएं क्योंकि हमारी बद-किस्मती से आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी बहुत सी जगहें हैं जहां गो-हत्या बहुत बड़ी

तादाद में होती है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल का मनशा और मकसद पूरा तब होगा जब इस के साथ ही गवर्नमेंट उन को protect करे और कोई ऐक्ट बनाए जिस से यहां से cattle का बाहर ले जाना ममनूह करार दिया जाए। पिछले चार पांच सालों से यह मामला हमेशा हमारे सामने रहा है। कई बार इस बारे में सवालात किये गये लेकिन गवर्नमेण्ट की तरफ से टालमटोल होता रहा। यह मामला एक से ज़्यादा मर्तबा हाऊस में उठाया गया लेकिन हर दफ़े उसे टाल दिया गया—कुछ इरादे से टाला जाता रहा और कुछ controversy के कारण ।

मेवात में इस बात की शिकायत थी और फिरोज़पुर से भी इस बात की शिकायत आई थी। उस की तहकीकात भी कराई गई थी। जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ बदमज़गी बढ़ी। अब वह बदमज़गी इस बिल के पास हो जाने से दूर हो जाएगी और हो भी जानी चाहिए। पंजाब में वैसे तो यह मामला इतने वसीह पैमाने पर था ही नहीं जितना कि कुछ दूसरे सूबों में है क्योंकि सूबे की तक्सीम के बाद आबादी के आने जाने से कुछ ऐसी position हो गई हुई है कि गोहत्या का यहां कोई बड़ा खतरा नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इस बारे में जो कुछ शिकायतें थीं उन के बारे में पिछली मिनिस्टरी ने डिप्टी कमिश्नरों को हिदायतें जारी की थीं कि पिछले सम्बन्धित laws की मदद से उन की रोक थाम की जाए लेकिन इसी असना में all India गौ-रक्षा की जो जमात बनी हुई है उस ने गवर्नमेंट पर इलज़ाम लगाए और लोगों को इसके खिलाफ़ उकसाना शुरू किया कि यहां गोहत्या हो रही है और तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट इतनी callous है। उस के नतीजे के तौर पर यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। मुझे अब खुशी है कि यह बिल अब हमारे सामने आ गया है। यह जो गौ-हत्या को बन्द करने का सवाल है इस के दो पहलू हैं। एक तो यह है कि हमारा देश और हमारा सूबा दोनों बड़े कृषि प्रधान हैं और हमारे सूबे के लोगों का विशेष कर गुज़ारा भी कृषि से होता है। गाय बैल पैदा करती है और बैल खेती के लिये सब से मज़बूत जानवर है। इस के साथ ही साथ यह बात भी है कि आखिर इस मुल्क की एक बड़ी भारी आबादी की proportion ऐसी है जिस के गोवध के खिलाफ अपने धार्मिक जज़बात भी हैं और वह भी practical दुनिया और अमली सूरत में नज़र-अन्दाज़ नहीं किये जा सकते। खैर यह एक Secular State है। लेकिन ख्याल ऐसा होना चाहिए जिस से मुल्क का भला हो और साथ ही लोगों के जज़बात की कदर हो जाए। यह कोई नुकसान वाली बात नहीं है बल्कि फायदे की बात है। इस बिल में जितनी भी provisions की गई हैं इन से बिल का मकसद पूरा हो जाएगा और पंजाब के लोगों की जो बड़ी भारी ख्वाहिश थी वह भी इस से पूरी हो रही है। इस चीज़ पर वाक़ई ही, जैसा कि चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने कहा है, ज़्यादा बहस मुबाहसा करने की जरूरत नहीं है और यह बड़ा अच्छा बिल है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हाऊस इसे सिर्फ इतफ़ाक राए से ही नहीं बल्कि बड़ी खुशी और जोश के साथ पास कर देगा।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के पहले Acts के तहत गौहत्या को रोकने की जो कोशिश की जा रही थी वह वास्तव में मुख्तलिफ पहलुओं से

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

नाकाफ़ी थी और इसी लिए हमें इस बात की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई। जैसा कि देश के अन्य प्रान्तों और प्रदेशों में इस किस्म के बिल आए यहां भी यह आज introduce हुआ है। इस के लिये पंजाब के कोने कोने से और इस ऐवान के हर मेम्बर की तरफ से 'मुबारिक कदम है' का लफ्ज़ और जुमला निकल रहा है। हाऊस के मुअज़िज़ मैम्बरान अच्छी प्रकार जानते हैं कि इस किस्म का बिल पहले न लाये जाने की वजह से कई political parties ने नाजायज़ फायदा उठाया था। लेकिन हकीकत यह है जैसा कि भारतवर्ष के Home Minister ने कहा था 'Cow knows no politics' गौ माता के लिए, जिसे सारा हिन्दुस्तान माता कह कर पुकारता है राजनीति कोई चीज़ नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ छोकरा पलटन ने या कई नौजवानों ने मुल्क के लोगों के जज़बात गौहत्या के नाम पर उभारने की कोशिश की थी तो उन की ऐसा करने की गर्ज़ political थी। उन्होंने लोगों से वोट बटोरने की खातिर उन के ख्यालात को और जज़बात को उकसाने की कोशिश की थी। यह गलत बात है कि हकूमत को ऐसा legislation पहले लाना चाहिए था क्योंकि यहां वाक्ययात और हालात जो पहले रहे थे उन्हें देख कर यही कहा जा सकता है कि यह none too late है। हकूमत अब जो यह बिल लाई है, इस की अहमियत के बारे में जैसा कि पहले कहा जा चुका है, हिंदुस्तान की संस्कृति के साथ इस का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता ने जहां और कई शानदार काम हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति के प्रति किये वहां उन्होंने गौ को गौमाता कह कर sacred माना। वह इस की अहमियत इक्तसादी तौर पर और सांस्कृतिक तौर पर बहुत ज्यादा समझते थे और वह इसे मनुष्य के और प्राणीमात्र के लिये connecting link के तौर पर मानते थे। लेकिन उन लोगों की भावना की हकीकत कुछ और थी जो लोगों को गौ-रक्षा के लिए जहां कहते थे, हमारे पंजाब की कांग्रेस पार्टी को बल्कि हमारे देश के नेता पण्डित जवाहर लाल जी को गालियां, कानूनी तौर पर गौ की रक्षा न करने के लिये, देते थे। उन का जो अपना अमल इस बारे में था वह यह था कि वह खुद calf leather के जूते पहनते थे, गाय का दूध नहीं पीते थे बल्कि भैंस का दूध पीना पसन्द करते थे। जो कुछ वह कहते थे अमल उस के उलट करते थे। इस तरह से वह गौ की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते थे। अब इस कानून के बन जाने से गौ की रक्षा होगी, इस की संतति की उन्नति होगी। लेकिन इस के साथ ही इस बिल के पास करने वालों पर और जितनी जनता है उस की ज़िम्मेदारी बढ़ जाती है कि वह यह अपना कर्त्तव्य समझें कि उन्होंने सिर्फ गाय का दूध ही पीना है, उस के दूध को बढ़ाना है और गाय की संतति को बढ़ाना है। यह हम ने official और unofficial तौर पर करना है। आप ज़रा देखें U.S.A. में गाय को sacred नहीं माना जाता लेकिन उन की सदा यह कोशिश है कि गाय के दूध को बढ़ाया जाए। अमेरिका में कम से कम एक सेर गाय का खालिस दूध फी कस रोज़ इस्तेमाल करता है। भैंस सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में है और यूरोप में कहीं नहीं पाई जाती और मैं तो कहूंगा कि हमारे पंजाब वालों की तो गौ माता की बजाय भैंस माता होती है। यूरोप में खालिस गाय का दूध पीते हैं, वहां गायें बहुत मिकदार में दूध देती हैं और वह उन्हें ऐसा अनाज डालते हैं

जिस से उन का दूध बढ़ता भी है और बढ़िया भी हो जाता है। इस लिये यहां भी यह बिल ला कर हमारा काम खत्म नहीं हो जाता। यह अभी पहली stage है। यह इख्तताम नहीं है, यह आग़ाज़ है।

मैं इस बिल के लाने के लिये अपने मंत्रिमंडल को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं।

श्री रला राम (मुकेरियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गौहत्या बन्द करने के लिये आज हमारे मंत्रिमंडल ने यह बिल इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है, इस पर मैं अपने मंत्रिमंडल को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। यह विधेयक हमारे विधान के अनुकूल है। विधान के अन्दर जहां उस में उद्देश्य लिखें हैं वहां यह भी लिखा है कि यह हरेक सरकार का परम कर्त्तव्य है कि वह गौहत्या को बन्द कराए ताकि गाय जो हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे की नींव है उस की वृद्धि हो। इस के लिये यह जो अब कदम उठाया गया है यह विधान की एक बड़ी आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है और इस के लिये मैं अपने मंत्रिमण्डल को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। यहां यह कहा गया है कि यह बिल देर से लाया गया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे विधान को पास हुए लगभग चार साल से अधिक हुए जाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी विचार करने के बाद इस समय इसे ला कर मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्रिमण्डल ने इस की रक्षा में विशेष सेवा की है। इस का उद्देश्य यह तो है ही कि क्योंकि गऊ के लिये आदर भाव है, पूजा भाव है तो इस भाव का भी आदर किया जाए। मगर इस भाव से भी बढ़ कर जो भाव है वह हमारे देश की economy का है कि वह वृद्धि करे। इस भाव के साथ गऊ का विशेष सम्बन्ध है। हमारे बैलों पर ग्रामीण जीवन चलता है। इसलिये इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। यह ठीक है कि कानूनी लिहाज़ से गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए मगर गोवध को बिल्कुल रोकने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि गऊओं की quality, breed को बेहतर बनाया जाए। यह इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में दर्ज है। तो जो हमारा मनशा है वह यही है कि State को उन्नति की ओर ले जाएं, गऊओं की नसल में वृद्धि हो, उन के दूध की मात्रा बढ़े ताकि सही मानों में गऊ की रक्षा हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रिमण्डल को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर, आज का ही दिन ऐसा है कि House के तमाम मेम्बरान ने गवर्नमेण्ट को मुबारिकबाद पेश की है कि उन्होंने बड़ी समझदारी का कानून पेश किया है। इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद कोई शुबह नहीं रह जाता कि पंजाब में गोवध बन्द हो जाएगा। मगर इस के साथ २ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जो गऊओं की तादाद बढ़ेगी तो उन के लिये चारे का भी इन्तज़ाम करना है। अगर हम ने गऊओं के चारे का इन्तज़ाम न किया तो उन्हें भूखा मारना उन पर ज़ुल्म होगा। लोगों को गऊ रखने का शौक तो है मगर जितनी गऊओं की हत्या उन्हें चारा न देने से होती है उतनी शायद ही और किसी तरह होती हो। मैं ने गायें काग़ज़ खाती देखी हैं, यहां तक कि गोबर खाती देखी हैं। इसलिये उन के लिये चारे का इन्तज़ाम करना ज़रूरी है। इस के साथ २ गऊओं की नसल को भी बेहतर बनाया जाए। लोग गऊ को महज़ इसलिये न रखें कि वह माता है बल्कि इसलिये कि उन को उस से फायदा भी हो। आज यहां की गायें बकरी जितनी तो बड़ी हैं और बकरी

[श्री श्री चन्द]

जितना ही दूध भी देती हैं। इस तरह गऊओं की तादाद तो बहुत बढ़ जाएगी मगर economically कोई फायदा न होगा और उन की देखभाल भी न हो सकेगी। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से खास तौर पर दरखास्त करता हूं कि जहां यह काम किया है वहां वह यह भी इन्तज़ाम करे कि नसल बढ़िया बने और चरागाहें बनाई जाएं जहां काफी घास हो।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं ने जो ख्याल दिया था वह काफी हद तक दुरुस्त दिखाई देता है। मैं ने कहा था कि नई बोतलों में पुरानी शराब नहीं है और मुझे खुशी है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने एक दलेराना कदम उठाया है और एक मामला जो कई साल से चला आ रहा था उस में उन्हों ने फैसलाकुन बात की है। मैं कैबिनेट को बधाई देता हूं लेकिन मेरे दिल में एक बात आती है जिसे शायद यह कहें कि मैं ने एक नई ही बात कही है। मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को उन मुट्ठी भर आदमियों में से समझता हूं जिन पर मज़हबी ख्यालात का कोई असर नहीं होता। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि वह फराखदिली से इकौनिमी को सम्भालना भी जानते हैं और वह इतने सैकुलर हैं कि खुद सैकुलरिज़म को शर्म आ जाए। मगर मैं कैबिनेट को तो बधाई देता हूं मगर उन को नहीं। वह चाहे खफा हों या हसें मगर रीज़न यह, जिस तरह कि मैं ने कल भी कहा था, कि अब तो पंजाब में गऊकशी का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। मुट्ठी भर तो लोग हैं जिन को आप ने रखा। मैं चाहता था कि उन थोड़े से लोगों को जो मज़हबन गाय को माता नहीं मानते उन को हम समझाते कि भारत का हित, इत्तहाद का हित इस बात में है कि वह कोई गलत कदम न उठाएं जिस से आपस में रंजिश हो, तफरका बढ़े मगर अफसोस है कि मेरा प्रस्ताव फेल हो गया। मैं ने श्री राम किशन जी की तकरीर सुनी, सेठी जी की तकरीर सुनी। उन्होंने बड़ी २ मिसालें दीं, कहीं डैनमार्क का ज़िक्र और कहीं किसी और मुल्क का हवाला दिया कि इन मुल्कों में गायें इतना दूध देती हैं। मुझे इस बिल में तो दूध नज़र नहीं आता, कोई ऐसी चीज़ नज़र नहीं आती कि गाय की हिफाज़त की जाए। मैं सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी को इस बात की तो मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक दलेराना कदम उठाया। मैं इसे नामुनासिब कदम नहीं कहता और न ही यह कहता हूं कि यह अब क्यों कदम उठाया गया है। स्टेट में एक ऐसी फिज़ा रही है और आज भी है कि जिस में हम ने पागलपन का सबूत दिया। उस वक्त जब यूनाइटिड पंजाब था तो कुछ लोगों ने गलत, झूठा और बेवकूफाना नारा लगाया जो मुल्क को तबाही की तरफ ले जाने वाला था मगर हम भी पागल हो गए और यह इलाका उजड़ गया। मुझे यकीन है कि चैम्बरलेन के चले जाने पर और चरचिल के आने पर इस बिल के गलत माने नहीं लिए जाएंगे। इस शानदार मिनिस्टरी के शानदार वज़ीर प्रोफैसर शेर सिंह ने कहा कि यह इसे समझे ही नहीं। खैर यह तो ठीक है कि आप ने हिंदू जनता को खुश कर दिया है मगर मसला का हल इस से होने वाला नहीं। मैं अपने अच्छे दोस्त से कहूंगा कि बेहतर यह होता अगर वह इस मसले का हल इकौनोमिकली करने की कोशिश करते। मगर यह शायद मेरे दोस्त को पसन्द नहीं कि मेवात के मेव गाय की अच्छी परवरिश करें। खैर सज़ा के मुतअल्लिक मैं कहूंगा कि आप चाहे दो साल की बजाय दस साल कर दें, जुर्माना भी बढ़ा दें मगर एक गलत असूल को न लाएं। हमें इस से इस लिये डर है कि उन के खिलाफ़

पहले ही जज़बात उभार रखे हैं। (पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : किन के खिलाफ ?) । गुड़गांव के मेव के खिलाफ जिन को आप ने बसा के रखा। यह आप की मेहरबानी है मगर उन के खिलाफ जज़बात उभारे जाते हैं। इस बात का ज़्यादा ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। फिर भी मैं इस की मुखालिफत नहीं करूंगा। कहीं यह न कहा जाए कि चूंकि इसका नाम अब्दुल गनी है इसलिये मुखालिफत करता है। मगर मैं सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी से इतना ज़रूर कहूंगा कि जहां उन के खिलाफ गलत अफवाहें फैलाई जाती हैं, गलत किस्म का प्रचार और प्रापेगण्डा होता है वहां उन के खिलाफ इस कानून का गलत इस्तेमाल न किया जाए और उम्मीद है कि उजड़े हुओं को खाह मखाह फिर से बेघर नहीं किया जाएगा। अब जब कि इन लोगों ने वालन्टैरिली, रज़ाकारना तौर पर बड़ी २ पंचायतें करके इसके मुतअल्लिक अपने ब्रादराने वतन को यकीन दिलाया है तो उस के बाद भी अगर आप इस कानून की ज़रूरत समझें तो ज़रूर लाएं, हमें इस पर कोई एतराज़ न होगा। मगर एक डर ज़रूर है। जहां हम चाहते हैं कि गाय, जिसे कि मैं माता कहता हूं, की पूरी २ हिफाज़ित की जाए, कोई इस का अपमान न करे, कोई वध न करे वहां मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इस बिल की आड़ में मुसलमानों का वध न हो। बहरहाल मैं फिर इस बिल को पेश करने पर पंजाब सरकार को बधाई देता हूं।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ (ਰਮਦਾਸ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਏ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਡਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਿਆਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੋਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ। ਪਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਮੀਦਾਰ ਬੰਦੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਵਾਗ ਡੋਰ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਹਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ ਝਿਜਕਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਝਿਜਕਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਫੀਲਿੰਗਜ਼ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਵ੍ਹੇਂ ਰਖਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਜਟ ਲੜਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਉਨਾ ਹੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਕਿ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਨਾਲ। ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਿਹਤ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਅਸਾਡਾ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਗਊ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਧਨ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਦਾਰੋਮਦਾਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਮਝਾਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਹੀ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਧਨ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਹਿ ਗਏ। ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਗਊ ਦੇ ਆਦਰ ਜਾਂ ਖੇਤੀ ਬਾੜੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦਾ। ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਇਸ ਪਖ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਦੋ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਰਖਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਕ ਵੀਰ ਨੇ, ਮੇਰਾ ਭਾਵ ਪੰਡਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ, ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਇਹ ਰਖੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਜ ਤੋਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਚਿਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਗਰ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਵੇਲੇ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੰਨਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਸੀ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ

[ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ]

ਸਮਸਿਆ ਸੀ । ਪਰ ਮੈਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਪਿਛਾਂਹ ਲਿਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਯੁਨਾਈਟਿਡ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਰੋਹਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਗਊਬਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਲਾਟਰ ਹਾਊਸ ਬਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨਾ ਉਠਾਈ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਸੀ । ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹੀ ਨੰਬਰ ਵਿਚ ਗਊਬਧ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ । ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਆਣ ਦੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਵੀ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕੀਤਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਣ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ । ਗਊਬਧ ਦੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਅਜ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਭਾਰੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ । ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿਛੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਫਾਰਮਰਜ਼ ਫੋਰਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਡਤ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਕਰੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੈਕਾਨਾਈਜ਼ਡ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੰਜ-ਸਾਲਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਰਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ । ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਤਾਂ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਏਗੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਸਲ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਏਗੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਤਵੱਕੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਚੰਗੀ ਬ੍ਰੀਡ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਨਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ ਕਿ ਬੁਢੇ ਬਲਦਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਕ ਗਈਆਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਨਿਪਟਾਣਾ ਹੈ । ਅਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਗਊਆਂ ਦੀ ਹਮਦਰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਬਲਦ ਬੁਢਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਗਊ ਸੁਕ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਲਿਓਂ ਲਾਹ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਆਰਥਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਭ ਸਕੇ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਬੁਢੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਕੀ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਬ੍ਰੀਡ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਣ ਦੀ ਕਾਹਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ। ਨਾਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਪਖ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਔਕੜ ਆ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਇਹ ਗਊਬਧ ਦੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਆਣ ਪਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਹਲੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਬ੍ਰੀਡ ਚੰਗੀ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਢੇ ਬਲਦਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਕੀਆਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਬੇਲੋੜਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੁਕੀਆਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਢੇ ਬਲਦਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੈਕਾਨਾਈਜ਼ਡ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੈਸਟਰਾਇਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਕਾਹਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? ਮੈਕਾਨਾਈਜ਼ਡ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਕੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ? ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ

ਨੂੰ ਸਾਵ੍ਹੇਂ ਰਖਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਡਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦੇ ਇਕ ਖਾਸ ਪਖ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੱਤਣ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਲਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਲਸੀ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਹਲ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ । ਕੋਈ ਯੂਜ਼ਫੁਲ ਪਰਪਜ਼ ਸਰਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ । ਗਊਬਧ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ । ਅਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਭਰਾ ਰਹਿ ਹੀ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਮੀਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਕੀ ਡਰ ਆ ਪਿਆ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਣ ਦਾ ?

ਮੌਲਵੀ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਗਨੀ ਡਾਰ: ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ?

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ: ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਕਲੀਅਰ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਮੈਕਾਨਾਈਜ਼ਡ ਫਾਰਮਿੰਗ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੈਸਟਰਾਇਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਿ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ ਘਟ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਕੰਟਰੋਵਰਸ਼ਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸਾਵ੍ਹੇਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਮੌਲਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਰੈਜ਼ੋਲਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਵੀ ਕਲ ਲਿਆਏ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਮਿਵਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਣ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਗਊਪਾਲਨ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਡਰ ਨਹੀਂ । ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਬਲਮ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਗੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਣ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਹਲ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਉਪਰ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਰੋਧਤਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ।

श्री बलवंत राए तायल (हिसार शहर) : स्पीकर साहिब, आज जो बिल इस सदन के सामने आया है इस बिल को पेश करने के लिए हमारी सरकार मुबारिकबाद की मुस्तहक है । यह बिल आज से बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था । मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह मेरे से पहले बोलने वाली मेरी बहन बोलीं । उन्हों ने इस बिल की मुखालफित की और पता नहीं किन वजूहात की बिना पर mechanized farming को quote किया और यह समझा है कि mechanized farming ही India में चल सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने तो एक argument दिया है कि mechanized farming हो रही है । वह इस बात के merits पर नहीं गई कि यह farming होनी चाहिए या नहीं । (The lady Member has just advanced an argument that mechanized farming was being introduced, but she did not go into the merits of the case whether farming should or should not be mechanized.)

श्री बलवन्त राए तायल : स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल की सूबा को निहायत ज़रूरत थी । बहुत से भाई कहते हैं कि पंजाब के अन्दर इस की ज़रूरत न थी । ज़िला गुड़गांव के अन्दर

[श्री बलवन्त राए तयाल]
जहां पर गऊकशी होती थी वहां पर इस के खिलाफ कितनी देर से agitation चल रहा है। फिर यह भी कहा गया कि आज पंजाब के अन्दर गऊकशी नहीं। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं तो उनकी मुश्किलों और कठिनाइयों का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। मैं sentiments में न जाते हुए यह कह रहा हूं।

स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को पास करने से ही हम गाय के मसले को पूरी तरह हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस मसले का हल तब होगा जब हम इस की नसल को अच्छी बनाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे। स्पीकर साहिब, आपको पता है कि हरियाना की गाय मशहूर थी। हरियाना के अन्दर बहुत जंगल थे। आस पास के इलाके में घास बहुत थी। हरियाना की गाय जब तक दो तीन मील रोज़ चक्कर न काट लेती थी और जंगल में जाकर घास नहीं खा लेती थी और उसके मुंह से झाग नहीं आती थी वह दूध नहीं देती थी। परन्तु मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है, स्पीकर साहिब, कि consolidation के अन्दर इस इलाके में चरागाहें न छोड़ने की वजह से लोगों ने गाय छोड़ भैंसों को पालना शुरू कर दिया है, क्योंकि भैंस को जंगल की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती। उसे चारा खेत से काट कर घर पर ही डाला जा सकता है और काम चलाया जा सकता है। इसलिए इस तरह से गाय की नसल अच्छी नहीं बन सकती। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब से कहूंगा कि हरियाना के अन्दर इन इलाकों में इश्तमाल-अराज़ी के साथ-साथ थोड़ी ज़मीन चरागाह के लिए भी छोड़ी जाए। इस तरह से ही हरियाना की नसल तरक्की कर सकती है। इस इलाके की गाय बड़ी बड़ी चरागाहों में घूमने से ही तरक्की कर सकती है।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, हिसार में Government Live-stock Farm है। हिसार की Farm के साथ 45 हज़ार एकड़ ज़मीन थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात under discussion नहीं है। (This matter is not under discussion.)

श्री बलवन्त राए तयाल : स्पीकर साहिब, जब तक हम नसल नहीं सुधारेंगे और हरियाना में घास के लिए चरागाह नहीं बनाएंगे, हरियाना की breed कायम नहीं रह सकेगी।

हिसार फारम में हरियाना नसल की गायें पाली जाती हैं इसलिए मैं ज़िक्र कर रहा हूं कि वहां पर इस नसल को तरक्की नहीं दी जा रही है। आखिर में मैं सरकार को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि इस ने यह बिल इस हाऊस में लाकर लोगों की सही नुमाइंदगी की है।

(*At this stage a number of members rose to speak*)

Chief Minister : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अभी हम बोलना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है कि इस पर कल सारा दिन ही discussion होती रही है । मौलवी जी का resolution भी इसी बारे में ही था । आज भी काफी वक्त मिल चुका है । (This subject was under discussion for the whole day yesterday. The subject matter of the resolution moved by Maulvi Sahib was also similar to that of this Bill. Today also it has been discussed sufficiently.)

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਦੀ discussion ਅਗਲੀਆਂ stages ਤੇ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ third reading ਆਉਣੀ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਲੋੜ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਬੋਲ ਲੈਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਨ ।

Shri Chandi Ram Verma : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker. Question is—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker. Now the Chief Minister will reply to the debate.

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੈਰੋਂ) : ਪੰਡਤ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਆ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਸਿਧੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਅਗਰ ਮਗਰ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲਾਣੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਅਗਰ ਮਗਰ ਲਾਣ ਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹਨ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਕਰੇ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿਧੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਲਟ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : श्रीमती प्रकाश कौर के बारे में क्या ख्याल है आपका ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਬੀਬੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਲ ਸੀ ਸਾਫ ਕਹਿ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਭੈਣ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਸਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ all India basis ਤੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ Central Government ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ । ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਰਕਜ਼ੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕਹਿ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਡਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ States ਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬਾਕੀ ਰਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਹੁਣ mechanised farming ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸ ਦਿਆਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਅਜੇ ਕੁਝ ਚਿਰ ਲਗੇਗਾ, ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਸੌ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ ਲਗ ਜਾਣ । Mechanisation ਇੰਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਛੋਟੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਟੁਕੜਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਖਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ।

[ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ]
ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਠੇ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ mechanised farming ਹੋਣੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ । ਫ਼ੇਰ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਇਹ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਰੂਸ ਅਤੇ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਉਥੇ ਖਾਸ ਗਲ ਹੈ । ਉਥੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਸਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਹਨ । ਲੋਕ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਲਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਟੁਕੜਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡੀ ਹੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਬੜੇ ਬੜੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਮ ਹਨ, means of production ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ । ਸਾਡੇ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਲ ਹੀ ਲਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ, ਹੋਰ means of production ਘਟ ਹਨ ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ mechanised farming co-operative ਦੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗੀ । ਵੈਸੇ ਬੀਬੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਆਈ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸਾਫ਼ ਕਹਿ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਗਰ ਮਗਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਈ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਸੇ ਹਨ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਾਦ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਪੰਡਤ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਆ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਗਰ ਮਗਰ ਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਈ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਸਵਾਲ ਉਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ support ਤਾਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਚਲੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਦਫ਼ਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਸਮ ਟੁੱਟੀ । ਹੁਣ ਰਹੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਗ਼ਨੀ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਲ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਮੁਬਾਰਿਕਬਾਦ ਵੀ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਫ਼ਿਕਰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਿਕਰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਬੇ-ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਹੈ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਗ਼ਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Cow Slaughter ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕਰੋ । ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । U. P. ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਬੰਦ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਨਵਾਬ ਛਤਾਰੀ, ਮੌਲਾਨਾ ਅਖਤਰ, ਐਮ. ਪੀ., ਅਲੀਗੜ੍ਹ University ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਨਜ਼ੀਰ ਅਹਿਮਦ ਨੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ support ਦਿਤੀ ਸੀ ।

ਮੌਲਵੀ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਗ਼ਨੀ ਡਾਰ : ਪਰ ਕਿਤੇ ਗਲਤ ਹੀ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਥੇ ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਲਤੀ ਹੋਣ ਦਿਉਗੇ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਿਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਡਰ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਬੀਬੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਕ ਹੋਰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਫੇਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ignorance ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ section ਛੇ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬੁਢੇ ਬੈਲਾਂ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਦੀ maintenance ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ reception ਲਈ Local Authorities ਨੂੰ ਹਿਦਾਇਤ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਕੁਝ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈਣਗੇ । ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਹ section ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSES (2) AND (3) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-Clauses (2) and (3) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 3

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं उन बातों को दोहराने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझता जिन का कि बहुत से मेम्बर साहिबान ने पहले ही discussion के अन्दर इज़हार किया हुआ है । पहली बात तो यह है कि cow slaughter के मुतअल्लिक ज़िक्र करते हुए कौन इन्सान है जो कि इस सदियों के मसले के, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के तकद्दस का cause था, खिलाफ कहता । यह मसला आज या कल का नहीं है बल्कि इस की तो एक history बन चुकी है । इस को रोकने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी कुरबानियां हुईं, लोगों ने जानें दीं, बड़ी २ movements चलीं मगर फिर भी कामयाबी नहीं हुई । इस cow slaughter के बन्द कराने के पीछे तो एक history छुपी पड़ी है । श्रीमती प्रकाश कौर ने अपने जज़बात का इज़हार करते हुए दूसरों के जज़बात की परवाह नहीं की है और उन के खिलाफ़ कहा है । उन्हों ने कहा कि यह leadership और Government किसी खास gain की वजह से नहीं बल्कि दूसरे लोगों के जज़बात की कदर करने के लिये ही यह बिल लाई है । मगर मैं कहता हूं कि अगर यह बात भी है तो भी यह बड़ा भारी gain है । लोगों के जज़बात की कदर करना और मानना बड़ी अच्छी बात है । मैं समझता हूं कि economic side के साथ साथ Government का लोगों के जज़बात की कदर करना भी फर्ज़ है । अगर उन्होंने लोगों के जज़बात को और लोगों की religious susceptibilities को महफ़ूज़ करने के लिए भी इस बिल को पेश किया है तो भी मैं उन को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं । उन्होंने इस बिल को पेश करके एक काबिलेदाद काम किया है । इस बात से इन्कार कौन कर सकता है.......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस बिल पर general discussion न करें। इस क्लाज़ पर ही बोलें। (Now please do not raise a general discussion on this Bill but speak on this clause only.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : स्पीकर साहिब, इस सारी क्लाज़ की ही discussion बड़ी wide है और यह क्लाज़ तो इस की जान है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी ने इस बिल को पेश करके इस history को नए सिरे से शुरू कर दिया है। मैं इस क्लाज़ के ऊपर ही बोलते हुए कहूंगा कि इन्होंने हमारी प्राचीन history की revival की है, सतयुग को फिर से ज़िन्दा कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में यह सब कैसे आता है? आप इस clause की लिमिट में ही रहें। (How is all this covered by this clause? Please confine yourself to this clause.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : यह सब कुछ इस clause में ही आ जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा और within limit ही कहूंगा। इस में एक negative side है और एक positive side है। इस negative को positive शकल देनी है। Cow protection अगर न होती तो हिन्दुस्तान की फिलासफी ही खत्म हो जाती, आज हिन्दुस्तान की फिलासफी दुनिया के अन्दर न होती। इस हिन्दुस्तान की ही फिलासफी ने दुनिया के रूसो और कैन्ट जैसे फिलासफर पैदा किए। अगर गाय न होती तो नामधारी तहरीक न चलती। नामधारी तहरीक आई और उन्होंने देखा कि हिंदुस्तान में गाय और ब्राह्मण का बचाना जरूरी है। ब्राह्मण से मेरा मतलब, स्पीकर साहिब, पंडित श्री राम, पंडित मोहन लाल जी ही नहीं बल्कि, स्पीकर साहिब, आप भी हैं। मैं हर एक Scholar को ब्राह्मण कहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में Philosophers को पैदा करने वाला गाय का दूध है। इस में vitamins B-4 और B-6 मौजूद होते हैं।

11.00 a.m.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में vitamins का क्या ताल्लुक है? (How are vitamins relevant to this?)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of order, Sir. अगर cow slaughter बन्द न होती तो vitamins कहां जाते। (*Laughter*)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : स्पीकर साहिब, आप थोड़ा सा वक्त दें वरना मुझे आखिर में बोलना पड़ेगा। इस cow slaughter को रोकने के लिये हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर नामधारी तहरीक चली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस क्लाज़ को oppose कर रहे हैं? (Is the hon. Member opposing this clause?)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : अगर इस क्लाज को support न करना होता तो मैं खड़ा ही न होता। आज ऐसा बिल लाने का फख्र हमारी गवर्नमेण्ट को है जिस के लीडर सरदार प्रताप सिंह हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस क्लाज़ को रखने के लिये कह रहे हैं? (Is he pleading for the retention of this clause ?)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : क्लाज़ पर ही सारी बातें कह रहा हूं। यह तो बिल की जान है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पीछे मौलवी साहिब हैं और आगे पंडित जी हैं। (Maulvi Sahib is behind the hon. Member and Pandit ji in front of him.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : अगर आज मौलवी अब्दुल गनी हमारे दरमियान न बैठे होते तो बिल की कदर न होती जो कि आज हम सब को है। Cow protection की एक लहर चली। वे लोग कभी इतना दावा नहीं करते जो आज अपनी जिन्दगी की livelihood के लिये सारी इसलामी शरीयत को बदलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप relevant नहीं हैं। (He is not relevant.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : Cow slaughter का गुनाह उतना है जितना एक Philosopher या Speaker के slaughter का है । (*Cheers*). Cow slaughter Bill में बड़ी २ इसलाह होनी चाहियें। यह खुशी की बात है कि इस offence को non-bailable करार दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह क्लाज़ आगे है। (That Clause comes after this.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : लेकिन यह यहां भी कहा जा सकता है।

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Sir, cow slaughter is equal to Speaker's slaughter. (*Laughter*)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : मैं इस पर अपने ख्यालात फिर ज़ाहिर करूंगा जब मुझे बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 7

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 8

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir, I beg to move—

(i) In Sub-clause (1), line 5, *for* "years" *substitute* "months".

(ii) In Sub-clause (1), line 6, *for* "thousand" *substitute* "hundred".

ਕਲਾਜ਼ 8,3 ਤੇ 5 ਵਿਚ ਜਿੱਥੇ offences ਦੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Original Bill ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬੜੀ drastic ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਦੋ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਤੇ 1000 ਰੁਪਏ ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 100 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ offences ਦੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਰਖਣੀ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ । ਕਲਾਜ਼ 3 ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ—

> No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter any cow in any place in Punjab.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ *bona fide* ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਖਰੀਦਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਬਾਹ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ slaughter ਕਰਾਣ ਦੀ ਗਰਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਵੇਚੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਹ offence ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਤੇ 1000 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਕਲਾਜ਼ 5 ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਪਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ—

> No person shall sell or offer for sale or cause to be sold beef or beef products in any form except for such medicinal purposes as may be prescribed.

ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਘਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ ।

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved—

In sub-clause (1), line 5, *for* "years" *substitute* "months".
In Sub-clause (1), line 6, *for* "thousand" *substitute* "hundred".

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), line 5, for "years" *substitue* "months".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), line 6, for "thousand" *substitue* "hundred".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 9

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 10

Mr. Speaker : Question is —

That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be passed.

श्री बबलू राम (कलानौर) : स्पीकर साहिब, गवर्नमेण्ट ने जो यह बिल पेश करने की कृपा की है उस की मैं पूरे तौर से ताईद करता हूं। एक दो बातें जो रह गई हैं उन्हें कहने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस बिल में यह भी ज़रूरी है कि गाय की आमदोरफ्त पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये ताकि दूध देने वाले जानवर बाहर न जा सकें। जो गायें पंजाब से देहली या यू. पी. चली जाती हैं वह वापस नहीं आतीं। यह ज़रूरी है कि दूध देने वाली गऊओं के बाहर जाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए। रोहतक में बैलों का मेला लगता था। पहले गायें नहीं बिका करती थीं अब गायें बिकनी शुरू हो गई हैं। गायें नहीं बिकनी चाहियें। यह भी इतना ज़रूरी है जितना कि इस बिल को पास करने की ज़रूरत है।

मेरे ख्याल में असेम्बली के मेम्बरों में से केवल मैं ही एक ऐसा मेम्बर हूं जिस की गाय इनाम ले कर आई है। नागपुर में मेला हुआ था जिस में हिन्दुस्तान भर के लोग इकट्ठे हुए थे। मेरी गाय वहां से पौने तीन सौ रुपये इनाम ले कर आई है। मुझे मालूम है कि गाय में क्या खूबियां होती हैं और गाय कैसे पाली जाती है। भैंस के मुकाबले में गाय कई गुना ज्यादा दूध दे सकती है। हमारे सयाने आदमी कहते आए हैं कि गाय की कोख में से 100 मन सोना निकलता है। गाय के बछड़े बैल बन कर दो दो हज़ार रुपये कीमत पाते हैं लेकिन भैंस का कटड़ा 100 रुपये से ज्यादा मोल नहीं पाता। जहां गाय का बछड़ा गर्मी बरदाश्त कर सकता है वहां भैंस का कटड़ा गर्मी नहीं बरदाश्त कर सकता। गाय का दूध और घी जो पुरुष इस्तेमाल करता है उस के शरीर के अन्दर बहुत चुस्ती रहती है। एक और बात यह है कि जितना चारा एक भैंस खाती है उतने चारे में दो गायें पल सकती हैं। आज गवर्नमेण्ट cow slaughter बन्द करना चाहती है। लेकिन यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि लोगों के मन में गाय के प्रति प्रेम नहीं उपजता। लोग कानून से डर कर चोरी यह काम करेंगे। इसलिये आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि लोगों के मन में गाय के लिये मुहब्बत पैदा की जाए। इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल को support करता हूं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ (ਰੋਪੜ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ support ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ sentiments ਅਤੇ sanctity ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਦੀ economic side ਉਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ measure ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਛੜੇ ਬਛੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ protection ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਬੜਾ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾ ਯੋਗ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹਰਿਆਨੇ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਾਕਫ਼ੀਅਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਗਊ ਦੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਕਦਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗਊ ਵੀ ਉਥੇ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਲੋਕ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਅਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਐਸੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ

ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭੁਖੀਆਂ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜਦੋਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਦੁਧ ਦੇਣਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰੋਂ ਕਢ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿੰਨਾ ਚਿਰ ਦੁਧ ਦੇਂਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਘਰੋਂ ਕਢਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਗਊਆਂ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਫਿਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜ਼ਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਤੀਆਂ ਉਜਾੜਦੀਆਂ ਫਿਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜ਼ਮੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਸੂਣ ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਜੰਮ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਕੇਸ ਚਲਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਗਊਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਮ ਗਊਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਦੋ ਸੌ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ ਸੌ ਦੇ ਰੇਵੜ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਗਊਆਂ ਜਿਸਮਾਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਕਦਆਵਰ ਵੀ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਬੜੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਪਕੜੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ । ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਹਣੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ Section 6 ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਐਸੀਆਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਦੁਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ institutions ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਦੀ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਕੜ ਕੇ ਫਾਟਕ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਦਿਨ ਚਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਭੁਖੇ ਮਰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜਦੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਲਕ ਜਮਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ charges ਤਾਂ ਲੈ ਲੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਠੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ । ਕਿਧਰੇ ਇਥੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ institutions ਵਿਚ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਧ ਨਾ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਗਊਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਖ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੁਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਐਨੇ ਕੰਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਦਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਖਰੀਦ ਕੇ ਯੂ. ਪੀ. ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਹਸ਼ਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਐਨੀ protection ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ । ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ Possible ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ amendment ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਊ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਜਿਸ ਗਊ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ standard ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਜ਼ਾ propose ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ amendment ਹੁਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਸੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਧ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਹਟ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਘਰੋਂ ਕਢ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ]

ਉਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਵੀ ਕੱਝੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਰਖੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ State ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ cow slaughter ban ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਾਂਢੀ State ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਥੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਉਥੇ ਲੈ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਥੇ ਜ਼ਿਬਹ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਯਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਐਸੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਵੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦੀ provision ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਗਊਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦੀ provision ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗਊ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰੋਂ ਕਢਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਰਾਮ ਗਊਆਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, institutions ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣ ਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਬਾਰਕਬਾਦ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਰ ਦੀ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ sentiments ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ support ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह अर्ज़ कर दूं कि बिल की जो consideration की stage होती है उस में general principles underlying the Bill discuss किये जाते हैं। फिर जब बिल clause by clause discuss होता है तो बहस को strictly clause के scope तक ही महदूद रखना चाहिये। Third reading के वक्त all new points that have arisen during the discussion of the clauses and the suggestions about the implementation of the provisions of the Bill should be discussed. मुझे तो इस में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि debates ने बाहर जाना होता है तो irrelevant बातों से debate की अच्छाई नहीं रहती और फिर इन ग़ैर ज़रूरी बातों से हाऊस का time भी waste होता है। इस लिये discussion systematic तौर पर होनी चाहिये।

(I may tell the House that during the consideration stage of the Bill general principles underlying it are discussed and when it is considered clause by clause the discussion is strictly limited to the scope of the clause under consideration. At the time of the third reading all the new points that have arisen during the discussion of the clauses and the suggestions about the implementation of the provisions of the Bill should be discussed. I, however, have no objection to the members making general speeches at this stage but since our debates are to go outside irrelevancy lowers the good quality of the debates. Besides, much time of the House is wasted by indulging in irrelevant things. Therefore, the discussion should be systematic and to the point.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह तो वक्त बचाने का एक बहाना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां आप समझें कि मैं गलत कहता हूं वहां आप point of order raise कर सकते हैं। (You can raise a point of order wherever you do not agree with me.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर इजाज़त दें तो मैं आप को Rule 171 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। इस में है—

" The discussion on a motion that the Bill be passed is confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill."

तो बहर सूरत......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Third reading के वक्त आप rules की इस तरह की interpretation में मत जाएं। हमें parliamentary conventions को भी देखना है। (Please do not go in for such interpretations of rules at the third reading stage. We have also to take into account the parliamentary conventions.)

At this stage general discussion of the Bill is to be avoided. During the third reading only points left over or new points arising out of the consideration and discussion of the clauses and suggestions for the implementation of the Bill ought to be discussed.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अब तो ज्यादातर......

Mr. Speaker : There is no need for further debate on this point. I have given a suggestion for the consideration of the Members.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : It is not a debate, Sir, I am simply making a submission to you.

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जो कुछ आपने फरमाया है उस के मुताबिक निहायत ज़रूरी है कि जो कोई irrelevancy में जाता है वह बेअकली का सबूत और मुजाहिरा देता है। इसलिये यह ज़रूरी है कि जो बात कही जाए वह point के मुताबिक हो।

सब से पहले मैं आप का ध्यान Constitution के Article 48 की ओर दिलाता हूं जिस में cow slaughter की prohibition के लिये provision किया गया है और animal husbandry की हिफाज़त के लिये scientific basis पर cow breeding के मुतअल्लिक ज़रूरी करार दिया गया है कि......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कौन सी clause discuss कर रहे हैं ? (Which clause is the hon. Member discussing ?)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : उसके अन्दर है.......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त खड़ा होना था जब कोई specific clause discuss हो रही थी। (The hon. Member ought to have risen when that specific clause was under discussion).

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : Objects के अन्दर आ जाता है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर clause का नाम क्यों लेते हो। वैसे ही बिल पर बोलिए। (Then why does the hon. Member refer to a particular clause ? He should speak on the Bill in general.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : Rule 171 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business में है कि इस stage पर generality discuss कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आप तो particular clause को लाना चाहते हैं । (But the hon. Member wishes to discuss a particular clause.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Argument की support में तो clause को refer कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो प्रोफैसर साहिब को सलाह दे रहे हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि जब प्रोफैसर साहिब बोलें तो सब चुप बैठे रहें । (You are giving him advice. I would like the hon. Members to keep quiet when Professor Mota Singh speaks).

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : गुस्ताखी माफ़ । आप ही ज़्यादा बोलते हैं जब वह बोल रहे होते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, दरअसल सलाहकार ज़्यादा हो गए हैं । (No, as a matter of fact, there has been an increase in the number of advisors.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : जैसे किसी की तारीफ़ के लिये हम कुछ कहते हैं तो उस के तहफ़्फ़ुज़ के लिये जरूरी है कि क्यों न उस के दूसरे पहलू को snub किया जाए । जहां तक गाय की नसल की हिफाज़त का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल बहुत देरी से लाया गया है । यह बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिये था । लेकिन जो exception रखी गई है उस से लोगों को cow slaughter करने का बहाना मिल जाएगा । वह उस clause का सहारा लेकर self-defence करने लग पड़ेंगे । यहां पर murders हो जाते हैं तो पता नहीं चलता, experiment के नाम पर मवेशियों को ज़िबह करने पर किसी भी Veterinary Officer से certificate हासिल करना उन के लिये कौन सा मुश्किल होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर clauses पर आ गए । (He has again come back to clauses.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : Reference में तो आना ही पड़ेगा । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि बिल के अन्दर जितनी exceptions हैं वह नहीं रहनी चाहिएं । मैं उन की सख्त मुखालिफत में हूं । अगली चीज़ है protection के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Clause तो पास हो गई । अब इसे discuss करने का क्या फायदा ? (The clause has been carried. What is the use of discussing it at this stage ?)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर defective हो तो इसे अब भी fail किया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप को कहना पड़ेगा कि आप इस के हक में नहीं हैं। (Then you will have to say that you are against it.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : मैं तो बिल के हक में हूं लेकिन इसे और भी अच्छा देखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Clauses के वक्त तो आप उठे नहीं और अब इसे आप strictor देखना चाहते हैं । (He did not get up when the Clauses were considered, and now he wants to see it made stricter.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : मैं तो बार बार खड़ा हुआ था । आप की नज़र नहीं पड़ी । आप की eye catch नहीं कर सका । खैर, मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की economy के अन्दर, rural economy के अन्दर, गाय का बड़ा स्थान है । Cattle के लिहाज़ से, manure के लिहाज़ से और दूसरी services के लिहाज़ से गाय हमारी economy में एक अहम पार्ट play करती है । Uneconomic point of view से इस की value कम हो जाती है, मैं इस बात से इत्तफाक नहीं करता । इन्सान जब दौलत कमा सकता है तो उस की हिफाज़त की जाती है लेकिन जब वह बूढ़ा हो जाता है तो क्या उसे घर से निकाल दिया जाता है ? मैं समझता हूं कि uneconomic cattle की हिफाज़त भी उतनी ही ज़रूरी है जितनी कि दूसरों की। Nutritive point of view से गाय के दूध की value breast milk से कहीं ज़्यादा है। Breast milk में जहां copper और Vitamin B-4 and 6 नहीं वहां यह गाय के दूध में मौजूद रहते हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इसलिए भी इस की हिफाज़त ज़रूरी है । इन हालात में भी जैसा कि बिल में provide किया गया है self-defence or experimentation के नाम पर बरी नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए। इस बहानासाज़ी के ज़रिये मैं जानता हूं कि गाय का कत्ल बदस्तूर जारी रहेगा। फिर religious susceptibilities भी हैं। गाय का इन के साथ क्या ताल्लुक है ? यह कोई छिपी बात नहीं, लोगों के sentiments की exploitation की जाती थी। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों और हिन्दुओं में अगर कोई solemn affirmation है तो इसी गाय के नाम पर है। गुरू नानक देव जी ने भी फरमाया था कि "हक पराया नानका उस सूअर उस गाय" । अगर हमारे हिंदू समाज के अन्दर कोई sentimental sanctity है तो वह गाय के नाम पर है। हम बहुत पुराने ज़माने से non-violence के तरीके पर चलते आए हैं । Foreigners ने इस के खिलाफ़ violations कीं । लेकिन आज वक्त आ गया है कि मुसलमान भाई इस बात को महसूस करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की बाकी communities के अहसासात के लिए कुछ कुरबानी करें । इस ख्याल को जाहिर करने के लिये इस हाऊस में एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पेश किया गया था । मैं जानता हूं कि मेवात के मुसलमान नहीं चाहते कि गोकशी की जाए। मैं ने उन की एक conference में preside भी किया था। मैं इस बात पर खुश हुआ कि उन्हें गाय से उतनी ही मुहब्बत है जितनी कि हिन्दुओं को । लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफ़सोस हुआ कि कल

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]

मौलवी साहिब ने जो बिल पेश किया और जिस की खातिर उन्होंने बड़ा suffer भी किया, उस के मुतअल्लिक कहा गया कि यह एक bargain है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बड़ी दलेरी से काम लिया जो कि कोई ही मुसलमान कर सकता था। फिर भी मैं खुश हूं कि इस पहलू में हिन्दुस्तान में cow slaughter को बन्द करने के लिये उठे हैं, हमारे पंजाब में भी आज कदम उठाया जा रहा है जिस से हम गोकशी को रोकने के साथ २ इस की नसल की भी हिफाजत करते हुए बेहतर बना सकें। मैं किसी religion के नाम पर नहीं कहता। मैं तो उस religion का कायल हूं जो कि cosmopolitan type का है। तो, स्पीकर साहिब, इन बातों का ज़िक्र करते हुए मैं कुछ इस के दूसरी तरफ भी जाना चाहता हूं। मैं फिर अर्ज़ करूंगा कि हम इस मामले को सिर्फ materialistic point of view से ही न देखें बल्कि जो हमारी spiritual life है जो कि physical body के साथ रहती है उस का भी हम ख्याल रखें। Physical development के साथ साथ हमें mental development का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अगर हम mental side की तरफ ध्यान न देंगे तो इस में decay आ जाएगी। यह ख्याल scientific तरीके से रखा गया है। इस में mental psychosis का ध्यान रखा गया है जब economy में धर्म को लाया गया है। मैं हिन्दू brains का बड़ा मदाह हूं जिन्होंने गाय की हिफ़ाजत का नाम लेकर अपनी economic policy को set किया था। उन्होंने गाय की solemn affirmation को economic में ला कर यह कहा है कि कोई अगर किसी को लूटे तो ऐसा समझे कि उस ने गाय को कत्ल कर दिया है।

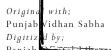
इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं यह कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह बिल ला कर काफ़ी दलेरी का सबूत दिया है। यह सब की appreciation और congratulations की मुस्तहक है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਗਊਕਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਇਤਨਾ ਲਬਰੇਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ ਉਠ ਕੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੋਹਤਰਮ ਦੋਸਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੋਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੈਸੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਨਾਮੁਮਕਿਨ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਦਰ ਅਸਲ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ clause ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਦੁਧ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਸੁਕ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ uneconomic ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ reception, maintenance ਅਤੇ care ਲਈ ਉਹ ਕੁਝ ਅਦਾਰੇ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਸਕੇਗੀ ਜਿਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਾਂਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ receive ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਤੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਸਲਾ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਲਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ economic ਪਹਲੂ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਦਾ ਹਲ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। Pressure of events ਫੇਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਖੜੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਕ ਗਾਏ ਨੂੰ ਰਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ effort ਕਰੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ

ਪਾਸ ਰਖੀ ਰਖੇ। ਫੇਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਰਖਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ State ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣ ਲਗੀ। ਉਹ ਤਦ ਹੀ step in ਕਰੇਗੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਇਕ uneconomic cow ਨੂੰ economic cow ਬਣਾ ਲਏਗੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਦ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਦਾ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਯਾਨੀ ਇਕ uneconomic cow ਨੂੰ economic ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਦ ਤਕ ਗਊਕਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਗੈਰ ਇਹ ਅਧੂਰਾ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਲ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਬੀਬੀ ਪਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਕਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਦੇ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਗਾਏ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ service ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। Political ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਦਸਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਗਊਕਸ਼ੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ political ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਿਚ ਘਾਟਾ ਹੋਏਗਾ, ਲੇਕਿਨ economic ਪਹਿਲੂ ਵਿਚ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗਊ ਦੀ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੇਵਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ clause ਰਖ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਮਕਸਦ ਨੂੰ miss ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल जो अब आखिरी stage में पास करने के लिये यहां पेश है इस में कई sanctity की चीज़ें हैं और बड़ी भारी जरूरत को और एक कमी को जो पहले पाई जाती थी इस के द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है। इस पर discussion के दौरान में कई बातें उठाई गईं। एक तो यह कि इस के दो पहलू अलहदा अलहदा उठाए गए हैं। एक तो यह कि इस को economic ख्याल से देखा जाए जैसा कि अभी मुझ से पहले मुअज़िज मेम्बर ने बतलाया कि दूसरे मुल्कों में जहां कि धार्मिक तौर पर गाय की रक्षा लोग नहीं करते लेकिन वह economic तरीके से गाय को बहुत अच्छी तरह से पालते हैं उन की परवरिश करते हैं वहां दूध की quality और quantity बहुत हद तक बढ़ाई जाती है लेकिन जब वह देखते हैं कि economic तरीके से गाय या कोई और जानवर मतलब का नहीं रहा तो उसे वह काटने में दरेग़ नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के हालात उन मुल्कों से मुख्तलिफ हैं। इस बिल में दोनों बातें हैं और अगर नहीं हैं तो होनी चाहिएं। एक तो यह कि economic तौर पर गाय की कीमत बढ़ाई जाए। गवर्नमेंट जिस ने गाय की रक्षा के लिये यह कानून पेश किया है उस को इस बात का अहसास होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई गाय economic नहीं रहती तो उस की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। लोगों के दिलों में जज़बात तो होंगे लेकिन फिर भी उन की तह में आर्थिक और economic factors भी होते हैं। वह तमाम बातों को पीछे छोड़ देते हैं। वह कानून जो हम पास करने लगे हैं यह पूरे तौर पर तभी पास होगा जब इस में आर्थिक नुक्तानिगाह को भी रखा जाए और इस बात के लिये यह जरूरी है जब कि पंजाब में गाय का मारा जाना खाने के लिये या चमड़ा वगैरह के लिये बन्द किया जा रहा है, तो यह देखना पड़ेगा कि गाय की कीमत कैसे ज़्यादा रह सकती है। ज़्यादा तादाद में जब uneconomic गायें हो जाएंगी तो खाली जज़बात के लिहाज़ से या धार्मिक भाव से उन की कीमत ज़्यादा नहीं

[पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा]

रखी जा सकेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के दोनों पहलुओं को खास तौर पर इस के economic पहलू को देखा जाए। यह बड़ा जरूरी है। गवर्नमेंट कानून पास कर ले तो भी यह देखे कि गायें जो बेकार हो गई हैं उन्हें रखने का वह कोई ढंग निकाले। उन के लिये देहात में चरागाह बनाए, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह आजकल कम होती चली जा रही हैं। अम्बाला Division में भी अब consolidation के बाद वही जालन्धर Division वाली हालत होती चली जा रही है। वहां अब आम तौर पर common lands नहीं रही हैं, चरागाहें नहीं रही हैं और यह ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन की तरफ़ गवर्नमेंट को खास तौर पर ध्यान देना होगा जब कि हम यह बिल पास करने चले हैं। मेरे दोस्त चौधरी सिरी चन्द ने ठीक बात की तरफ़ ध्यान दिलाया है कि गांवों में चरागाहें ज़रूर छोड़ी जाएं। इस बिल की छटी क्लाज़ में uneconomic गऊओं जिन का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं रहता और जो बूढ़ी हो जाती हैं और दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं, उन के लिये District Boards को या पंचायतों को गवर्नमेंट हुक्म दे कर कई गौशालाएं खुलवाएगी या और इस तरह की कोई चीज़ खुलवाएगी जहां कि इस तरह की गऊएं रखी जाएं। पुराने तरीके पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यह करते आए हैं मगर यह institution काफ़ी ढीला और बेकार सा हो गया है। इस लिए गवर्नमेंण्ट को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना होगा। उन को कहीं ऐसी जगह, जंगल वगैरा में छोड़ा जाए जहां वह uneconomic होने के बाद natural तरीके से अपनी ज़िन्दगी के बाकी दिन पूरे कर सकें। मगर इस के साथ उन के बारे या घास वगैरा का इन्तज़ाम करना ज़रूरी होगा। वरना शायद हम कसाई के हाथों ज़िबह होने और कटने से तो बचा लें मगर उन को रफ्ता रफ्ता सिसक २ कर मरने से न बचा सकेंगे। इस बिल को पास करके हम गऊओं को कसाई के हथे पर कटने से बचा लेंगे मगर अगर चारे की कमी से गऊएं मरें तो इस से क्या मकसद हासिल होगा। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। रही बात लोगों के जज़बात की तो इस के मुतअल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी history देखने से पता चलेगा। हां, इन के जज़बात को आसानी से नज़रअन्दाज़ किया जा सकता है मगर democracy के अन्दर यह बात आती है कि मुल्क की आबादी के एक substantial तबके के ख्यालात और जज़बात की कदर की जाए। हां, अगर गऊओं के मसले को खालिस economic point of view से देखा जाए तो यह होगा कि ज्यों ही यह uneconomic हुईं कि इन्हें काट के खा जाएं और चमड़ा बेच दें। मगर इस बिल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान की उस बड़ी भारी आबादी के जज़बात शामिल हैं जो हज़ारों सालों से इस चीज़ के लिए जानें लड़ाते चले आए हैं। गवर्नमेंण्ट ने यह बिल लाकर इन जज़बात का आदर किया है इस के लिये यह कहना कि यह secularism के खिलाफ़ बात है ठीक नहीं। हमारे Constitution के Directive Principles के अन्दर यह खास तौर पर दर्ज है 'prohibiting the slaughter of cow and its progeny'। तो इस में कोई ऐसी ग़लत बात नहीं है। मुझे हैरानी हुई क्योंकि कम से कम बहनों से तो तवक्कुह नहीं की जाती कि वह इस की मुखालिफ़त करें। मुझे यकीन है कि अगर श्रीमती प्रकाश कौर अपने गांव में जाकर बहुत सारी औरतों को इकट्ठा कर के ऐसी

ही तकरीर करें जैसी कि इन्होंने यहां की है तो मैं दावे से कहता हूं कि वह इन्हें इस तरह की बातें बिल्कुल करने नहीं देंगी। (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ : ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ) अच्छा है वह अपनी ही बातों में मशगूल रहें। उन्होंने बिना सोचे समझे कह डाला कि यह मामला तो ऐसा है कि इस पर All-India basis पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मगर यह कहां लिखा है बल्कि इस के बरखिलाफ लोक सभा में सेठ गोबिन्द दास ने एक बिल पेश किया जिस पर हमारे Prime Minister साहिब ने खड़े हो कर कहा कि जब तक मैं यहां पर हूं इस के All-India basis पर की जाने की इजाज़त न दी जाएगी और न यह होगा और जब वोटें ली गईं तो यह चीज़ रह गई। इस तरह जब यह चीज़ Centre में पेश होती है तो पंडित नेहरू अपने मखसूस अन्दाज़ में कहते हैं यह नहीं हो सकता, वह नहीं हो सकता वगैरा २। मगर यहां हमारी बहन कहती हैं कि यह State की बात नहीं जब कि हमारे मुल्क के वज़ीरे आज़म कहते हैं कि यह State का मामला है। इस लिये यह कहना कि यह All-India basis पर हो एक बेमानी सी बात है। फिर बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर दोनों सरकारों Central और Provincial का ताल्लुक होता है। फिर अगर और कोई बात आप नहीं देखते तो लोगों के जज़बात का तो एहतराम करें। आज पंजाब State के अन्दर या जो 1-10-56 के बाद बनेगी उस के अन्दर कोई भी शख्स जो इस बिल पर नुक्ताचीनी करता है, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent आबादी भी अपने हमख्याल नहीं पाएगा जो यह कहे कि यह बिल पास न किया जाए। और अगर economic के ही basis पर इसे देखा जाए तो भी यह निहायत मुनासिब है कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए बल्कि मैं ने तो कहा कि यह आज से चार साल पहले पास होना चाहिए था। दूध, घी और मक्खन इन्सान की ज़िन्दगी के लिये बहुत ज़रूरी चीज़ें हैं, खास कर एक ऐसे मुल्क के लिये जहां के लोग गोश्त न खाते हों। अगर गाय की protection की जाए, धार्मिक और आर्थिक भाव से भी इस की कदर बढ़े तो मैं डाक्टर तो नहीं मगर इतना कह सकता हूं कि हमारा देश दिमागी तौर पर और जिसमानी तौर पर बहुत तरक्की कर सकता है। यह एक agreed बात है। इस लिये मैं अपने Ministers को मशवरा दूंगा कि वह अब भैंस की बजाय गाय का दूध पीना शुरु करें ताकि उन में झोटे और भैंस वाली खसलतें कम हों। (हंसी)

फिर एक और बात भी है। हमारे बाबू दयाल जी और कई दूसरे दोस्त सवालों और बहस के दौरान यह कहते रहते हैं कि जंगली गऊओं से हमारी रक्षा की जाए, खेतियां बरबाद हो रही हैं। यह बात unconnected नहीं है कि इन गऊओं को domesticate किया जाए ताकि यह हमारे खेतों की पैदावार में मुखल न हों।

इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बिल का पास किया जाना निहायत ज़रूरी है। इस House के तकरीबन सभी मेम्बरों ने पंजाब के आम लोगों के जज़बात का ख्याल रखते हुए ताईद की है और सब ने कहा है कि यह बड़ा उपयोगी बिल है। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इन सब ख्यालात को सामने रखते हुए, लोगों की मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक, party की मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक और इस House की मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक इस बिल को शौक, जोश और शान से पास करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पंडित श्री राम शर्मा की तकरीर जज की है, यह fully relevant है। आप भी इसी बिना पर तकरीर करें कि इस में points left over, arising from the clauses and implementation ही आएं। इस बात में कोई मुश्किल नहीं। उन्होंने किया है आप भी कोशिश करें। दूसरे Bill भी लेने हैं, मुझे आसानी हो जाएगी।

[Judging the speech delivered by Pandit Shri Ram Sharma I have found that it is fully relevant. Other hon. Members should also make speeches which cover the points left over, or arising out of the clauses or relating to the implementation of the Bill only. It is not difficult. He has done so; others should also try to follow suit. The House has to take up other Bills as well. If they do as I say, they will facilitate my work.]

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त (आनन्दपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं मंत्रिमंडल की तवज्जुह एक खास मसले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। ऊना, ज़िला होशियारपुर में जो जंगल हैं उन में अब पशु चराने बन्द कर दिए गए हैं। कहा जाता है कि यह रेतीले पहाड़ हैं और पशु इन को खराब करते हैं जिन से आस पास का आबाद इलाका खराब होता है। वहां चरागाहें बन्द कर दी हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो गायें लोग न रख सके वह आवारा हो गई हैं। इन गऊयों की बड़ी भारी तादाद दिन को छिपी रहती है और रात को हमला करके जो थोड़ी बहुत खेती होती है उसे उजाड़ देती है। इन को पकड़ना मुश्किल हो गया है और लोग धार्मिक sentiment की वजह से मारते नहीं। लोग बड़े तंग हैं। सारी सारी रात सो नहीं सकते, आवाज़ें लगाते हैं डराने के लिये, पहरा देते हैं। सारा का सारा इलाका सोता नहीं।

मैं खुद कितने समय से सरकार से कहता चला आ रहा हूं और मेरे इलाका के लोग भी representation कर रहे हैं कि wild और Stray cows का इन्तज़ाम किया जाए। आज भी मैं अपने मंत्रिमंडल की सेवा में आप के द्वारा अपील करूंगा कि वह uneconomic cows की तरह प्रबन्ध करें Stray cattle के बारे में। जिस तरह दफा 6 में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि uneconomic cows को institutions में रखा जाए, इस के साथ ही Stray cattle और wild cows का भी इजाफ़ा होना चाहिए। और फिर मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि Stray cattle और wild cows का इस तरह institutions में प्रबन्ध करने के लिये लोगों से रुपया न लिया जाए क्योंकि पता नहीं कि इन Stray cattle का मालिक कौन है। इस बिल में यह प्रबन्ध है कि लोकल अथारिटी Stray cattle को रखने के लिये कोई फीस लेगी। इस लिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि जब तक Stray cattle के मालिकों का पता न चले गवर्नमेंट खुद इन पर खर्च करे। फिर Stray गायें कोई uneconomic नहीं हैं। इन को पकड़ना economic भी साबित हो सकता है। जो गायें अच्छी हैं वह अच्छे calves बना सकती हैं, अच्छे सांड तैयार किये जा सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि ऐसी cows की domestication की जाए तो लाभ हो सकता है। इन की नसल तैयार कर के अगर गवर्नमेंट बेचना भी चाहे तो अच्छी कीमत पर बेच सकती है।

मैं इसलिये ज़ोरदार अपील करूंगा कि Stray cows के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए ।

फिर स्पीकर साहिब, पहाड़ी इलाके में 4 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन है इस में से सिर्फ 1 लाख एकड़ cultivated area है अगर बाकी 3 लाख एकड़ पर चरागाहें बना दिए जाएं और closures नरम कर दिए जाएं तो पंजाब में भी घी और दूध की नहरें चल सकती हैं जिन के बारे में हम सुना करते हैं। स्पीकर साहिब, आजकल तो closures लगा कर और Forest Act और दफा 38 आदि लगा कर लोगों के नाक में दम कर रखा है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह grazing grounds खोले और closures खोले जहां Stray cattle को रखा जा सके और उन गऊओं का प्रबन्ध किया जाए जो खेती का नुकसान करती हैं ।

स्पीकर साहिब, एक और बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम सब के अन्दर गाय के प्रति सद्भावना है तो हमें Stray cattle पर ज़ुल्म नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर हम Stray cattle को खेती के खा जाने पर गोली का निशाना नहीं बनाते तो लाठियों से उन की टांगें तो तोड़ देते हैं। क्या यही है हमारी सद्भावना गाय के प्रति ? इस cruelty को रोका जाए और Stray cattle का खातरख्वाह इन्तज़ाम किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में 10-15 साल से लोगों की representations आ रही हैं और गवर्नमेंट अपना बोझ किसी न किसी तरह से टालती रही है, कभी माली हालत की वजह से और कभी किसी और कारण से। मैं यहां पर sentiments की बात नहीं करता। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि जो closures हैं उन्हें नरम किया जाए ताकि हर गाय के लिये घास मिल सके और किसी भी cattle का इन closures में चरना मनाह न हो और जितनी बेशुमार तादाद में आवारा गायें फिर रही हैं उन पर जो cruelty की जाती है उसे रोका जाए। इन के लिए चरागाह बनाई जाए, closures नरम कर दिये जाएं और बिल में Stray cattle और wild cows का इज़ाफ़ा कर दिया जाए ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. क्या स्पीकर साहिब, आप Ruling दे सकेंगे कि ज़ेरे बहस बिल में जो शब्द Cow है इस में Stray or wild cows भी शामिल हैं या नहीं ?

मुख्य मंत्री : Uneconomic Cows की definition आप देखें, इस में है—

"Uneconomic cow" includes stray, unprotected, infirm, diseased or barren cow.',

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि Cow में Stray cow आ जाती है ?

Minister: Stray cow is a cow.

Bakhshi Partap Singh : Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the question be now put.

(*After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said, " I think the Ayes have it ". This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. Mr. Speaker, after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division, to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.*)

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MAULVI ABDUL GHANI DAR

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : On a point of personal explanation, Sir, बहन प्रकाश कौर ने अपनी तकरीर के दौरान में यह फरमाया कि अब्दुल गनी ने घबरा कर इस बिल की मुख़ालफत नहीं की । मैंने ऐसा नहीं किया । मैं घबराने वालों में से नहीं हूं ।

Mr. Speaker : This is no point of personal explanation.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं तो उन आदमियों में से हूं जिन्होंने देश में प्रचार किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें किस तरह आ सकती हैं ? इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि हर बात पर personal explanation दी जाए, (How can such points be raised ? This does not mean that personal explanation should be offered for all such things.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. क्या ऐसे मामले पर जिस में किसी मेंबर साहिब पर किसी और मेम्बर की तरफ से ज़ाती हमला किया गया हो personal explanation नहीं दिया जा सकता ?

RECOMMENDATION MADE BY THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE (SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS) BILL, 1955.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

12-00 Noon

That the recommendation made by the Punjab Legislative Council in the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, which was passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 15th October, 1955, be taken into consideration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में कोई खास ऐसी बात तो नहीं है जिस के बारे में विस्तार से कहा जाए । बात यह है कि आज से चालीस साल पहले बहुत सी जगहों में Settlement हुई थी मगर इस अरसे के अन्दर बहुत सारी ज़मीन जो पहले काश्त में थी उन ज़मीनों में

किसी जगह तो मकान बन गए हैं, किसी जगह factories लग गई हैं, किसी जगह भट्टे लग गए हैं और बहुत municipal limits के अन्दर आ गई हैं। अब उन पर special assessment लगाना ज़रूरी है। इसलिये यह बिल लाया गया है। Regular special assessment के लिए शायद कुछ देर लगे इसलिये *ad hoc* rates मुकर्रर कर दिए गए हैं और हम ने काफी low रखे हैं और मुनासिब हैं। इसलिये यह बिल हाऊस के सामने रखा है और जल्दी पास हो जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the recommendation made by the Punjab Legislative Council in the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, which was passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 15th October, 1955, be taken into consideration.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, जो Council में जाने के बाद फिर वापस आया है इस के एक तो मैं असूली तौर पर खिलाफ हूं वह इस लिये कि Government को यह आदत पड़ गई है कि पहले तो वह अपनी किसी ज़िम्मेदारी और फर्ज़ को पूरा नहीं करती और जब वह अपने फर्ज को वक्त पर और मुनासिब तरीके से अदा करने में नाकाम रही तो उस की सज़ा खुद भुगतने की बजाय लोगों को देती है और सारी ज़िम्मेदारी लोगों के सिर पर थोप देती है। इसी basis पर पहले भी यहां पर एक Surcharge Bill पास कर चुके हैं। उस वक्त भी यही दलीलें थीं कि चूंकि ४० साल से ज़्यादा अरसा हो गया है और settlement नहीं हो सकी है। वक्त बहुत गुज़र गया है। आमदनी का पता नहीं चलता कितनी बढ़ी है बगैरा, बगैरा। गोया कि इस settlement न करने के कसूरवार लोग हैं और इस के न होने की ज़िम्मेदारी लोगों पर पड़ती है। इन हालात में *ad hoc* तरीके से tax surcharge के नाम पर उन लोगों पर जो जितनी माल गुज़ारी देते हैं सवाया या 40 फीसदी बढ़ा दिया। वही spirit अब इस बिल में भी मौजूद है। अब भी यह वही राग गाते हैं कि बहुत सारी ज़मीन जहां पर पहले ज़रायत होती थी, हल चलते थे, खेतीबाड़ी होती थी अब शहरों और कसबों के बढ़ने की वजह से उन की हुदूद में आ गई है अब वहां उस ज़मीन की कीमत बढ़ गई है वहां factories लग गई हैं वहां पर ....

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : On a point of Order, Sir. The only thing now before the House for consideration, is the recommendation made by the Punjab Legislative Council in regard to Sub-Clause (3) of Clause 3. It seeks to provide for a limitation of 30 days which was not originally provided for in that Sub-clause. Now the scope of discussion is limited only to the recommendation made by the Legislative Council and no discussion on the original Bill that was passed earlier by the Vidhan Sabha can take place.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : I was coming to that.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member should speak on that recommendation. He should try to be relevant.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : ठीक है मैं इस बात से इत्तफाक करता हूं लेकिन कोई बात कहने से पहले उस की background में जाना पड़ता है और वह भी बतानी चाहिए। इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि पहले भी इस तरह का surcharge बढ़ा, फिर यह Act पास हुआ, मगर उस के अन्दर कसर रह गई है और अब यह कहते हैं......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह amendment तो Council की तरफ से आई है आप यह बतलाएं कि whether you agree with it or not.

(This amendment has come from the Council. The hon. Member should state whether or not he agrees with it.)

The amendment is—

That in Sub-clause (3), line 2 between the words "lie" and "to" the words "within thirty days" be inserted.

Does the hon. Member agree or disagree with this recommendation? If he disagrees with it, then he should give reasons therefor.

Minister : Criticise that only.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि पहले भी इस गवर्नमेण्ट ने महसूस किया था कि इस तरीके से ही जो ज़मीनें कमेटियों की हुदूद के अन्दर आ गई थी उन पर assessment बढ़ाई जावे और वह बढ़ा भी दी गई। उस के बाद अब इन को फिर मालूम हुआ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंडित जी, मुझे बड़े अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि Finance Miniser साहिब ने बिल्कुल ठीक point उठाया है। सवाल यह है कि Council की तरफ से जो amendment आई है आप उसके हक में हैं या खिलाफ हैं। I will not allow any discussion on the principles of this Bill.

(I am very sorry to tell the hon. Member that the point raised by the hon. Minister for Finance is quite correct. The question is whether he agrees with the recommendation made by the Council or he is against it. I will not allow any discussion on the principles of this Bill.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं इस के खिलाफ हूं, but I was simply referring to the background of this Bill. अगर आप समझते हैं कि मुनासिब बात नहीं है तो मैं नहीं कहता मगर दरअसल ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस चीज़ का हाऊस में पहले फैसला हो चुका है अब उस की background में न जाएं। सिर्फ इस amendment तक ही महदूद रहें।

(He should not go into the background of that matter on which the House has already taken a decision. He should confine himself to the amendment only.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मिनिस्टर साहिब ने यह बिल पेश करते वक्त यह नहीं बतलाया कि अब जो इज़ाफा इस में amendment के ज़रिये कर रहे हैं वह क्यों कर रहे हैं। क्या बात ऐसी पैदा हो गई है, कौन सी दिक्कत इन को पेश आ गई है कि जिस से अब यह कह रहे हैं कि इस clause No. 3 को amend किया जाए।

Minister for Finance : May I submit, Sir, that this is irrelevant ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या दिक्कत इन को हुई है ? आप बता दें अगर यह नहीं बताते हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री : अगर वह कहते हैं तो मैं ही बता दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानूनदान जानते हैं कि time limit का होना ज़रूरी है ।

(The lawyers know that a provision about limitation is essential.)

Minister for Finance : There was no provision about limitation in the Bill when it was passed by the Vidhan Sabha. It has been suggested by the Council.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह सकते हैं कि थोड़ी होनी चाहिए या बहुत होनी चाहिए। मगर आप इस के merits और demerits discuss नहीं कर सकते ।

(The hon. Member could say that it should be more or less but he cannot discuss the merits or demerits of the Bill.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : I quite realise what the Finance Minister says.

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : स्पीकर साहिब, सब से बड़ा एतराज़ तो मुझे यह है कि इन्होंने इस में 30 दिन रख दिए हैं जो कि बहुत गल्त बात है। जनाब यह 30 दिन का अरसा इतना थोड़ा है कि किसी आदमी को पता ही नहीं लग सकता है। क्योंकि इस Government की यह हालत है कि एक मेज़ से दूसरी मेज़ पर जाने में कागज़ात को छः महीने लगते हैं। जनाब, कागज़ात मारे मारे फिरते हैं मगर कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। अगर यह हालत हो तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि कितने दिन की ज़रूरत होनी चाहिए। अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो मैं आप को facts दे कर साबित कर सकता हूं और आपको भी पता चल सकता है कि 30 दिन के तो माने ही कुछ नहीं हैं........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल था कि आज आप relevant बातें करेंगे मगर आप फिर उसी मज़मून की तरफ चले गए हैं, जिस तरफ आप अकसर जाया करते हैं। (हंसी)

(I thought the hon. Member would say relevant things today, but I find that he has again turned to his usual subject.) (*Laughter*)

श्री बाबू दयाल : स्पीकर साहिब, यहां सिर्फ़ तीस दिन की मियाद दी गई है इसलिए मैं गुज़ारिश कर रहा हूं कि यह बहुत ही कम है और मैं इस से बिल्कुल इत्तफाक नहीं करता। क्योंकि Government की यह हालत है और मैं आप को convince कर दूंगा कि एक कागज़ को एक मेज़ से दूसरी मेज़ पर जाने के लिये छः मास चाहिएं। फिर यहां पर Assistant Collector के बारे में........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां इस amendment में इस मेज़ का और Assistant Collector का कहां ज़िक्र है ? (Where is the mention of the table and Assistant Collector in this amendment ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यह Government के पुरज़े हैं इस लिए इन का ज़िक्र करना ही पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तीस दिन की बजाय कम से कम छः माह की मयाद होनी चाहिए क्योंकि मैं यह आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने amendment दी हुई है ? (Has he given notice of any amendment to this effect ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : जनाब, amendment मैं ने तो कोई नहीं दी है मगर मेरा ख्याल है कि मेरी दलीलें सुन कर ही इन को कुछ अकल आ जाए और यह आप ही खुद ऐसा कर दें। आगे के लिये भी ऐसी बेअकली और नाअहलियत की बातें न करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यहां बेअकली और नाअहलियत की बातें न करें बल्कि इस amendment पर बोलें। (Please avoid talking about 'Beakli' and 'Naahliat' but speak on this amendment only.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : जनाब, नाअहलियत का लफज़ parliamentary ही है। बाकी रही अकल की बात वह ठीक है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन को अगर मेरी बातें सुन कर ही अकल आ जाए तो बहुत अच्छी बात है।

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation : Sir, he has got to be domesticated. (*Laughter.*)

श्री बाबू दयाल : उन्होंने फरमाया कि domesticate करने के साधन हो रहे हैं। गवर्नमेण्ट को domesticate कर रहे हैं। अरसा थोड़ा है। कम से कम छः महीने होने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को domesticate करने का बड़ा मसला है। (It is a big problem to domesticate him.)

Mr Speaker : Question is—

> That the recommendation made by the Punjab Legislative Council in the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, which was passed by the Punja b Vidhan Sabha on the 15th October, 1955, be taken into consideration.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 3

Mr. Speaker : Now I will put the recommendation made by the Legislative Council to the vote of the House.

Question is—

> That in sub-clause (3), line 2, between the words " lie " and " to " the words " within thirty days " be inserted.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, as recommended by the Council, be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, as recommended by the Council, be passed.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामला में जो 30 दिन की मियाद रखी गई है कि इस अरसा में जिस किसी ने उज़र करना है वह कर दे, यह बहुत कम है। जिस तरीके से इस तरह के काम चलते हैं और जिन लोगों के साथ उन का वास्ता पड़ता है उन को पेशेनज़र रखते हुए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उन्हें काफी वक्त और गुंजाइश मिलनी चाहिये। बहुत सारे ऐसे कामों के लिये काफी अरसा होता है। मैं ने देखा है कि कुछ वक्त गुज़र जाने के बाद वह देखते हैं कि अपील करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रही। गवर्नमेंण्ट को मोहलत देने में ज्यादा गुंजाइश देनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंण्ट टैक्स वढ़ाएगी उन ज़मीनों पर जो कमेटियों की हदूद में आ गई हैं। एक महीने का नोटिस देने के बाद वह कह देंगे कि वक्त गुज़र चुका है। इसलिये मुनासिब है कि 30 days के अरसे को बढ़ा कर कम से कम दो या तीन महीने कर दिया जाये ताकि आदमी आराम से उजरदारी कर सके। कई लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की आंखें खुलती हैं वक्त गुज़र जाने के बाद। अब जब कि ज़मीनों को कमेटी की हदूद में लाया गया तो उन की मालगुज़ारी 10 या 12 गुना बढ़ जायेगी। इसलिये यह मुनासिब मालूम होता है कि अपील की मियाद काफ़ी बढ़ाई जाये।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज़ कर दूं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को ग़लतफहमी हुई है। दरअसल यह recommendation है। किसी उज़रदारी या दरखास्त का ताल्लुक नहीं है। जो provision 30 days का किया गया है यह अपील की बाबत किया गया है। यह अपील Assistant Collector के order से Collector के पास होगी जैसे कि इस Sub-clause में provision है। यह 30 days की मियाद आम basis पर रखी गई है। हर एक Assistant Collector के order की appeal Collector के पास lie करती है। हाऊस के मेम्बर साहिबान जानते हैं कि Revenue Officer के फैसले की appeal होती है। Order जो पास होता है खाह वह मुकदमे के बारे में हो या application पर हो सब की मियाद Assistant Collector से Collector के पास अपील करने की 30 दिन होती है। इसी basis पर 30 दिन की मियाद मुकर्रर की गई है। यह निहायत मुनासिब है। नावाकफियत का सवाल नहीं। जो order pass होगा वह Assistant Collector announce करेगा। Party को मालूम होगा कि 30 दिन के अन्दर उस order के खिलाफ अपील दायर करनी है। किसी किस्म की delay का सवाल नहीं। एक table से दूसरी table पर जाने का

[वित्त मंत्री]

सवाल नहीं—affected person का काम है अपील करना। इस के लिये एक नकल की ज़रूरत होती है वह हासिल कर के मुकर्ररा मियाद में अपील दायर की जा सकती है। 30 दिन की मियाद आम basis पर मुकर्रर की गई है और मुनासिब है।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessments) Bill, as recommended by the Council, be passed.

The motion was carried.

THE COURT FEES (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

स्पीकर साहिब ! इस Amending Bill की ज़रूरत इसलिए महसूस हुई है कि शादियों के मुताल्लिक दो ऐक्ट 1954 और 1955 में पास हो चुके हैं। एक है Special Marriage Act 43 of 1954 और दूसरा है Hindu Marriage Act of 1955। इस में कुछ ऐसी दरखास्तें बहुत अहम किस्म की आला अदालत यानी District Judge साहिब के पास पेश होती हैं और जो दरखास्तें present होती हैं वह भी काफी अहम होती हैं। इस की ज्यादा तफसील में न जाते हुए मैं यह अर्ज़ कर दूं कि कुछ दरखास्तें restitution of conjugal rights के मुताल्लिक होती हैं और कुछ इस कानून के मातहत Judicial Separation की। इसके इलावा Judicial Separation को मनसूख करने की या marriage को null and void declare करने की। इसी तरह maintenance की दरखास्त इस के मातहत होती है और नाबालग़ बच्चों की custody की भी ऐसी दरखास्तों का नाम तो petitions ही है। दरअसल इन की नौईयत और अहमीयत ऐसी है जैसे कि बाकायदा मुकदमे की जो District Judge की अदालत में दायर हो। ऐसी दरखास्तों पर काफी तहकीकात होती है लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि दोनों ऐक्टों में कोई कोर्ट फ़ीस मुकर्रर नहीं है और न ही इस के मुताल्लिक Court Fees Act में कोई provision है कि ऐसी दरखास्तों पर कितना Court Fees लिया जाए। इस के मुताल्लिक दिक्कत दरपेश आई और मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों ने अपनी अपनी मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक दरखास्तों पर कोर्ट फ़ीस चस्पां किये। किसी ने एक रुपया का Court Fees लगाया और किसी ने इस से कमोबेश। जब Court Fees पर एतराज़ हुए तो अदालतों ने अपनी अपनी अकल के मुताबिक law को interpret किया। इसलिए ज़रूरत महसूस हुई कि universal amendment कर के कानून बना दिया जाए ताकि इस बारे में कोई दिक्कत पेश न आए। इन दोनों ऐक्टों के मातहत तमाम दरखास्तें इस किस्म की होती हैं कि इन पर 15 रुपये का Court Fee लगना चाहिये।

उस के नज़दीक ही हमारे Court Fee Act के Article 21 के Schedule 2 में पहले ही 15 रुपये का Court Fee मुकर्रर है। इस clause की नौईयत भी ऐसी ही है जैसे कि एक मुकदमे की। इसलिये यह ज़रूरी समझा गया कि 15 रुपये की

Court Fee मुकर्रर की जाए। यह निहायत मुनासिब रकम है। इसे आप कम तो कह सकते हैं लेकिन ज़्यादा बिल्कुल नहीं है। इस में ज़्यादा discussion की भी ज़रूरत नहीं है। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि इस को पास कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ (ਅਜਨਾਲਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਸਾਡੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ discussion ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ original bill ਦਾ ਤਅੱਲਕ ਹੈ ਓਹ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਆਹੇ ਜੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਹੈ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ provision ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ Court Fee ਲਗਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਜੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ Socialistic Pattern of Society ਨਹੀਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ better half ਅਤੇ weaker sex ਦੀ economic ਹਾਲਤ ਅੱਛੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਜੇਕਰ better ਅਤੇ weaker half ਅਰਥਾਤ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ fee ਤੋਂ ਮੁਸਤਸਨਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਕਿਸੇ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮਿਲਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਤਕ ਉਹ ਔਰਤ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਮੀ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ। ਉਸ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਉਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਲਗਾਣੇ ਪੈਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ 30 ਰੁਪਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਣੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਔਰਤ 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਫੀ ਵਡੀ ਰਕਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ Court Fee ਜ਼ਨਾਨੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਟਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਹ ਦਸਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਕਿ Special Marriage Act ਅਤੇ Hindu Marriage Act ਵਿਚ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ਕਿੰਨਾ Court Fee ਲਗਦਾ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਹ amending bill ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਜੋੜ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਸਗੋਂ ਬੀਵੀ ਦੀ condition ਬਹੁਤ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀ ਕਸਮਪੁਰਸੀ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ੧੫ ਰੁਪਏ Court Fee ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਦੇਣੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ। ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਵੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ਝਗੜਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ hardship ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ amendment ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ।

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, छीना साहिब ने बड़ी दुरुस्त बात की है। उन को information के लिये मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि दरहकीकत जो ऐसी दरखास्त होती है वह weaker sex की तरफ से भी हो सकती है। उस के बारे में दोनों Acts में provision है। Special Marriage Act में दफा 36 है और Hindu Marriage Act में दफा 24 है। उन में यह provision किया गया है कि अगर weaker sex कोई application दे तो उस पर जो खर्च आता है उस को लेने के लिये वह अदालत से दरखास्त कर सकती है और खर्च लेने के लिये फैसला ले सकती है। और उस हालत में दूसरा sex उस को पैसे देता है। इसलिये यह जो कहते हैं कि weaker sex को खर्च बरदाश्त करना पड़ेगा खर्च weaker sex को बरदाश्त नहीं करना पड़ता। उन का यह ख्याल मुबारक है। लेकिन दोनों Acts में पहले से ही ऐसा provision मौजूद है। इसलिये अगर हम weaker sex को मुस्तसना करते हैं तो दरअसल weaker sex मुस्तसना नहीं होगी बल्कि stronger sex होगा, क्योंकि ultimately खर्चा उसी को ही देना पड़ता है। इसलिये इस की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

इस से आगे सरदार सरूप सिंह जी ने दफा 488 ज़ाबता फौजदारी का हवाला दिया है। वह जानते हैं कि उस हालत में तो दरखास्त Magistrate, Ist Class, के पास जाती है लेकिन यह मामला तो District Judge के पास जाना होता है और इस में बहुत ज़्यादा तहकीकात करने की ज़रूरत होती है। मामला बहुत अहम होता है। गवाहियां वगैरा देखनी होती हैं और काफ़ी तरद्दद की ज़रूरत होती है। इस लिये दफा 488 और इन केसों का कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। इस लिये 15 रुपये की रकम बहुत मुनासिब है। इसे मन्ज़ूर किया जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

CLAUSE 2

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir, I beg to move—

In the proposed entry " 14-A ", under the heading " Proper Fee ", *for* " Fifteen rupees " *substitute* " Two Rupees ".

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ। ਜੇਕਰ ਦਫ਼ਾ 488 ਦੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਵੀ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ Act ਦੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਵੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੌਈਅਤ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ First Class Magistrate ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ District Judge ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਨੇਚਰ ਤਾਂ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ। Benefit is the same ਇਹ ਬੜੀ disparity ਹੈ। ਇਹ

between the two procedures ਵਡੀ discrimination ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਤਰਫ ਕੋਈ Court fee ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ discrimination ਹੈ । ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ । ਮੇਰੀ amendment ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ court fee 15 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਉਪਰ ੨ ਰੁਪਏ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In the proposed entry "14-A" under the heading "Proper Fee" *for* "Fifteen rupees" *substitute* "Two rupees"

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, सरदार सरूप सिंह जी बहुत सियाने वकील हैं उन्होंने दफा 488 ज़ाबता फौजदारी का ज़िक्र किया है। उस petition का different level है। Civil rights की adjudication के लिये petition जुदा नेचर की है और यह जुदा नेचर का है । एक Sub-Judge के पास जाता है तो दूसरा criminal cases deal करने वाले Magistrate के पास जाता है। इन दोनों में कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। इस लिये कोई reason दिखाई नहीं देती कि यहां पर Court Fee दो रुपये कर दी जाए। मैं ज़ाती तौर पर महसूस करता हूं कि 15 रुपये ज़्यादा नहीं हैं। मेम्बर साहिबान भी महसूस करेंगे कि 15 रुपये ज़्यादा नहीं हैं। इसलिये इसे जल्दी पास करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In the proposed entry " 14-A " under the heading " Proper Fee ", *for* " Fifteen rupees" *substitute* " Two rupees."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! निवेदन यह है कि Housing के लिये—मकान बनाने के लिये—गवर्नमेंण्ट जो कर्ज़े देती है उन की वसूली का कोई खास अच्छा इन्तज़ाम नहीं। यह रुपया भारत सरकार से लेकर दिया जाता है। इस लिए पंजाब सरकार की यह ज़िम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि कर्ज़ों का रुपया वसूल करके वह पैसा हिन्द सरकार को वापस दिया जाए। क्योंकि यह कर्ज़ा तीस साल तक वसूल किया जाना है इस लिये इस की वसूली के लिये कोई ऐसी machinery ज़रूर होनी चाहिए जिस से रुपया जल्दी वापस हो सके और कोई complications पैदा न हों। हम चाहते हैं कि चूंकि हमारी यह liability है इस लिये इस में किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत न हो। इस लिये इस प्रयोजन से यह बिल लाने की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सदन इसे जल्दी पास कर देगा।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be passed.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਛੱਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਛੀਨਾ (ਅਜਨਾਲਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਇਹ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਣ ਵੇਲੇ M. L. A. ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ਇਹ ਵਾਪਸ ਵੀ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵੇਖ ਲਓ ਕਿ ਵਾਕਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਤੀਹਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੈ ਉਤਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਵੋਗੇ ? ਬਹੁਤਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਤਾਂ ਲੈ ਲਓ ਤੇ ਫੇਰ ਸਾਡੀ duty ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਛੇਤੀਂ ਤੋਂ ਛੇਤੀਂ ਬਦਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ । Duty ਤਾਂ ਬੜੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੈ । ਖ਼ੈਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਰਹਿਨਨਾਮਾ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਉਤੇ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਖਰਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਰਹਿਨਨਾਮਾ ਨਾ ਲਿਖਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤੇ ਪਿਛੋਂ Land Revenue ਵਾਂਗੂ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਰਹਿਨਨਾਮੇ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਤੇ ਸੱਠ ਸੱਠ ਰੁਪਏ ਖਰਚ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ । ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੁਸਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਰਹਿਨਨਾਮਾ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦਾ ਡੰਡਾ ਫੜ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਛੇ ਪਿਛੇ ਭੌਂਦੇ ਫਿਰੋਗੇ । ਇੰਝ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਜਿਤਣ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਪੈਸਾ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਯਕੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਫੈਲੇਗੀ । ਰਾਤ ਦਿਨ ਝਾੜੂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

माल तथा सिचाई मंत्री : शायद छीना साहिब को यह डर पड़ गया है कि कहीं उन से ही यह रुपया न उगराना पड़े ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਨੋਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਅਰਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਥਬੇ ਦੇ ਥਬੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ indiscriminately, ਬਗੈਰ ਦੇਖੇ ਸੁਣੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲਿਆਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : It has been stated that the applications were indiscriminately signed by the Members. Are the Members themselves not solely responsible for this ?

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Why not ? They can be held responsible if the information verified by them is incorrect. They have to verify the facts contained in the applications before they sign them. Loans have been advanced on the basis of those verifications. Anybody, who has falsely verified the facts, is criminally liable. That is what the law says.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ indiscriminately ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵਜਾਹ ਨਾਲ rural indebtedness ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕੰਮ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣ ਕਿ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਠੀਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ verification ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਾ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਕਿਸ਼ਤਾਂ ਦੇਣੀਆਂ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ । ਜੇ ਇਹ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ੩੦ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਦ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਣ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ step ਲੈਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਰ ਛੋਟੂ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ Debt Protection Act ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ write off ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਂਚ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ sanction ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਜਾਕੇ ਆਪ ਵੇਖਣ ਕਿ ਆਇਆ ਵਾਕਈ applicant ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । M.L.A.s ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਬੰਦੂਕ ਨਾ ਚਲਾਈ ਜਾਏ । ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ M.L.A.'s ਲਈ ਆਉਣ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਖਤ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ।

ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝ ਲੈਣਾ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮਹਿਫੂਜ਼ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਇਕ ਖ਼ਾਮਖ਼ਿਆਲੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਰਤੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਨਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜੇ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਮਿਲਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ M.L.A.'s ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ । ਜੇ ਕੋਈ M.L.A. ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ

application ਤੇ ਇਹ ਤਸਦੀਕ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਕੋਈ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਪਰ M.L.A.'s ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ purpose ਲਈ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ checking ਕਰਨਾ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ officers ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਰਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕੋਤਾਹੀ ਕਰੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ legislature ਲਈ ਇਕ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਖੜੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

श्री मूल चन्द जैन (संभालखा) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस बिल पर दो चार बातें अपनी गवर्नमैण्ट के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। इस बात पर कोई इख्तलाफ़ राए नहीं हो सकती कि Low-Income Group Housing Scheme गरीब लोगों के लिए बड़े फायदे की चीज़ है। इस स्कीम से सरकार के लिये लोगों के दिल में बड़ी श्रद्धा पैदा हो गई है कि हमारी सरकार हमारे लिए काफी कुछ कर रही है। लेकिन देखा गया है कि इस तरह की अगर कोई स्कीम चलती है तो उस को implement करने के लिए पूरा staff नहीं दिया जाता। इस के लिए जो Staff इस वक्त District Headquarters पर है उसी पर यह सारा बोझ पड़ा है। जहां पर एक ही जिला में पांच २ और छः २ हज़ार applications आ जाएं तो उन सब की पड़ताल करना existing staff के लिये बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है। यह ठीक है कि कर्जे दिए गए हैं लेकिन मेरे नोटिस में ऐसे cases आए हैं जहां लोग अपने कर्जे की किश्तें दाखल कराना चाहते हैं लेकिन staff न होने की वजह से पता ही नहीं लगता कि कहां से फार्म लेना है, कहां जाना है, क्या करना है। तो इस से लोगों को परेशानी होती है। यह तो होना नहीं चाहिए। इस के लिये कोई ठोस measure होना चाहिए। जो लोग कर्जे की किश्त देना चाहें उन से वह फौरन ली जाए। इस बात का पूरा इन्तज़ाम होना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को ज़्यादा देर परेशान न होना पड़े। पहले ही उन लोगों को एक हज़ार या दो हज़ार रुपये के कर्ज़ों पर सैंकड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पड़े हैं जो उन्हें stamp लगाने पर, या registration fees देने पर या अर्ज़ी नवीस से लिखवाने पर या आने जाने पर खर्च करने पड़े हैं। आज जो provision इस बिल में हम पास कर रहे हैं इस के मुताबिक यह करज़े अब मालगुज़ारी की तरह वसूल किये जा सकेंगे इस के पेशेनज़र मैं समझता हूं कि stamps वग़ैरा या registration वग़ैरा की कोई जरूरत नहीं रही है। करज़ों पर खर्च कराने की बात बिल्कुल नामुनासिब मालूम होती है। इस तरह registration से भी काफी आमदनी सरकार को हुई है। एक तरफ तो उन्हें करज़े दिये गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ उन से सौ सौ या डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ रुपये stamps और registration fee के तौर पर ले लिये गये हैं। इस तरह मकरूज़ से रुपये लेना नामुनासिब चीज़ है। अब जबकि यह बिल पास हो रहा है उस तरह अशटाम्प वग़ैरा लिखाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाती।

तीसरी चीज़ स्पीकर साहिब, मैं M.L.A.'s के दस्तखतों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जो इन कर्ज़ों की दरखास्तों पर हमें करने पड़ते हैं। मुझे भी काफ़ी ऐसी दरखास्तों पर दस्तखत करने पड़े हैं। मेरे साथी सरदार सरूप सिंह ने ठीक कहा है कि दरअसल M.L.A.'s से इन दरखास्तों पर दस्तखत कराना बेमानी बात है। तजरुबे से....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब पिछले दिनों अपने हल्के में गया था तो मुझे भी बहुत से लोगों ने कहा था कि उन की दरखास्तों पर दस्तखत कर दूं। हालांकि मैं ने बताया भी कि मैं तो स्पीकर हूं पर वह इस के लिये ज़िद करने लगे थे। (When I last visited my constituency, a large number of people approached me also to attest their applications, although I told them that being 'Speaker' I could not do so. But they insisted.)

श्री मूल चन्द जैन : लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप को बताता हूं कि इन दस्तखतों का हशर क्या हुआ। यह तो ठीक है कि जिन लोगों की दरखास्तों को M.L.A.'s ने attest किया था उन के कर्ज़े तो मन्जूर कर दिये गये थे लेकिन वह किये गये थे कई महीनों की पड़ताल और तस्दीक के बाद। यह नहीं किया गया कि जब एक M.L.A. ने इस बात की तस्दीक कर दी थी कि फलां फलां आदमी के पास plot है और उस की माली हालत ऐसी है कि उस से कर्ज़े की वसूली हो सकेगी तो फिर सरकारी मुलाज़मों की मारफ़त इन चीज़ों की तस्दीक और पड़ताल कराने की ज़रूरत न समझी जाए। मुझे तो इस चीज़ की कोई ज़रूरत नज़र ही नहीं आती। अगर यह करना ही था तो खाह मखाह M.L.A.s' को परेशान क्यों किया गया। उन की अजीब awkward position हो गई थी। हरेक case में उन की तस्दीक करना या वाक़फ़ीयत रखना एक M.L.A. के लिये मुश्किल चीज़ होती है इसलिए अगर वह किसी की दरखास्त की तसदीक नहीं करते तो वह नाराज़ हो जाता है। इस तरह public की नाराज़गी मोल लेने के सिवा और कुछ नहीं होता। इस लिये इस तरह का कानून या इस किस्म के form होने ही नहीं चाहिएं। मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर दूंगा कि ऐसी चीज़ें हकूमत को अपनी machinery की मारफत तसदीक करानी चाहिएं और जब भी यह कोई ऐसा काम करना हो तो हकूमत को उस के लिये extra staff भी provide करना चाहिए क्योंकि जो staff already District Headquarters पर है वह बड़ा overworked है जिस की वजह से पब्लिक को बड़ा परेशान होना पड़ता है।

इस सिलसिले में अब public को और बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। 20 मार्च को गवर्नमैंट का order डिप्टी कमिश्नरों के नाम चला गया है कि कर्ज़े बन्द कर दिये जाएं। इस से उन लोगों को जो पहले एक किश्त ले चुके हैं उन्हें दूसरी किश्त भी नहीं मिल सकेगी जिस से कि वह मकान खड़ा कर सकें क्योंकि पहली किश्त तब दी जाती है जब वह मकान की नींव भर लें दूसरी उस के बाद दी जाती है। इस तरह से उन लोगों को परेशानी हो रही है क्योंकि जब तक उन को दूसरी किश्त न मिले तब तक वह मकान खड़ा नहीं कर सकते। वह कह रहे हैं जो उन के टूटे फूटे मकान थे वह भी उन के हाथ से जाते रहे। क्योंकि उन को गिरा कर ही वह नये मकान बनाने लगे थे और अब कर्ज़े के न मिलने से यह भी न बन सकेंगे। हालांकि उन का गवर्नमैंट के साथ agreement हो चुका है। वह legally यह पूरा loan अब गवर्नमैंट से ले सकते हैं। अब तो गवर्नमैंट पर उन्हें पूरे loans देने की legal liability है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस की moral liability भी है। इसे यह ज़रूर पूरी करनी चाहिए।

जिन लोगों के कर्जे मन्जूर हो चुके हैं उन को यह ज़रूर मिलने चाहिएं। अगर अब Government of India इन के लिए रकम नहीं देती तो हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को इन के लिये funds provide करने चाहिएं। इन इलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं इस कानून की ताईद करता हूं।

ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਰੋਪੜ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ loans ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ applications ਤੇ M.L.A.s ਕੋਲੋਂ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਬੜਾ ਗੈਰ-ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਇਸ loan ਲਈ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਕ M. L. A. ਦੇ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਾਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ plot ਹੈ ਤਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਫੇਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਭਰ ਕੇ ਫੇਰ ਕਿਸੇ M.L.A. ਦੇ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਾਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ ਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਫੇਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ certificate ਲੈਣ ਲਈ M.L.A. ਦੇ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਾਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਕ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੇ case ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਤਿੰਨ ਵਾਰਾਂ M.L.A.s ਨੂੰ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਨੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਸਖਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਰਮਾਰ M.L.A.s ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪਾਰਟੀਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਚੰਗੇ ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਦਸਖਤ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕ ਨਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫੇਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਦਸਖਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਸਦੀਕ ਮਹਿਕਮਾਨਾ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਮਹਿਕਮੇ ਦੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਮਕਾਨ ਲਈ plot ਹਨ, ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਭਰ ਲਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨ ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਕਰ ਲੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਕ M.L.A. ਲਈ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪਿੰਡ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਫਿਰੇ ਤੇ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਦਸਖਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤਸਦੀਕ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਫੇਰ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਇਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਲੈ ਲਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਦੇਣੇ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਪੈਣ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਕ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਬਦਲ ਹੀ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਆ ਜਾਏ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਮੰਗੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਖਾਹ ਮੁਖਾਹ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਵਧ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਵਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੇਖੀ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਠੀਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ ?

श्री राम प्रकाश (मौलाना) : स्पीकर साहिब ! जब यह Low-Income Group Housing Scheme हमारे सामने आई तो हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई थी कि इस स्कीम के मातहत गरीब आदमियों का काफी भला होगा लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, आप हैरान होंगे कि पंजाब में जो गरीब हरिजन हैं उन को ऐसे कर्ज़े नहीं दिये गये । इस की वजह यह थी कि

[श्री राम प्रकाश]

वह बिचारे अनपढ़ हैं, ग़रीब हैं और कानून से वाकिफ नहीं हैं और उन्हें form भरने की भी समझ नहीं है। अगर किसी ने कोशिश कर के form भर ही ली और application दे भी दी तो उसे यह भी पता नहीं होता कि उस की application कैसे बरामद हो सकती है और फिर registration fee जो 60 रुपये रखी हुई थी वह बिचारे वह भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन के लिये 60 रुपये इकट्ठे करने भी बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। इसलिये स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की मारफत मिनिस्टर साहिब से निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां तक इस registration fee का ताल्लुक है यह ग़रीब हरिजनों को बिल्कुल मुआफ कर दी जाए। इस से गवर्नमेंट का मनशा भी पूरा हो जाएगा और वह गवर्नमेंट को दुआ देंगे और कहेंगे कि कितनी अच्छी गवर्नमेंट है कि उन्हें कच्चे झोंपड़ों की जगह पक्के मकान बनवा दिये हैं। इन के लिये registration वगैरा का खर्च मुआफ कर दिया जाए। इस के लिये मैं साफ़ तौर पर कहूंगा कि इस बात की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ध्यान दें।

श्री लाजपत राए (हांसी) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल जो इस वक्त House के सामने है, इस बिल पर बहुत ज़्यादा बहस करने की ज़रूरत नहीं। इस पर तो इतनी सी बात है कि जो रुपया गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है वह किसी जगह तो बहुत ज़्यादा दिया गया है और कई ज़िले बिल्कुल खाली रह गए हैं। ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अभी बताया गया है कि आप अपनी seat पर नहीं खड़े, आप बैठिए। (I have just been informed that the hon. Member is not speaking from his seat; he should, therefore, discontinue.)

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त (आनन्दपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपने इलाके के हालात रखना चाहता हूं। वहां पर हर काम गवर्नमेंट की हिदायात के बिल्कुल खिलाफ होता है। जिन के सालम मकान गिरे हुए थे और जिन को और २ जगह 100, 100 रुपया मिला वहां ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा 40 या 45 रुपए दिए गए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से ताल्लुक नहीं है (This is not relevant.)

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त : अब मैं इधर आता हूं। लोगों ने loans के लिये दरखास्तें दीं मगर gratuitous relief नहीं मिला........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप relevant नहीं हैं। (The hon. Member is irrelevant.)

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त : अब वह loans जो मिल रहे हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का यहां सवाल नहीं है। Recovery के मुताल्लिक कुछ कहें। (This is not the question. The hon. Member should say something about recovery.)

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त : गरीबों को रुपया मिला नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर रुपया ही नहीं मिला तो recovery कैसे होगी ?
(If no money was given, how can there be any question of recovery?)

पंडित मोहन लाल दत्त : मैं तो यही बात कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप Loan के method of recovery की बात कर सकते हैं। (The hon. Member can speak about the method of recovery of loan.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : इस बिल का मकसद adequate machinery provide करना है जिस से loanee से loan हासिल किया जा सके। गवर्नमेंट ने यह रुपया Central Government से लिया है और State Government इस की recovery की ज़िम्मेदार है। इसलिए कुछ न कुछ इन्तज़ाम इस सरकार ने करना है। मगर इस गर्ज़ के लिए loan दिलाने के लिए M.L.A.s को responsible करार दिया गया है और मुझे पता है कि इस तरह कितनी तकलीफ महसूस हुई है। मैं ने कम से कम 10,000 आदमियों की अर्ज़ियों पर दस्तखत करने थे। मगर यह दस्तखत तो मैं तभी कर सकता था अगर मैं 10,000 लोगों के घर जाता। इस लिये मुशकिल से दो चार सौ को ही देख सका। पहले उन के घर पहली plinth पर देखने थे फिर ceiling पर। इस वजह से मैं जा न सका और उन्हें पैसे मिल न सके। तो इसलिए इस चीज़ के लिये गवर्नमैंट को ज़िम्मेदार होना चाहिए, M.L.A.s क्यों responsible हों....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका अपनी constituency से सम्बन्ध कायम किया है।
(The hon. Member has been brought into contact with his constituency.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह सारा तरीका ही ठीक नहीं। इस बिल में यह provision होना चाहिए कि houses की construction गवर्नमैण्ट खुद करती और उन को possession मिल जाता, उन्हें मालिक करार दे दिया जाता। इस तरह लोगों की सारी परेशानी हट जाती। अब एक तो उन से mortgage deed लिखा लिया है कि 30 साल तक यह मकान गवर्नमैंट का है, उस के पास mortgage रहेगा, वह मालिक नहीं होंगे। खैर यह भी इतने फिक्र वाली बात नहीं। एक और बात भी है। लोग किसी न किसी बहाने से इस पैसे को लेकर खर्च नहीं करना चाहते। खास कर towns के अन्दर जो Improvement Trusts हैं वह बड़ी impediments पैदा कर रहे हैं। 6, 7 साल लोगों के मकानों के नक्शों की तैयारी में लग जाते हैं और जो लोग खर्च नहीं करना चाहते उन्हें यह बहाना मिल जाता है और जो लोग मकान बनाना चाहते हैं उन के रास्ते में यह बड़ी भारी दिक्कत आती है।

इसलिये मैं इस बिल के sponsor वज़ीर साहिब से कहूंगा कि एक तो कर्ज़े की बजाए मकान बना कर सरकार लोगों को दे और दूसरे Improvement Trusts जो दिक्कतें पैदा करते हैं वह दूर की जाएं।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : (श्री शेर सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दो सवाल उठाए गए हैं मैम्बर साहिबान की तरफ से। एक तो यह कहा गया कि registration की ज़रूरत न रहे। मगर Registration Act के तहत यह चीज़ ज़रूरी है, इस से बच नहीं सकते। हां M.L.A.s साहिबान के साथ ज़रूर थोड़ी बहुत ज़्यादती हुई है। और सरकार यह ख्याल रखेगी कि M.L.A.s को तकलीफ न हो। (*Interruptions*) मगर तो भी इस बिल को पास करना ज़रूरी है। हो सकता है कि किसी को कोई गलत-फ़हमी हो कि अब जितना पैसा मिले ले लो, किस ने देना है, तो इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं कि यह पैसा भारत सरकार का है और पंजाब सरकार ने उन को देना है, इसलिये इस बिल को पास करना ज़रूरी है। और 30 किश्तों में तो रुपया लिया जाना है कोई ज़्यादा किश्त भी नहीं बनती, सिर्फ 10,10 या 20, 20 रुपए की किश्त बनेगी। इस लिये यह बिल पास होना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill be passed.

1 p. m.

The motion was carried.

(*The Sabha then adjourned till 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the* 10*th April*, 1956.)

2853 PVS—290—22-5-58—CP & S., Punjab, Chandigarh

Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Debates

10th April, 1956.

VOL. I—No. 28

OFFICIAL REPORT

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA DEBATE, VOL. I—NO. 28, DATED 10TH APRIL, 1956.

Read	*for*	*on page*	*line*
तेग	तग	(28)12	3rd from below
ज़ोर	जार	(28)23	16
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ਮਾਈਨਰ	ਮਾਈ	(28)46	1
ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ	ਮੇਟੀਆਂ	(28)63	8
ਪ੍ਰਾਬਲਮ	ਪਾਬਲਮ	(28)64	5th from below
Commission	Commisstion	(28)70	23
ਵਿਚ	ਵਿਕ	(28)104	5
limitation	limita ion	(28)119	9th from below.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 2 p. m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair

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STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SETTING UP OF A SUB-JUDGE-CUM-MAGISTRATE'S COURT AT REWARI, DISTRICT GURGAON

***6628. Shri Abhai Singh :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any representation from the residents of tehsil Rewari, district Gurgaon, with regard to the setting up of a Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate's Court at Rewari has recently been received by the Government; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : Yes. It has been decided not to post a whole-time Magistrate at Rewari and to continue the existing arrangement of criminal judicial work being done locally by one of the Magistrates from Gurgaon, as there is not sufficient work for a whole-time Magistrate at Rewari. The question of posting a Sub-Judge at Rewari is being considered in consultation with the High Court.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PANCH OR SARPANCH OF VILLAGE BHATHI KALAN, TEHSIL FATEHABAD, DISTRICT HISSAR

***6631. Shri Balwant Rai Tayal :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints against any Panch or Sarpanch of village Bhathi Kalan, tehsil Fatehabad, district Hissar, regarding misappropriation of Panchayat funds and falsification of accounts have recently been received by the authorities concerned; if so, the name of the Panch or Sarpanch against whom the complaint was received;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made by the Government into the complaints referred to in part (a) above; if so, with what result?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) There is no Panchayat known by the name of Bhathi Kalan in Fatehabad Tehsil of Hissar District. However, a complaint from Shri Pat Ram, son of Shri Binja Ram, Jat of village Bhattu Kalan, on behalf of the inhabitants of the village against Shri Har Lal Singh, Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, Bhattu Kalan, was made to the Director of Panchayats, Punjab.

(b) The District Panchayat Officer conducted the inquiry and as the allegations made by the petitioner could not be established, the petition was filed under intimation to the petitioner.

REMODELLING OF THASKA MINOR IN PEHOWA DIVISION OF NARWANA BRANCH

***6640. Shri Jagdish Chander :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Government proposes to remodel the Thaska Minor in Pehowa Division of Narwana Branch; if so, the date by which

[Shri Jagdish Chander]
this work is likely to be undertaken and the date by which it is likely to be completed;

(b) the total area of land at present under the command of the minor referred to in part (a) above and the area irrigated by it up to the year 1954-55;

(c) whether any proposal to construct a bridge on the said minor between R.D.s Nos. 9 and 10 has been approved by Government; if so, the date when it was approved and the reasons, if any, for not constructing the bridge so far ?

***Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa :** (a) Yes. Work is being started and will be completed by the end of June, 1956.

		Acres
(b)	Total culturable commanded area ..	8,069
	Area irrigated in 1954-55 ..	371
	1955-56 ..	2,543
		Against 1,210 permissible at the time.

(c) Yes. Construction of a bridge at R.D. 9375, Thaska Distributary is in hand. The estimate of this work was sanctioned on the 16th January, 1956. Construction could not be completed earlier because remodelling proposals were under consideration.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHANNELS IN THE AREAS OF BHAKRA CANALS

***6641. Shri Jagdish Chander :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Government proposes to get the channels in the areas of the Bhakra Canals and its Branches, constructed on departmental basis; if so, when ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Almost all the distributaries and minors of the Bhakra Canal System have been constructed either through contractors or through Labour Co-operative and Construction Societies. The question of constructing distributaries and minors on departmental basis, therefore, does not arise.

LEASE OF LAND AT FEROZEPORE HEADWORKS

***6633. Sardar Partap Singh Rai :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any area of land attached to the Ferozepore Headworks was leased out by the Government in the year 1954; if so, the names of the lessees together with the total amount received as lease money;

(b) whether the lessees referred to in part (a) above have paid the second instalment due in the year 1955; if not, the names of the defaulters together with the reasons for the default ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes. A list of lessees with the amount recovered from them is given in the statement 'A' enclosed.

(b) Yes, with the exception of lessees detailed in statement 'B' enclosed. These lessees have served a notice of suit against the Department, allegging, that possession of land for the year 1955 was not handed over to them by the previous lessees.

***Note.** The Minister for Revenue and Irrigation being away, all the quest standing in his name, were replied to by the Minister for Public Works Education.

STATEMENT A

List of lessees and the amounts recovered from them during the year 1954

Serial No.	No. of Plot	Name of lessee	Amount
			Rs.
1	1-L ..	Sarvshri Suraj Parkash Balbir Singh ..	1,425
2	2-L	Shri Lal Chand ..	1,150
3	3-L ..	Shri Lal Chand ..	550
4	4-L ..	Shri Rattan Chand ..	1,400
5	5-L ..	Shri Rattan Chand ..	2,425
6	6-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	6,100
7	7-L ..	Sarvshri Labhu Ram Lal Chand ..	4,000
8	8-L ..	Sarvshri Lal Chand Bhakhtawar Singh ..	2,500
9	9-L ..	Shri Hari Singh ..	2,500
10	10-L ..	Shri Rakha Ram ..	525
11	11-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	3,900
12	12-L ..	Sarvshri Labhu Ram Lal Chand ..	1,400
13	13-L ..	Sarv Shri Narain Singh Nihal Singh ..	9,500
14	14-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	5,100
15	15-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	3,250
16	16-L ..	Sarvshri Haveli Ram Balbir Singh ..	4,025
17	17-L	Shri Rakha Ram ..	50
18	L-5 B ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	25
19	Bagichi ..	Shri Kanshi Ram ..	100
		Total ..	49,925

Rs. 49,925 have been recovered in full during the year 1954.

STATEMENT B

List of lessees who have failed to deposit the lease money for the year 1955-56

Serial No.	No. of Plot	Name of lessee	Amount
			Rs.
6	6-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	6,100
7	7-L ..	Sarvshri Labhu Ram Lal Chand ..	4,000
8	8-L ..	Sarvshri Lal Chand Bhakhtawar Singh ..	2, 500
11	11-L ..	Shri Hukam Chand ..	3,90

REPRESENTATION FROM SWEEPERS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, ABOHAR, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE

*6359. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the sweepers working under the Municipal Committee, Abohar, District Ferozepore, made any representation for the supply of uniforms, implements required for cleaning, i.e. baskets, brooms etc., if so, the date when the representation was made and the decision, if any arrived at by the Committee thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes, on the 20th January, 1956. The Committee has now adopted Bye-laws which provide for free supply to its sweepers of uniforms and implements as may be necessary for the due performance of their duties. These Bye-laws will be approved by Government when received from the Committee.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि क्या वजह है कि अब तक bye-laws नहीं बनाए गए थे जिन के मुताबिक कि भंगियों को वरदियां और दूसरा सामान मिलना था ?

मंत्री : यह तो कमेटी ही कह सकती है कि क्यों नहीं बनाये गये थे। वैसे जो information आई है वह आप को बतला दी है।

श्री तेग राम : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि पिछले साल से भंगी काम कर रहे हैं मगर इतनी देर से उन को सामान नहीं मिला है ?

मंत्री : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह कमेटी और Sweepers Union का मामला था।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है कि इस मामला में जो कि Sweepers Union और कमेटी के दरमियान था उस में Government ने भी कोई कार्रवाई की है या कमेटी और sweepers के दरमियान ही है ?

मंत्री : यह मामला कमेटी का ही है। Government का इस से ताल्लुक नहीं है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Representation तो Government को आई थी न कि कमेटी को।

मंत्री : यह ठीक है कि representation Government को आई थी मगर वह कमेटी को ही refer कर दी थी। वह bye-laws बना रहे हैं जब वह हमारे पास आयेंगे तो उन को देख कर approve कर लिया जायगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Government ने इस सिलसिला में जब representation कमेटी को refer की तो क्या उस वक्त कमेटी को कोई हिदायत भी की कि वह bye-laws जो बनाने हैं उन में इन बातों को provide करें और इन 2 चीज़ों का ख्याल रखें ?

मंत्री : Government का ऐसी चीज़ों में हिदायतें करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता और यह सिर्फ कमेटी का काम है। उन्होंने अपने resources को, अपने finances को भी देखना होता है कि कितना कुछ दे सकते हैं। उसी के मुताबिक सारा काम करना होता है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या Sweepers Union की शिकायत यह थी कि कमेटी ने bye-laws नहीं बनाये थे और क्या उन को बनाने के लिये कहा था ?

Mr. Speaker : Question has been asked whether any representation was made for the supply of uniforms, implements required for cleaning, i.e. baskets, brooms, etc. How does this supplementary arise ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इसी लिये यह पूछ रहा हूं कि उन का मुतालबा यह नहीं था कि bye laws बने हैं या नहीं बने हैं बल्कि उन के definite बातों के लिये मुतालबात थे । मगर Government कहती है कि वह कमेटी को refer कर दिये हैं और वह bye-laws बना रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछता हूं कि इस चीज़ में Union ने जो specific शिकायतें की हैं क्या Government ने भी कुछ उस बारे में किया है ? और अगर नहीं किया तो क्या करना चाहती है ?

मंत्री : आज कल शिकायत तो हर चीज़ की हो जाती है । मगर यह भी देखना होता है....

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Sir, is he relevant?

मंत्री : जैसा आप का सवाल relevant था उतना ही मेरा जवाब भी relevant है । तो इस मामला में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि वह जो शिकायतें कुछ चीजें मुहैय्या करने के बारे में थीं वह कमेटी के पास गौर करने के लिये भेज दी गई हैं और कमेटी ने उन पर गौर कर के उन के बारे में bye-laws बनाने शुरु कर दिये हैं । वैसे जो information मुझे आई है उस के मुताबिक तो वह बना दिये गये हैं और approval के लिये हमारे पास आ रहे हैं। जब वह आ जायेंगे तो उन पर गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे कि कैसे हैं ।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान : क्या वज़ीर साहिब बतलायेंगे कि यह जो memorandum Sweepers Union ने भेजा था और जो आपने कमेटी को refer किया है उस के बारे में Government ने कमेटी को याद दहानी भी करवाई है कि उन्होंने क्यों bye-laws नहीं बनाए ?

Mr. Speaker : This is not a supplementary question.

SWEEPERS LABOUR UNIONS IN THE STATE

***6360. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of Municipal and Town Committees in the State at present together with the total number of sweepers working in each one of them;

(b) the names of Municipal and Town Committees in the State, the sweepers of which have formed Labour Unions together with the number of members of each such Union ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and shall be supplied to the member when ready.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN THE VILLAGES OF TEHSIL FAZILKA

***6358. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigatio be pleased to state—

(a) the names of villages in tehsil Fazilka, district Ferozepur, which were surveyed in connection with the supply of electricity from

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Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses and (ii) the names of those which were electrified during the year 1955;

(b) the names of villages around the town of Abohar which have been surveyed and the names of those which were electrified during the year 1955;

(c) the names of the villages mentioned in part (b) above expected to be supplied with electric energy from the said Power Houses during the year 1956 ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) (i) Villages Dane Wala, Rathyan, Abul Khera, Mohonwana, Tappa Khera, Dewan Khera, Malout Village, Kahawala, Sarwar, Katyan wala and Burjan in tehsil Fazilka, district Ferozepur, were surveyed in connection with supply of power from Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses.

(ii) No.

(b) and (c) No.

श्री तेग राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि यह survey इस साल किया गया या पिछले साल किया गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने किस साल के लिये पूछा था ? सवाल में तो आप ने 1955 के बारे में पूछा है। क्या और भी किसी साल का पूछा था ? मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि ऐसे सवाल न पूछा करें जो relevant न हों।

(About which year did the hon. Member enquire? In the question he had enquired about the year 1955. Did he enquire about some other year also? I had already asked him not to put such supplementaries which are not relevant.)

HODAL-HASSANPUR ROAD IN GURGAON DISTRICT

***6536. Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hodal-Hassanpur Road in Gurgaon District was proposed by the State Government for inclusion in the Five-Year Road Building Programme of the said district;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the proposal has been accepted; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) No.

(b) No. After the finalization of the 2nd Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission the State Government decided in the meeting of State Advisory Committee on Planning held in December, 1955, that the question of providing Hodal-Hassanpur Road instead of Sohna-Dhauj Road, already projected in the 2nd Five-Year Plan, may be examined. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

WORK-CHARGED ESTABLISHMENT IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

***6644. Principal Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to bring the work-charged establishment in the Public Works Department (B. and R. Branch) on the regular establishment if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. Some posts of work-charged establishment were brought on to regular establishment with effect from 1st September, 1954. Some posts will be brought on to regular basis during the current financial year. Provision for certain categories of work-charged posts which are in existence for the last many years will be made in the next year's budget for bringing them on to regular basis. The scheme is being implemented piecemeal.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या categories बताई जा सकती हैं कि कौन कौन सी कर ली गई हैं और कौन सी बाकी हैं ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ categories ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member should give fresh notice of the question.

SITE OF PUNJAB ROADWAYS BUS STAND AT CHANDIGARH

***6647. Shri Rala Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to get the site now occupied by the Punjab Roadways Bus Stand at Chandigarh and the adjoining shops vacated; if so, the date fixed for the purpose ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. The 'hard stand' is being constructed and as soon as it is ready the Bus Stand will be shifted to the permanent site in sector 17 .

USE OF ALUMINIUM UTENSILS IN THE STATE

***6627. Shri Abhai Singh :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether the Health Department of the Government have examined the effect of the use of aluminium utensils for cooking and other purposes; if so, the result of such examination ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : No. Does not arise .

PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC FANS

***6632. Shri Lajpat Rai :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state with reference to the reply to Starred Question No. 6454 replied on 19th March, 1956 —

(a) the name of the Amritsar firm from whom the fans referred to therein have been purchased;

(b) the name of the Managing Director and other Directors of the firm referred to in part (a) above?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Messrs. Jaura Engineering Works, Amritsar, against rate contract.

(b) Managing Agents.—M/S Mohinder and Co.

Directors—(i) Shri Inderjit Babbar.

(ii) Shri Hardial Singh.

(iii) Shrimati Inder Kaur.

श्री लाजपत राय : क्या इस में कोई M.L.A. भी interested है ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਸਭ interested ਹੋਣਗੇ ।

MARKETING COMMITTEES IN HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

***6646. Shri Rala Ram :** Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state the total amount lying in deposit at present with each Marketing Committee in Hoshiarpur District and the amount spent by each during the year 1955-56 ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : A statement is laid on the Table.

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee	Total amount with the Market Committee on 31st March, 1956	Amount spent by the Market Committee during the year 1955-56
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
1	Hoshiarpur ..	80,258 11 3	9,517 8 6
2	Mukerian ..	63,930 14 6	3,571 8 9
3	Garhshankar ..	6 6 9	730 7 3

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUGAR MILL AT SHAHBAD MARKANDA, DISTRICT KARNAL

***6639. Shri Jagdish Chander :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state —

(a) the names of places Division-wise in the State where sugar mills are proposed to be set up during the next year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a sugar mill at Shahbad Markanda in district Karnal; if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

Shri Sher Singh : (a) (i) Morinda, district Ambala.

(ii) Batala, district Gurdaspur.

(b) Yes. It will be set up during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

REHABILITATON OF BAMBOO INDUSTRY IN HOSHIARPUR AND KANGRA DISTRICTS

***6645. Shri Rala Ram :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any expenditure was incurred on the rehabilitation of bamboo industry in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 ; if so, what, and the items on which it was spent ?

Shri Mohan Lal : No expenditure was incurred on the rehabilitation of bamboo industry in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts during the year 1953-54 and 1954-55.

ALLOTMENT OF EVACUEE HOUSES IN VILLAGE CHAK SUKKAR, TEHSIL MUKTASR, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR

***6634. Sardar Partap Singh Rai :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of applications received by the Tehsildar, Muktsar, district Ferozepore, from the residents of village Chak Sukkar in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepore, for being given the possession of evacuee houses allotted to them ;

(b) the names of those applicants referred to in part (a) above who have not so far been given possession of the houses allotted to them together with the reasons, if any, therefor ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) One.

(b) (i) Shri Lal Chand, son of Kesar Ram.

(ii) The application referred to in (a) above related to the house which was in occupation of one Shri Moda Ram. On his application, it was ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Muktsar, that none should be ejected in winter till alternative accommodation was provided. As no arrangement could be made to provide alternative accommodation to Shri Moda Ram (sought to be ejected) the Sub-Divisional Officer further ordered that action in this behalf be deferred till the end of February, 1956. After the expiry of that period, however, the allottee of the house in question has not so far approached the local authorities for its possession.

RECOGNITION OF RICKSHAW PULLERS' UNION

***6620. Pandit Shri Ram Sharma** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any application from Shri Lachhman Dass, President, Rickshaw Pullers' Union, for the recognition of the Union has recently been received by Government ;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the Union referred to in part (a) above has been recognised ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***6636. Shri Dev Raj Sethi** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Employment Exchanges in the State are being taken over by the State Government from the Union Government ; if so, when, and on what terms ;

(b) whether Government proposes to retain the staff at present employed in the said exchanges ; if so, on what terms ; if not, the details of changes, if any, that are contemplated ?

Shri Mohan Lal : *Part (a)* Yes. The tentative date of transfer has been fixed as 1st May, 1956. Some terms of transfer are yet in the stage of negotiation with the Central Government but the main term of transfer is that the Central Government will contribute 60 per cent of expenditure on Employment Exchanges.

Part (b) The staff found fit for retention by the Screening Committee consisting of representatives of the Central and the State Governments will be retained on transfer. The pay scales of the staff which will be enforced on transfer are yet under the consideration of the State Government in consultation with the Central Government. Existing pay of the staff is likely to be protected.

श्री देव राज सेठी : यह जो 60 per cent खर्च किया है यह recurring expenditure और capital expenditure दोनों हैं या एक किस्म का है ?

मंत्री : दोनों हैं ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : उन की nature of duties के बारे में कोई terms Government of India के साथ तय हुई है या पहली ही चलेंगी ?

मंत्री : मैंने अर्ज़ की है कि हम negotiation stage पर ही हैं । जब negotiations complete हो जायेंगी तो मैं अर्ज़ कर सकूंगा ।

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON DANGRI BRANCH IN PEHOWA DIVISION OF NARWANA BRANCH

***6642. Shri Jagdish Chander** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state–

(a) the names of places on Dangri Branch in Pehowa Division of Narwana Branch where the Government proposes to construct bridges ;

(b) the dates when the schemes for construction of these bridges were sanctioned together with the dates when the said bridges are likely to be constructed ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) There is no Dangri Branch in Pehowa Division, but perhaps the Member is referring to the old Tangri Nadi. There is one bridge on this Nadi and request has been received for the construction of two more. The matter is receiving Government's attention.

(b) It is expected to construct these bridges by the end of June.

EJECTMENT OF TENANTS IN THE STATE

***6362. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state the total number of tenants who were served with ejectment notices by their landlords in each district of the State and in Fazilka Tehsil respectively up to 15th November, 1955; together with the number of cases decided by the courts and the number of tenants ejected ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : A statement is laid on the Table.

—	—	No. of tenants who were served with ejectment notices by their landlords up to 15th November, 1955	No. of cases decided by the courts	No. of tenants ejected
1	Hissar ..	487	133	25
2	Gurgaon ..	2	1	..
3	Simla ..	..	..	..
4	Hoshiarpur ..	144	15	..
5	Jullundur ..	315	113	..
6	Ludhiana ..	122	51	49
7	Amritsar ..	96	..	..
	Total ..	1,166	313	74

Notes:—(1) It is assumed that information is required for the year 1955 only.
(2) Information in respect of other districts and Fazilka Tehsil is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it becomes available.

श्री तेग राम : यह statement जो मुझे दिया गया है वह अधूरा है बाकी जिलों के मुतअल्लिक information नहीं दी गई ।

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : **ਸੂਚਨਾਂ ਇਕੱਠੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ।**

श्री तेग राम : कौन सी वजूहात हैं कि फाज़िलका तहसील के मुतअल्लिक अभी तक सूचना इकट्ठी नहीं हुई ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : **ਇਕਠੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ।**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, ABOHAR, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE

***6361. Shri Teg Ram :** Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total income and expenditure of the Municipal Committee, Abohar, district Ferozepore, under various heads during the year 1955;

(b) whether any representations from persons employed under the said Municipal Committee such as teachers, etc., for the enhancement of their grades of pay have been received by the Committee ; if so, the action taken thereon ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) Yes. The Committee revised the grades of Junior Trained and Senior Teachers from 1st April, 1953. The Junior Trained Teachers have been paid the arrears and the case of Senior Teachers is under examination by Government. The question of a revision of the grades of clerical staff is under the consideration of the Committee.

Statement showing income and expenditure of the Municipal Committee, Abohar, during the year 1954-55

Head		Income	Expenditure
		Rs	Rs
I. General Departmen	..	6,18,226	2,23,226
II. Education	..	96,124	1,93,356
III. Medical	..	733	36,823
IV. Public Health	..	31,289	1,09,251
V. Water-supply	..	84,298	94,936
VI. Veterinary	..	20,833	4,356
VII. Municipal Works	..	..	49,615
IX. Suspense Accounts	..	1,358	..
Total	..	8,52,861	7,11,363

श्री तेग राम : Senior Teachers के बारे में कब तक फैसला हो जायेगा ?

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ।

श्री तेग राम : यह विचार कब तक जारी रहेगा ।

ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹਾਲੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਰਹੇਗਾ ।

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES NALVI, ETC., IN TEHSIL SHAHBAD, DISTRICT KARNAL

*6643. **Shri Jagdish Chander** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme for the electrification of about 20 villages Nalvi, Thol, Ismailabad, Thaska, etc., in Shahbad, district Karnal, has recently been sanctioned by the Government, if so, the date on which orders for implementation of the said scheme were issued ;

(b) the date by which the work connected with the electrification of the said villages is likely to be taken in hand together with the date by which it is likely to be completed ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) Yes. A scheme for the electrification of following villages in tehsil Shahbad, district Karnal, has been sanctioned:—

"1. Ismailabad, 2. Thol, 3. Thaska Miranjo, 4 Kurri, 5. Tangauro, 6. Nalvi, 7. Katsana, 8. Zainpur, 9. Shahjadpur, 10. Mamun Majra, 11. Kaliana Geripur, 12. Nagla, 13. Kalsani, 14. Fatehgarh Sherli, 15. Tharauli Khurad, 16. Kalsani, 17. Pirajpur, 18. Basantpur, 19. Mandheri, 20. Saoli, 21. Dalla-Majra, 22. Tharauli"

Necessary orders for the commencement of work on this scheme were issued on the 9th September, 1955.

(b) The work connected with electrification of this scheme has already been taken in hand and supply is expected to be given within six months.

NATURE-CURE CLINICS IN THE STATE

*6363. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government is incurring any expenditure on the development of Naturopathy ; if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year 1955 and the details thereof ;

(b) whether there are any nature-cure clinics in the State run by the Government or subsidized by it ; if so, the particulars there of and the annual grant-in-aid being received by the latter ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : (a) No.

(b) No.

श्री तेग राम : क्या कारण है कि State Government Naturopathy की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती ?

Mr. Speaker : He has already replied to this question.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

COLLECTION FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES IN GURGAON DISTRICT

832. Shri Lajpat Rai : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount was collected from the public in Gurgaon District during the year 1955, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner for development purposes ; if so, the amount thereof, and the amount so far spent on development purposes, separately ;

(b) the total amount spent on cinema and dancing shows and variety entertainments out of the amount mentioned in part (a) above ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : (a) (i) Yes. Rs 75,911 (Seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and eleven).

(ii) Out of this, Rs 65,346 have been spent for development purposes.

(b) Nil.

"SHARMA DRAFT SCHEME" FOR THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

834. Master Partap Singh : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any scheme entitled "Sharma Draft Scheme" relating to the Second Five-Year Plan was received by the Government in August-September, 1954 ; if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon : Yes. The Draft Scheme which related to Ambala was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, for consideration while formulating the Second Five-Year Plan of that district in consultation with the District Development Committee.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE RESIDENTS OF TEHSIL RUPAR, DISTRICT AMBALA

835. Master Partap Singh : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether representation was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, and the Government in the year 1954 from the residents of tehsil Rupar, district Ambala, for the opening of a National Extension Service Block under the Community Project Scheme during the First Five-Year Plan in tehsil Rupar, if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

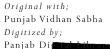
Sardar Partap Singh Kairon: A representation was received by Government. It was duly considered and filed. The information as to whether a similar representation was received by Deputy Commissioner or not, is not readily available.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, RUPAR, DISTRICT AMBALA

836. Master Partap Singh : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the Government Girls School at Rupar, district Ambala, was started and the date from which it was raised to the High School standard ;

(b) the total number of girls in each class in the school referred to in para (a) above at the time when it was started and at present separately ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present building of the said school is a rented building ;

[Master Partap Singh]

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct a building for the said school on a piece of land opposite to the Civil Hospital, Rupar; if so, the time by which the building is expected to be constructed.

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Member.

ENQUIRY AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT JAIL, AMBALA

837. Master Partap Singh : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about two years back the Medical Officer, Ambala Jail, apprehended a Warder at the Jail Gate taking gram to the house of the Superintendent of the said Jail and whether this matter was reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab ;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any enquiry into the matter referred to in part (a) above was made ; if so, by whom together with the result thereof ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

EVALUATION OF LAND HELD BY DISPLACED LANDHOLDERS

***6664. Sardar Chanan Singh Dhut :** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government gave any assurances to the displaced landholders that during consolidation operations, the evaluation of their lands would be based on the value assessed for these lands at the time of their allotment by the Rehabilitation Department ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has now passed orders that no distinction be made in respect of evaluation of lands held by displaced landholders and others during consolidation operations ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Mohan Lal : (a) Yes.

(b)(i) Yes.

(ii) As permanent rights are being conferred on the allottees of evacuee lands, there remains no distinction between the local landholders and the allottees of evacuee land.

Mr. Speaker : The questions entered in the list for to-day have been exhausted. Now the House will proceed with the next item on the Agenda.

THE PUNJAB BETTERMENT CHARGES AND ACREAGE RATES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956—CONSIDERATION POSTPONED

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) : Sir, I request that item No. 1 relating to the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be omitted from today's List of Business. This would be taken on some other day.

Mr. Speaker : No objection.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohal Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

स्पीकर साहिब, जो Land Acquisition Act पहले मौजूद है उस के मुताबिक जब कि award न हुआ हो खास खास हालात में और खास मामलों में मसलन किसी लाइब्रेरी के लिये या educational purpose के लिये या और किसी खास काम के लिये Collector को land acquire करनी मतलूब हो तो उस का possession वह फौरी तौर पर ले सकता है। उस का हक Collector को original Act में दिया गया है। इस बिल के ज़रिये यह ज़रूरी समझा गया है कि जहां और मामलात में कौलैक्टर को अख्तियारात दिये गये हैं जो कि public interest के हैं वहां पर Collector को यह अख्तियारात भी दिये जाएं कि " for any other class of people" के लिये भी वह मकान या ज़मीन पर ऐसी हालत में फौरी कब्ज़ा कर सके। क्योंकि बाज़ हालात में ऐसे Houses के लिये फौरी तौर पर ज़मीन को acquire करना और उस पर कब्ज़ा करना public interest के लिये बहुत ज़रूरी होता है। इस लिये यह जो amendment इस बिल के ज़रिये लाई जा रही है यह public के मुफ़ाद और interest के लिये है। इस लिये मैं तवक्को करता हूं कि इस बिल को हाउस के मैम्बर साहिबान बगैर किसी खास discussion के मन्ज़ूर कर देंगे।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह Land Acquisition Act इस गर्ज़ के लिये पास किया गया था कि गवर्नमैण्ट को अपने किसी सरकारी काम के लिये या public interest के लिये कोई सरकारी स्कीम चलानी हो तो उस के लिये ज़मीन acquire की जा सकती थी। लेकिन अब जो Amending Bill आया है इस के मुताबिक तो सरकारी या ग़ैर सरकारी और ज़रूरी या ग़ैर ज़रूरी काम की कोई तमीज़ ही नहीं रहती। इस का मतलब यह है कि Collector या Deputy Commissioner को यह अख्तियार मिल जाये कि किसी की ज़मीन किसी काम के लिये ही चाहे तो उसे ले ले। और पहले तो देखना होता था और ज़ाहर करना होता था कि कौनसा सरकारी काम है और उस में क्या public interest है public को क्या फायदा पहुंचेगा। मुझे याद है कि फिर भी लोगों पर काफी अरसे से मुसीबत तारी रही। जब मकानों की कमी थी तो किसी का मकान चाहा तो सरकारी काम के लिये ले लिया गया और किसी को खेंचातानी भी करनी हुई तो भी वह काम सरकारी ही ज़ाहिर किया गया। और अब अगर यह Amending Bill पास हो गया तो Collector को बहुत ही वसीह powers मिल जाती हैं और अगर वह चाहे तो किसी का भी मकान और किसी की भी ज़मीन ले ले। और houses for any other class of people....यह class वही लफज़ है जिस के बारे में एक दफा मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि class का मतलब बरादरी है। यह किसी बरादरी, schedule,

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

tribe या caste के लिये इस्तेमाल कर लेंगे । इस का मतलब यह होगा कि कोई भी लोग हों तो उन के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ज़मीन ले सके। मेरा ख्याल है कि आजकल के ज़माने में जब कि यह विचार किया जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट के अख्तियार महदूद होने चाहियें जिस से कि लोगों की आम आज़ादी और fundamental rights जो कि हम को Constitution के द्वारा मिले हैं में कोई मदाखलत न हो जिस से कि लोगों को बार गुज़रे इस लिये यह amending बिल नहीं पास होना चाहिये । हमें fundamental rights के मातहत बड़े वसीह अख्तियारात हासिल हैं लेकिन इस Amending Act और मुखतलिफ Acts के ज़रिये उन rights पर legal तरीके से encroachment की जा रही है । इस लिये मैं इस बिल के असूलन खिलाफ हूं । इस के मातहत Collector को किसी की ज़मीन या किसी का मकान acquire करने के लिये unlimited और wide powers मिल जाती हैं । और हम कदम कदम पर देखते चले आ रहे हैं कि गवर्नमेण्ट की machinery पहले की निसबत बहुत loose और ढीली हो गई है और vague तरीके से चलती है । इन हालात में अगर हम आए दिन amending Acts के ज़रिये और भी wide powers गवर्नमैण्ट को और सरकारी अफसरों को देते चले जायें तो बजाए फायदे के लोगों पर मुसीबत पड़ जाएगी । पिछले दिनों जब मकानों की कमी थी तो मुझे याद है कि किस तरह frivolous तरीकों से और बिना किसी वजह के लोगों के मकान acquire कर लिये जाते थे और लोगों को कितनी मुश्किल होती थी और उन के representations और deputations की Home Secretary के पास बाढ़ लगी रहती थी । अब अगर हम कदम कदम पर गवर्नमैण्ट को इतनी wide powers देते चले गए तो इतनी vague बात हो जाएगी कि सरकार चाहे तो कोई भी ज़मीन या मकान acquire कर लेगी । इस में यह जो लिखा है कि "or houses for any class of people" यह बहुत vague चीज़ है । यह बड़ी अजीब चीज़ है । इस की definition होनी चाहिये कि वह "class" कौनसी क्लास है । इस का मतलब यह होता है कि Deputy Commissioner या Collector जिस किसी के लिये चाहे ज़मीन सरकारी तौर पर acquire कर लेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह कानून लोगों के fundamental rights पर encroachment है कि जिस किसी के लिये भी चाहे तो Collector या Deputy Commissioner सरकारी तौर पर ज़मीन या मकान acquire कर ले । यह बड़ी गलत बात है । मैं इस amending बिल की असूली तौर पर मुखालिफत करता हूं और अमली तौर पर मुझे पता है, थोड़ा बहुत तजरुबा है कि किस तरह से लोगों की जायदादें और मकान acquire किये जा रहे हैं । पहले तो कुछ limited scope था लेकिन अब तो बिल्कुल ही unlimited powers उन को मिल जायेंगी और कोई रोक टोक उन के रास्ते में नहीं होगी । पता नहीं उस वक्त लोगों के साथ क्या बीतेगी । यह बहुत vague term है, general और all comprehensive है । एक democratic और आज़ाद देश में ऐसा कानून पास करना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। हिटलरपन और डिक्टेटरपन को revive करने वाली बात है कि उस के जो जी में आए वह करे ।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ! सोनीपत के बहुत लायक और गरीबों के हमदर्द.........

मुख्य मंत्री : 'So called'.

श्री देव राज सेठी : हां गरीबों के " so-called " हमदर्द की तकरीर मैंने बड़ी ग़ौर के साथ सुनी है । मैं हैरान हो रहा था कि आया वह Opposition के benches पर बैठे हुए महज़ मुखालिफत की खातर मुखालिफत कर रहे थे, वह अपने हलके से बोल रहे थे या दिल की गहराइयों से बोल रहे थे । लेकिन जैसा कि उन की अपनी तकरीर के आखर में कहा तो मालूम हुआ कि वह वाकई मुखालिफत की खातिर मुखालिफत कर रहे थे । क्या हमारे सोनीपत के मैम्बर साहिब भूल गये हैं कि देहातों और शहरों में मकानों की बहुत ज्यादा किल्लत है ? क्या वह नहीं जानते कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने Low-Income Housing Scheme के मुताबिक लोगों को loans दिए हैं और देना चाहती है ? लेकिन उन के रास्ते में एक सब से बड़ी मुश्किल जो है वह यह है कि गरीब हरिजनों और गैर-बिस्वेदारों को मकान बनाने के लिये ज़मीन नहीं मिलती । खास कर गांव में तो हरिजन और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को ज़मीन दस्तयाब होती ही नहीं । जो गैर-बिस्वेदार हैं उन्हें पांच मरले ज़मीन भी नहीं मिलती । क्या उन्हें बगैर मकानों के रखा जाए ? शहरों में भी हालत यह है कि जिन के पास ज़मीन है वह गो बेचना भी चाहते हैं लेकिन देते नहीं । वह अपनी मनमानी कीमतों पर बेचते हैं । जिस ज़मीन की कीमत एक रुपया गज़ है उस के लिये 10 रुपया मांगते हैं । तो इन हालात में क्या हमारे माननीय मैम्बर पंडित जी यह चाहते हैं कि जिन लोगों के पास मकान बनाने के लिये ज़मीन नहीं उन्हें वैसे ही रहने दिया जाये ? उन्हें मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि 'सरकार' और 'प्रजा' दोनों अब पर्य्यायवाची शब्द हो चुके हैं । प्रजा सरकार है और सरकार प्रजा है । तो फिर फर्क कैसा ? Land Acquisition Act का एक specified object है और वह है मकान बनाने के लिये ज़मीन लेकर देना । Original Act में definition की कुछ कमी रह गई थी । All classes of people के लिये अब इस में वाज़ेह तौर पर provision कर दिया गया है । यह अमीरों के लिये नहीं, किसी खास तबके के लिये नहीं अब यह सब के लिये है । "Any other class of people" के लफ़ज़ बड़े स्पष्ट लफ़ज़ हैं । इस में किसी आशंका की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं । इस में कोई घुंडी नहीं । साफ है कि अगर कोई मकान बनाना चाहे और उस के पास ज़मीन न हो तो वह D.C. के पास जा कर कह सकता है या कह सकते हैं कि हमने फलां housing की स्कीम या प्रोग्राम बनाया है, फलां ज़मीन है । उस ज़मीन को सरकार लेकर दे सकती है । इस में मनमानी करने का कोई खतरा नहीं है । देहातों में जो प्रजा बसती है बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास उन्हें exploit करने का केवल यही handle है कि वह उन को ज़मीन नहीं देते । मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह एक ऐसी चीज़ थी जो कि सरकार को आज से छ: महीने पहले अक्तूबर के session में लानी चाहिये थी । जब Low-Income Housing Scheme बनी थी तो उसी वक्त गवर्नमेंट को यह anticipate करना चाहिये था कि मकान ज़मीन के बिना नहीं बन सकते, ज़मीन सहज स्वभाव मिलने वाले नहीं, और अगर मिलती है

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

तो बड़ी heavy कीमत पर मिलती है इस लिये उस के लिये कानूनी तौर पर लोगों को सहूलियात दी जावें । लेकिन पंडित जी ने जिन खदशात का इजहार किया है कि अफसरान इस में मनमानी करेंगे, यह बिल्कुल बे बुनियाद है । आज पटवारी से ले कर D.C. तक कोई भी आदमी मनमानी नहीं कर सकता । अगर कोई इस तरह की शिकायत हो तो लोग मिनिस्टरों को और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को मिलते हैं और वह उन की शिकायत को सुनते हैं । इस लिये उन को यह शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर कोई और एतराज हो तो हो लेकिन आप को यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह बिल उन की हकीकी जरूरत को पूरा करता है । इस लिये मैं आप के द्वारा हाऊस से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह बिल बगैर किसी बहस के पास करना चाहिये ।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर, जैसा कि आम तौर पर Act पास किये जाते हैं यह कोई ordinary legislation नहीं है । यह एक ऐसा special Bill है जो Constitution में दिये गये हर एक शहरी के fundamental rights को curtail करने के लिये लाया गया है । मुझ से पहले जो दूसरी तरफ के लायक दोस्त बोले हैं उन्होंने गरीब देहातियों के लिये बड़ा दर्द जाहिर किया है । उन्हें हमेशा ही देहात वालों का ख्याल रहता है । उन का ख्याल यह है कि देहातों में लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये ज़मीन नहीं मिलती । उन को पता होना चाहिये कि consolidation के दौरान हर एक हरिजन को हर एक उस आदमी को, जिस को जरूरत भी नहीं थी पांच पांच बिस्वे ज़मीन दी गई है ।

Sardar Gurcharan Singh: Not everywhere.

श्री श्री चन्द : और वह बगैर कानून के दी गई है । चाहिये तो यह था कि उन की तारीफ की जाती कि बगैर झगड़े के और बगैर किसी कानून के उन को लोगों ने ज़मीनें दे दीं । उन को खुश होना चाहिये कि सिर्फ चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब के कहने पर ही लोगों ने अपनी मर्जी से उन को ज़मीनें दे दीं । लेकिन रोहतक के जो आनरेबल मैम्बर अभी अभी बोले हैं और जिन्हें देहातों का बहुत काफ़ी तजरुबा मालूम होता है उन्होंने यह खदशा ज़ाहिर किया है कि सन् 1956 में जो हरिजन गांवों में मकान बनाना चाहेंगे उन्हें उन के लिये ज़मीन ही नहीं मिलेगी, इसी लिये यह कानून पास किया है ऐसा उन्होंने फरमाया । मैं उन्हें challenge करता हूं कि वह सारे पंजाब में एक भी ऐसी मिसाल बता दें कि देहात में किसी हरिजन ने मकान बनाना चाहा हो और उस को उस के लिये ज़मीन न मिली हो । बाकी जो शहरों की बाबत बताया है अगर कोई आदमी अपनी जायदाद नहीं बेचना चाहता, अगर वह अपनी मर्जी की कीमत पर आम हालात में जायदाद बेचता है तो उस पर किसी किस्म की पाबन्दी क्यों लगाई जाये ? आप उस को रोक नहीं सकते । Constitution के fundamental rights के मुताबिक गवर्नमैण्ट किसी की ज़मीन इस तरह नहीं छीन सकती । हर एक आदमी को अख्तियार है कि जितनी चाहे उतनी property own कर सकता है, खरीद सकता है, बेच सकता है । मेरे लायक दोस्त को शायद यह ख्याल है कि परली तरफ से जो लोग आए हैं वह अच्छी ज़मीन पर मकान बनाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : सब को यही ख्याल है ।

श्री श्री चन्द : और साथ ही साथ इन का यह ख्याल है कि जो local आदमियों के मकानात हैं वह मुफत में मिल जावें ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : यह आप का ही तंग नजरिया है ।

श्री श्री चन्द : इस के अलावा, इस बिल का कोई और मतलब नहीं । कहीं भी जमीन की कोई कमी नहीं । कोई ऐसी मुसीबत नहीं । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या कोई emergency है, क्या खास बात, लड़ाई या झगड़ा आ पड़ा है कि इस बिल को लाने की इतनी जल्दी पड़ी है ? Peace time में भी D. C. को इस तरह के हिटलरशाही इख्तियारात क्यों दिये जाएं ? फिर लफज़ भी बहुत गोलमोल से लाकर रख दिये हैं । आप बताएं कि किस खास class of people के लिये आप यह बिल लाये हैं ? मैं जानता हूं कि सिवाए सेठी साहिब और उधर के आदमियों के यह और कोई class नहीं ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : सभी हरिजन भी हैं ।

श्री श्री चन्द : हरिजन ! मैंने अभी अभी बताया, आप उस वक्त शायद डरते डरते बाहर चले गये थे—कि हरिजनों को जमीन की जरूरत नहीं । उन्हें काफी जमीन consolidation में मिल चुकी है । अगर उन्हें जरूरत हो, जितनी जरूरत हो तो उन्हें हम मुफ्त जमीनें देने के लिये तैयार हैं । आप के D.C. को बीच में आने की जरूरत नहीं । फिर आप के सारे के सारे D.C. भी जालन्धर division के हैं और यह लोग यहां के local लोगों की जमीनों को हज़म करना चाहते हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि उन का सिर्फ यही मतलब है—और कोई मतलब नहीं । वरना सेठी साहिब इतने भोले नहीं कि इस की हिमायत करने के लिये यूं ही खड़े हो जाते । मैं जानता हूं कि उन का असली मतलब क्या है । हम अम्बाला division को जालन्धर वालों की colony नहीं बनने देना चाहते । हम जानते हैं कि जो नहरें और सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं उन की जमीनों का कोई compensation अभी तक नहीं दिया गया । पंजाब में जितनी नहरें खोदी गई हैं वहां जमींदारों को एक पैसा तक नहीं दिया गया । वह बेचारे रोते फिरते हैं । चार-चार पांच-पांच साल हो गए हैं । उन को ज़मीन का कोई पैसा नहीं दिया । कई दरखास्तें दी गई हैं लेकिन कोई पूछने वाला नहीं । इसे acquisition नहीं कहा जा सकता । यह तो लोगों से जबरदस्ती जमीन छीनने का तरीका है । पंजाब में कितनी ऐसी जमीन है जिस का कोई मुआविज़ा नहीं दिया गया अब आप D.C. को यह अख्तियार देने जा रहे हैं कि अगर मेरे यह लायक दोस्त और उन के भाई मकान बनाना चाहें तो उस की मार्फत किसी भी जमीन को acquire कर सकते हैं । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल का सिर्फ यह मतलब है । इस के अलावा और कोई emergency या जरूरत नहीं ! आपने कागज़ उठा कर लिख दिया—any class of people । Class के मायने क्या हैं ? कौन लोग हैं जो ऐसी ज़मीन लेना चाहते हैं ? किस ने आप को दरखास्त दी है इस Act को पास करने की ? कौन सी emergency आ पड़ी है ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल Constitution के खिलाफ है लोगों के हकूक पर भारी छापा मारने वाला है । अगर D.C. को इतने अख्तियारात दिये गये तो बहुत खतरनाक हालत पैदा हो जावेगी । इस लिये मैं इस की सख्त मुखालिफत करता हूं । ऐसे बिल को लाने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं ।

श्री माम राज (भिवानी) : प्रधान जी ! यह जो ज़मीन का मसला चौधरी साहिब ने पेश किया है मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि कहीं भी किसी देहात के अन्दर बिना पैसे के ज़मीन नहीं दी जाती है। यह उन्हों ने बिल्कुल गलत कहा है कि बगैर पैसे के ज़मीनें ले ली गई हैं। इस चीज़ का सबूत मैं देने को तैयार हूं। हमारी तहसील हांसी के अन्दर मुरब्बा बन्दी हुई है। वहां आज तक एक इंच भी भूमि किसी गांव में हरिजनों को नहीं दी गई। बहुत से हरिजनों को गांव में ज़मीन न मिलने की वजह से शहर को जाना पड़ा है। वहां उन को ज़मीन की बड़ी तंगी है—जहां तक कि उन्हें पैसे दे कर भी ज़मीनें नहीं मिलतीं हैं। प्रधान जी ! आप बेशक तहकीकात करायें। यह जो नहरों का मसला बताया है और कहा गया है कि उन को पैसे नहीं दिये गये यह बिल्कुल गलत कहा गया है। यह तो सब जानते हैं कि सारे प्रांत के अन्दर एक इंच भूमि भी बिना पैसे के नहीं दी गई है और जहां जहां नहरें खोदी गई हैं वह सब की सब ज़मीदारों के फायदे के लिए खोदी गई है और हरिजन उन के खोदने वाले हैं। और उन जमीनों का पैसा लेने वाले ज़मीदार हैं। प्रधान जी ! एक मकान का मसला नहीं है। आप अगर तहकीकात करायेंगे तो आप को मालूम हो जायगा कि देहातों के अन्दर हरिजनों के साथ ज़मींदारों ने क्या सलूक किया है और क्या कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी बताया था कि रुपये में से 12 आने हरिजन इन के बुरे सलूक से तंग आ कर गांव छोड़ कर शहरों में और मंडियों में चले गए हैं। गांव में ज़मींदार उन्हें हर तरह से तंग किया करते थे। आप बताएं देहात के अन्दर उन लोगों के पास ....

(At this stage Mr. Speaker rang the bell.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please. आप बात सुनियें। (*Shri Mam Raj continued speaking.*) Order please.

श्री माम राज : अगर आप बोलने नहीं देते तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतायें आप किस बिल पर बोल रहे हैं। अगर आप को बिल का ही पता नहीं तो बराए मेहरबानी आप बैठ जाएं। (Please let me know the Bill the hon. Member is now discussing. He should resume his seat, if he has nothing to say on this Bill.)

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, मैं इस बिल की बड़े ज़ोर से ताईद करता हूं और यह इस लिये करता हूं क्योंकि पिछले दो तीन सालों में वक्तन फवक्तन गवर्नमेंट को ज़मीन acquire करने में बड़ी मुश्किलात पेश आती रही हैं। जब भी गवर्नमेंट ने किसी शहर में कोई housing colony बनाने की कोशिश की और उस के लिये land acquire करनी चाहिये तो उस में ही उसे दो तीन साल का समय लग जाता रहा है। Planning Commission ने सारे देश में housing problem को solve करने के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम States की गवर्नमेंटस का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया और कहा था कि इस मतलब के लिये land acquire करने के मुतअल्लिक laws amend किये जाएं और इन को सहूलतें दी जाएं ताकि अच्छे से अच्छे तरीके से और

सस्ती से सस्ती और जल्दी से जल्दी जमीनें इन को मिल सकें लेकिन इस पर बहुत कम अमल हो पाया। अभी चार महीने हुए लखनऊ के अन्दर तमाम States के Town Planners इकट्ठे हुए थे और इस मामले पर कि हम ने देश में आइंदा के लिये towns का planning करना है और village का planning करना है विचार किया गया था और उन्होंने जो recommendations की थीं उन में से एक recommendation यह भी थी। उस Conference में सभी State Governments के representatives थे और उन्हों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि housing purposes के लिये जमीन acquire करने में एक बड़ी मुश्किल पेश आती है। मेरे दोस्त चौधरी श्री चन्द साहिब ने evacuee lands की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाई है, मैं इस सिलसिले में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो साल के अरसे से बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आ रही है। जब से evacuee lands Government of India की हो गई हैं इस वजह से land acquire करने में बड़ी मुश्किलात पेश आ रही हैं। गवर्नमेंट को अपनी Industrial Housing Schemes या और किसी Housing Scheme के लिये जमीन की जरूरत हो तो उसे वह acquire करने में बड़ी मुश्किलात पेश आती हैं और उसे acquire करने में बड़ी देर लग जाती है। मुझे अपने शहर का इल्म है। वहां गवर्नमेंट कई तरह की colonies बनाना चाहती है लेकिन land न acquire हो सकने की वजह से वह सब स्कीमें अटक जाती हैं। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस amendment को जल्द से जल्द मन्जूर किया जाये ताकि हमारे प्रान्त की housing problem को हल किया जा सके। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस amending Bill के पास हो जाने से यह problem जल्दी solve हो जायेगी।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਆਈਨ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਹੜੇ fundamental rights ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ property ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਦੇ Article 31 ਦੇ sub-section 2 ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ:-

"No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose".

ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ acquisition public purposes ਲਈ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ acquisition ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੀ Constitution authorise ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ amending Bill ਦੇ objects and reasons ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ acquisition ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਉਹ public purposes ਲਈ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ purpose ਲਈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ housing schemes ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ specify ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਹ Low-Income Housing Scheme ਲਈ land acquire ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ। Low-Income Housing Scheme ਥਲੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ sanction ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਣੀ ਮਖਸੂਸ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਨਾਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਦੂਜੀ ਵਜਹ ਜਿਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ legislation ਬੜੀ indefinite, vague ਅਤੇ wide ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ State Officials ਨੂੰ ਇਨੀਆਂ wide powers ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆ ਕਿ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ। ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ sponsors ਨੇ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ housing schemes ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ acquire ਕਰਨ ਦੇ rights ਉਹ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਤੀਜੀ ਵਜਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਚੀਫ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ buildings ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਹ productive ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ view ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਨੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਹ ਹਾਊਸ ਅਗੇ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹੀ view ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ? ਇਹ ਜੋ ਇਨੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਲੈ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਇਨੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਚਲਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹੀ view ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ?

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿੰਨਾ ਵਜੂਹਾਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

राम्रो गजराज सिंह (गुड़गांव) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल के जो objectives हैं वह दुरुस्त हैं। जहां मकान बनाने के लिये या दूसरी अच्छी चीजों के लिये जमीन न मिलती हो, वहां गवर्नमैण्ट को ज़मीन का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। मगर इस चीज़ का जो यहां प्रबन्ध किया गया है उस की वज़ाहत की ज़रूरत है। यहां पर यह लफज हैं:—

"Houses for any other class of people".

और फिर सरकार ने अपना controlling hand न रखते हुए Deputy Commissioners को तमाम powers दे दी हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह आप की बात नहीं मानेंगे, आखिर वह सरकारी मशीनरी तो है ही मगर ताकत का abuse भी हो सकता है। वह कह सकता है कि यह चार आदमी हैं जिन को फलां की जमीन की ज़रूरत थी इस लिये मैंने ले कर दे दी है। तो इस तरह वह अपनी मन मानी कर सकेगा। इस लिये मेरी मुअदबाना अर्ज़ है, suggestion है कि यह अच्छा हो अगर इस के साथ यह लफज़ जोड़ दिये जायें:—

"Houses for any other class of people as notified by the Government in the prescribed manner."

यानी अगर किसी शख्स को किसी तरह दुःख पहुंच रहा हो या उसे किसी और काम के लिये वह जगह चाहिये तो उसे notification पर एतराज करने का मौका हो और वह D.C. के हुक्म पर एतराज कर सके। और गवर्नमेंट notify करे कि फलां तबके के इस किस्म के आदमियों के लिये जगह नहीं है इस लिये यह जगह उन के लिये चाहिये तो यह Act के objects and reasons के मुताबिक ही होगा। फिर गवर्नमेंट House को assure कराये कि इन ताकतों का abuse नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। जहां गवर्नमेंट

का मनशा दुरुस्त है वहां इन powers के abuse होने की गुन्जायश भी है और जैसा कि चौधरी श्री चन्द ने कहा कि अगर कुछ लोग D.C. के दोस्त हैं तो वह नाजायज फायदा उठायेंगे। यह नई बात नहीं होगी। Controls के दिनों में ऐसे scandals होते रहे हैं। गवर्नमैण्ट एक responsible body है इस लिये इसे इस पर अपना controlling hand रखना चाहिये। इस लिये इस बात पर गौर कर के यह लफज जोड़ दिये जाएं:—

"as notified by the Government in the prescribed manner."

तो किसी को शुबा नहीं रहेगा। मैं इस बिल मे सहमत तो हूं मगर वजाहत के लिये, शकूक रफा करने के लिये, यह जरूरी suggestion दी है।

श्री बालू (फतेहआबाद) : स्पीकर साहिब ! यह जो बिल पेश हुआ है, इस पर बोलते हुए मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त सेठी जी ने कहा कि इस से हरिजनों या दूसरे छोटे तबके के लोगों को मुनाफा हो सकता है अगर यह ताकत Deputy Commissioners को दे दी जाए कि चाहे जिस किसी की ज़मीन ले कर किसी आदमी को दे दें। (श्री सेठी : यह Socialist Pattern के लिये है)। अगर यह ताकत D.C.s को दे दी गई तो वह चाहे जिस किसी की भी ज़मीन लेकर पैसे वाले आदमियों को देंगे और इस तरह से रिश्वत बढ़ेगी। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि आम जनता या छोटे तबके वाले लोगों को फायदा हो तो गवर्नमैण्ट क्यों खुद कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बना देती जिस से कि इन लोगों को फायदा हो। मैं इस की पुर जोर मुखालिफत करता हूं। D.C. को इस किस्म की ताकत दे कर रिश्वत बढ़ाई जाती है और आम लोगों से बेइनसाफी की जाती है। इस लिये मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट लोगों की सहूलत के लिये कुछ करना चाहती है तो गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से एक ऐसा कानून बना दे जिस से आम लोगों का फायदा हो।

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं दो ही शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। जो मौजूदा कानून है उस में factories के कर्मचारियों के निवास स्थान के लिये तो ज़मीन acquire हो सकती है परन्तु खुद factories बनाने के लिये ज़मीन acquire नहीं हो सकती। मैं बहुत देर से इस बात की तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाता रहा हूं। पहले तो गवर्नमेंट कहती रही है कि factories लगाने के लिये ज़मीन acquire करने में कुछ दिक्कत है। मगर अब मैंने पता लिया है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। Director General of Information ने जो circular जारी किया है, वह मेरे पास भी है, उस की तरफ मैं गवर्नमैण्ट की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। Industrialisation तभी हो सकती है अगर, जहां गवर्नमैण्ट उचित समझे, factories लगाने के लिये जिस—में public का फायदा हो—ज़मीन की acquisition की power ले ले।

श्री रंजीत सिंह कैप्टन (हिसार सदर) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल में जो objects and reasons बताए हैं, उन पर किसी hon. member को objection नहीं है और Opposition के कुछ साथियों ने 'for any class of people' पर जो objection किया और खदशात ज़ाहिर किए उस में शायद उन दोस्तों ने इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा कि यह बिल उस delay को दूर करने के लिये पेश किया गया है जो Government-sponsored schemes में आजकल हो जाती है। सोनीपत

[श्री रंजीत सिंह कैप्टन]

और बहादुरगढ़ के मेरे लायक दोस्तों ने फरमाया कि D.Cs. के दोस्त उन्हें approach करेंगे और इस तरह D.Cs. patronage करेंगे। मगर इस बिल में तो clearly लिखा है कि पहले सिर्फ labour colonies के मुतअल्लिक ही यह बिल था मगर अब जिस स्कीम को गवर्नमैण्ट मुनासिब ख्याल फरमाए उस के लिये जमीन acquire कर सकेगी और जो ढील construction के काम में होती थी वह न होगी। मकान बनाने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह problem हर शहर और हर गांव में है। अभी मेरे भिवानी के एक दोस्त ने बताया कि हरिजनों के साथ यह हो गया वह हो गया, उन्हें ज़मीन नहीं दी गई। तो मैं दावे से कहता हूं कि 99 फीसदी जो स्कीमें हैं वह शहरों के मुताल्लिक हैं। और मैं मानता हूं कि मुरब्बाबन्दी के वक्त जब तक कोई instructions नहीं तब तक कुछ देहातों में ज़मीन कम दी गई, मगर बाकी तो सब जगह दी जा चुकी है। और अगर किसी जगह हरिजनों को ज़मीन चाहिये तो वह भी इस ऐक्ट के तहत ली जा सकेगी। और अगर ली जाए तो इसमें कोई नुक्स न होगा। मैं इस Bill को support करता हूं।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह तो कहने की जुरअत नहीं कर सकता कि Opposition के जिन बजुर्गों ने बड़े जोरदार लफ्ज़ों में इस बिल की मुखालिफत की है, उन्होंने असली बिल को जिस में amendment करना इस बिल के ज़रिये मतलूब है, गौर से पढ़ा ही नहीं। उन्होंने उसे पढ़ा और बहुत गौर से पढ़ा होगा। मैं यह भी कहने की जुरअत नहीं कर सकता कि उन्होंने जान बूझ कर इस के गलत मतलब निकालने की कोशिश की है चूंकि वह हमेशा सही मतलब निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं। (पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : आप असली मतलब बता दें।) अभी अर्ज़ करता हूं घबराईए नहीं।

3 p.m.

लेकिन यह मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि जो मतलब उन्होंने निकाला है वह दुरुस्त नहीं है। अगर वह दुरुस्त मतलब निकालते तो उन्हें इस बिल में कोई हऊआ न नज़र आता और उन्हें कोई इस बिल में हिटलरपन नज़र न आता। Stalin पन नज़र न आता। इस बिल के मुतअल्लिक मैं मुख्तसिर तौर पर अर्ज़ करूं कि जिस section 17 की sub-clause B की amendment की जानी मतलूब है उस का मतलब यह है:—

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : आप ज़रा पढ़ दें।

वित्त मंत्री : मैं इसे पढ़ने भी लगा हूं और मतलब भी निकालूंगा। इस के head note में अर्ज़ किया गया है:—

"Special powers in cases of emergency".

तो यह special powers हैं और emergency के हालात में दफा 17 की sub-section इस तरह से है:—

"*Special powers in cases of emergency*. In cases of emergency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9, sub-section (1), take possession of any waste or arable land neded for public purposes or for a company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances."

इस की clause B जिस में कि यह amendment की जानी मतलूब है वह इस तरह से है :—

"whenever in the opinion of the Collector it becomes necessary to acquire the immediate possession of any land for the purpose of any library or educational institution or for the construction, extension or improvement of any building or other structure in any village for the common use of the inhabitants of such village, or any godown for any society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any dwelling house for the poor, or the construction of labour colonies.........."

यहां मैं ने इस बिल के द्वारा insert करने के लिये आप से यह अलफाज मांगे हैं:—

"or houses for any other class of people".

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमें इस amendment को उस context में पढ़ना है जो context कि इस सारे section का है और खास तौर पर इस sub-clause का है। आपने गौर फरमाया होगा कि यह जो सारे objects हैं जिन के लिये यह emergency powers ली गई हैं यह public good और public purposes के लिये हैं। इन में से एक आध काम भी आप नहीं देखेंगे जिस के लिये यह कहा जा सके कि किसी persons के जाती गर्ज के लिये है, किसी दोस्त या दुशमन का काम है जिस के लिये अख्तियार हों। अख्तियार तो पहले ही मौजूद हैं। कोई नए अख्तियार नहीं दिये जा रहे बल्कि जो अख्तियारात पहले हैं उन में addition करना मतलूब है और वह addition यह है कि जहां public purpose के लिये पहले अख्तियारात हैं वहां यह भी अख्तियार Collector को हों कि—

"under a Government sponsored Housing Scheme or any irrigation tank, irrigation or drainage channel, or any well, or any public road......"

ज़मीन acquire की जा सके।

तो मैं ने अर्ज किया कि आगे ही अख्तियारात मौजूद हैं लेकिन जहां public के मुफाद और पब्लिक की गर्ज के लिये मकान बनाने की ज़रूरत हो वहां दिक्कत पेश आती है और उस pace से houses को built नहीं किया जा सकता जिस pace से कि ज़रूरत होती है इस लिये यह अख्तियारात और लिये जा रहे हैं। मेरे मित्रों श्री राम किशन और सेठी साहिब ने ठीक फरमाया है कि इन अख्तियारात से यह मतलब नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि यह किसी particular class of persons के लिये काम में लाये जा सकते हैं। और मेरा भी ख्याल है कि इस से यह जान लेना कि यह अख्तियारात किसी खास दोस्त के लिये या किसी खास आदमी के लिये इस्तेमाल होंगे, इस बिल के साथ बेइनसाफी करना है।

फिर जो मेरे दोस्त सरदार स्वरूप सिंह ने फरमाया कि यह बिल Constitution of India की मुखालिफत करता है और इस के खिलाफ है यह दुरुस्त नहीं। उन्होंने देखा होगा कि original Act और sub-clause B में कोई ऐसा provision नहीं है जो Constitution के खिलाफ हो। यह तो फैसला है और मुसल्लमा अमर है कि किसी public purpose के लिये acquisition का अख्तियार हर स्टेट गवर्नमैण्ट को है बशरते कि

(वित्त मंत्री)

उस acquisition के इवज़ में compensation का provision किया गया हो। तो इस में ऐसा provision मौजूद है। इस तरह किसी किस्म की मुखालिफत Constitution के किसी provision की नहीं होती, और मुझे इस बारे में कोई शंका नहीं।

इस लिये मैं तवक्को करता हूं कि अपोज़ीशन की तरफ़ से मेरे दोस्त इस की खुले दिल से हिमायत करेंगे। न मालूम इधर से जो बिल पेश किये जाते हैं उन में अपोज़ीशन वाले कैसे कोई हऊआ देख लेते हैं हालांकि इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होती। मुझे उम्मीद है कि Opposition इस बिल को तो support करेगी। इस के साथ ही मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस बिल को जैसे कि पेश किया गया है पास कर दिया जाए। यह तो एक harmless amendment है। और इस से गरीबों का भला होगा।

Shri Sri Chand : On a point of explanation, Sir. What is the definition of "any other class of people "?

Minister for Finance : This is not a point of Order.

An hon. Member : Then why did you give way ?

Minister : I gave way because a point of Order had been raised.

Shri Sri Chand : You heard me wrongly......

Minister : I am bound to give way when a point of Order is raised. Therefore, I gave way. But that is not a point of Order.

Shri Sri Chand : I did not utter the words "On a point of Order". I said "On a point of explanation, Sir."

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : It is for the Speaker and not for the Minister to say whether a particular point is a point of Order or not.

Minister : This is what I am submitting to the Speaker. You are also to hear what I say to the Speaker.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : He is very touchy.

Minister for Public Works : He seems to be a Pandit also. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

> That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSE (2) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-Clause (2) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Now Clause 2 is before the House for consideration.

Shri D. D. Puri (Jagadhari) : Sir, I beg to move—

In line 5, *between* 'people' and ' ,, ' *insert* "or any works likely to prove useful to the public."

यह एक सीधी सी amendment है कि जहां industrial housing या दूसरे इस किसम के housing के लिये ज़मीन acquire करनी हो वहां पर भी यह अख्तियार इस्तेमाल हो सकें। आगे ही इस गर्ज़ के लिये जो provision इस बिल में है उस के scope को widen करने की गर्ज़ से यह amendment पेश की गई है ताकि किसी भी पब्लिक purpose के लिये गवर्नमैण्ट को land acquire करने की ज़रूरत पड़े तो दफा 17 के provisions इस्तेमाल हो सकें। मेरा पहले भी यह मनशा था और में ने इस bill की first reading में भी अर्ज़ किया था कि गवर्नमैण्ट को industrialisation की स्कीमों को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए और factories बनाने के लिये भी अगर दफा 17 के short course को available किया जा सके तो बेहतर रहेगा। इस stage पर भी में अपने फाईनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहिब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह industrial purposes के लिय ज़मीन acquire करने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी को बताने की कृपा करें तो बेहतर हो।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In line 5, *between* "people" and ' " ' *insert* " or any works likely to prove useful to the public."

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब ! हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहिब बड़ी वज़ाहत से, बड़े ज़ोर से और बड़े मज़े में आ कर कहने लगे कि Opposition के जो दो बुज़र्ग हैं वह ऐसी गलती कर बैठे हैं कि अगर उन को कोई दुरुस्त करे तो शायद कोई Government का बच्चा ही करे। वज़ीर साहिब ने फरमाया कि यह तो emergency के लिये Government ने पहले ही अख्तियार लिये हुए हैं और उन में पांच सात बातें पहले ही शामिल थीं। उन अपने अख्तियारात को Government अपने Collector के ज़रिये इस्तेमाल करा सकती है। यह कर सकती है वह कर सकती है मगर बाद में बड़ी मासूमियत से फरमाते हैं कि हम ने क्या किया है—पहले ही जो provision मौजूद है उस में पांच सात बातें मौजूद हैं। अब तो हम ने सिर्फ एक और बात जोड़ी है और वह भी कोई खास नहीं, मामूली सा provision है। Government ने जो पहले emergency के लिये अख्तियार लिये हुए हैं उस के मुताबिक भी Collector educational institutions, libraries, labour colonies वगैरा वगैरा के लिये ज़मीन

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

acquire कर सकता है मगर अब हम इस clause के ज़रिये इस में एक और बात जोड़ रहे हैं कि वह any other class of people के लिये भी ले सके। यह मामूली सा provision है Government पहले भी emergency के लिये अख्तियार ले चुकी है और यह भी एक मामूली सा provision किया है। आप ठीक फरमाते हैं। मगर मैं कहता हूं कि यह clause तो सारे Act की जान है और आप कहते हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहिब तो यह फरमाते हैं मगर अब सुनिए हमारे डी. डी. पुरी साहिब क्या कहते हैं। वह और भी चार कदम आगे बढ़ गये हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि अगर बड़ी बड़ी factories और कारखाने लगाने हों तो वह भी emergency के अन्दर ही दाखिल कर दें। वह समझते हैं कि यह चीज़ भी एक emergency की है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी तो any other class of people के लिये मकान और घर बनाने के लिये ज़मीन ले रहे हैं मगर वह बड़ी बड़ी factories और कारखाने भी लोगों की ज़मीन और जायदाद ले कर लगा लेंगे। वह कहते हैं कि public purposes के लिये लो, और वह चाहते हैं कि any other class of people के लिये लो। यह बिल्कुल vague सी चीज़ है इतनी बड़ी amendment की ज़रूरत ही नहीं थी। सिर्फ houses, factories, mills के लफज़ लिख देते तो चीज़ साफ हो जाती और बात भी ठीक बन जाती। Emergency की चीज़ कम से कम हुआ करती है और वह कम से कम अख्तियारात और बिल्कुल ऐसे वक्तों में ली जाती है और वह अख्तियारात ऐसे कामों के लिये मांगे जाते हैं जिन के लिये कि आम कानून और कायदा फेल हो जाए और नाकाफी साबित हो। मगर यहां सब कानून होते हुए, अदालतें चलतें हुए भी अगर Government रोज़ाना इस बात पर कमर बांध ले कि emergency का गीत गाते गाते और emergency को बढ़ाते बढ़ाते इतना लम्बा कर दे और उस के नाम पर इतनी ताकत हाथ में ले ले जो कि emergency और normalcy से आगे बढ़ जाए तो क्या यह socialistic pattern of society हुई? क्या यह लोगों की मर्जी के मुताबिक काम करने का तरीका हुआ? क्या इसी को आप socialistic pattern कहते हैं? क्या यही जनता राज और democracy है? हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने शुरु 2 में बड़ी लच्छेदार तकरीर शुरु की, बड़ी शानदार तमहीद बांधी और मैं समझा था कि पता नहीं क्या क्या बता देंगे। नामालूम क्या कर दें और नई चीज़ बता देंगे। मगर आखिर में कहने लगे कि हम ने तो emergency के वक्त के लिये यह अख्तियार लिये हैं और Collector के ज़रिये ही ज़मीन लेनी है। फिर यह भी कहते हैं कि पांच सात बातें तो पहले ही Act में मौजूद थीं, अब तो सिर्फ houses for any other class of people ही साथ जोड़ा है कोई खास चीज़ नहीं। मगर मैं कहता हूं कि रोना तो इसी बात का है कि यह any other class of people की कहीं हद भी होगी। आज तो any other class of people हुई कल को इस any other of बढ़ाते बढ़ाते किसी particular class of people तक पहुंच जायेंगे। आखिर इस की कहीं हद भी है? सिवाए इस के कि अपनी sweet will से जो मर्जी दिल में आए पास कर दें, कौन पूछने वाला है। यह तो पता चले कि

यह any other class of people की definition क्या है, इस की आखरी हद कहां है ? मैं समझता हूं कि इस क्लाज़ के पास करने से जो fundamental rights लोगों के मुल्क के अन्दर हैं वह खत्म हो जायेंगे। जिस socialistic society का गीत गाते आप नहीं थकते वह भी बन चुकी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप न लें आप सब कुछ लोगों का ले लें मुझे तकलीफ नहीं है। मगर आखिर Constitution भी तो कोई चीज़ है। जो Constitution का तरीका है और जो law है यह चीज़ उस के और उस की spirit के खिलाफ है। Government यह मज़ाक समझती है कि जब कोई बात हुई तो चुपके से कह दिया कि emergency के लिये जो अख्तियार लिये हुए हैं उन में एक चीज़ और add कर देते हैं। जब मर्ज़ी हुई, कोई बात करने का शौक आया तो इस emergency का नाम ले कर मन मानी की। यह लफ़्ज़ 'house for any other class of people' बिल्कुल बेमानी है, बिल्कुल vague है, undefined है। कोई इनकी हद नहीं है ? और इसी वजह से मैं इस के खिलाफ हूं। यह जो चार पांच मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं क्या यह any other class of people नहीं हैं जो बड़े बड़े सरमायादार रुपए पैसे वाले और कारखानादार हैं और श्री डी. डी. पुरी जैसे लोग हैं क्या वह any other class of people से बाहर हैं ? इस में कहां लिखा है कि वह इस में नहीं आते ? फिर यहां एक हैरानी वाली बात हुई है। हमारे हरिजन भाई थे उन्होंने ज़रा सा हरिजन का नाम सुना और देहात का नाम आया, चौधरी श्री चन्द जी की शक्ल देखी फिर आओ देखा न ताओ देखा लैक्चर शुरू कर दिया कि हरिजनों के साथ यह होता है हरिजनों के साथ वह होता है। उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि हरिजनों के लिये यह चीज़ नहीं हो रही। यह तो Collector और Deputy Commissioner को बिल्कुल हिटलर शाही अख्तियार, emergency का नाम ले कर देना चाहते हैं। अगर D. C. और Collector चाहें तो किसी की ज़मीन और किसी की जायदाद बिला रोक टोक any other class of people के मकान बनाने के लिये ले सकते हैं। इन्होंने गलती कर दी कि एक और क्लाज़ नहीं साथ जोड़ दी कि कोई किसी court के दरवाजे नहीं खटखटा सकता।

श्री श्री चन्द : Original Act में मौजूद है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : ठीक है original Act में होगी और ज़रूर जोड़ी होगी। ऐसी बातों से कहां चूकते हैं। इसके बाद कोई कार्रवाई High Court, Supreme Court में नहीं होगी और यह original Act में ज़रूर होगी। यह अख्तियारात Collector को emergency के नाम पर दे रहे हैं कि किसी की ज़मीन, किसी का मकान, किसी की जायदाद, किसी class of people के लिये हासिल कर लें। मगर यहां पर जो lecture हो रहे हैं वह हरिजनों के हकूक पर हो रहे हैं। मेठी जी को भी बड़ा दर्द उठा और फरमाने लगे कि गांव के अन्दर ज़मीन नहीं मिलती है। उन्होंने सिर्फ यह पढ़ लिया कि or houses for poor people in rural areas.

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

यह interpretation है इन लोगों की। ठीक है कि 70 या 80 फीसदी इन के Collector अक्ल और होशोहवास से काम लें। मगर में तो Government की दाद देता हूं कि जो emergency का नाम लेकर Collector को कह रही है कि किसी class of people के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये ज़मीन जायदाद सरकारी तौर पर acquire कर लो। आखिर यह Legislature किस लिये बैठी है कि जो मिनिस्टर साहिब लिख कर बिल ले कर आए उस की ताईद कर दें और अगर ताईद करने की भी हिम्मत न हो तो जब राये देने का वक्त आए तो हाथ उठा दें। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस तरह की चीजें पास करना हाऊस के अख्तियारात का जायज़ इस्तेमाल नहीं बल्कि उस के अन्दर मदाखलत करना है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਤ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਲੰਬੀ ਚੌੜੀ ਤਕਰੀਰ ਕੀਤੀ। ਪਰ ਜਿਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਉਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲੇ ਉਹ ਇਹ amending clause ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ clause ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ houses for any class of people ਹੈ ਉਸਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਉਹ ਦਸਦੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ requirements ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ classes ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ ? Acquisition public purposes ਲਈ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਕੀ definition ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਉਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਚੁਪ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਮੈਂ compensation ਦਾ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ compensation ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਿਓਗੇ। ਤੁਸੀਂ compensation ਨੂੰ constitutionally ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੋਕ ਸਕਦੇ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ acquisition ਹੋਵੇ ਉਹ public purposes ਲਈ ਹੋਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਥੇ mention ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ houses for any other class of people ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ vague ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੀ class of people ਵੀ ਆ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ acquire ਕਰਨਾ public purpose ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇੰਨੀ wide powers ਲੈ ਕੇ Constitution ਨੂੰ over ride ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ define ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ class ਲਈ ਇਹ powers ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर ! मेरे लायक दोस्त ने हमें समझाने की तो कोशिश की। उन्होंने फरमाया कि हमने बिल को ठीक तरह से नहीं पढ़ा अगर ठीक पढ़ते तो एतराज़ न करते। लेकिन जब समझाने का वक्त आया तो खुद ही अड़चन में पड़ गये और समझाने के वक्त एक लफ़ज़ भी न कहा। एतराज़ इस बात पर है कि houses for any class of persons। 'Class' से उन का क्या मतलब है? मेरे लायक दोस्त मैम्बर जो रोहतक से आये हैं वह अपनी बीवी और लड़के के मुतअल्लिक Deputy Commissioner से कहें कि हम भी class of persons हैं हमें मकान चाहिये, acquire कर दो तो

अगर Deputy Commissioner कह दे कि उसे अख्तियारात तो हैं लेकिन acquire नहीं कर सकता तो इस से ज्यादा बेहूदा कानून कोई नहीं बन सकता । जब तक ऊपर से पार्लियामेंट से या President साहिब से इन को लिखा हुआ न आ जाये कि यह कानून Constitution के खिलाफ है, Fundamental Rights के खिलाफ है तब तक यह बातें इन के ख्याल में नहीं आतीं । मुझे याद है कि जब houses acquire करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को powers दी गईं तो डिप्टी कमिश्नरों ने कांग्रेस के दफतरों के लिये और मैम्बरों के लिये मकान acquire कर के दिये । यह emergency powers दर हकीकत सरकारी अफसरों के लिये मकान या दफतर acquire करने के लिये दी गई थीं या लड़ाई के दौरान में किसी building को acquire करने के लिये दी गई थीं । लेकिन इन powers का नाजायज़ फायदा उठाया गया और बारसूख आदमियों ने चन्द रुपये माहवार किराये पर अच्छे अच्छे मकान acquire कर लिये । इस कानून द्वारा भी गवर्नमेंट अगर चाहे तो किसी का मकान acquire कर ले । मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि गवर्नमेंट यह कैसा कदम उठाने लगी है । कल कोई मैम्बर साहिब Deputy Commissioner के पास जायें और कहें कि हम class of persons हैं हमें ज़मीन दो तो क्या वह ज़मीन देंगे ? मिनिस्टर साहिब को हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी कि मैम्बर साहिबान को कह सकें कि क्या करवा लिया । हमारी गवर्नमेंट को Fundamental Rights की परवाह नहीं । मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह गरीबों के लिये नहीं है, हरिजनों के लिये नहीं है यह M.L.A.s के लिये है। यह कानून Deputy Commissioners के दोस्तों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये बनाया जा रहा है । इन को वहम पड़ रहा है कि शायद कुछ हरिजनों के लिये किया जा रहा है । फिर मिनिस्टर साहिब कहते हैं कि class of persons है उन्हें मकान देने के लिये बनाया जा रहा है । यह गलत तरीका है । गवर्नमेण्ट के पास power है तो एक लफ़्ज़ इस में और add कर दो ताकि कम से कम अमीर न ले सकें । Any class of persons के अलफाज़ vague और indefinite हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी मिनिस्टरी ज़िद कर रही है । Legal Remembrancer को कहते हैं कि हमें ऐसा बिल बना कर दो कि कोई comma भी न बदल सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप personal बातें न करें ।

(Please do not make personal references.)

श्री श्री चन्द : स्पीकर साहिब ! यह कसम खाकर आते हैं कि बिल को बदलना नहीं । परमात्मा ताकत और अकल दोनों नहीं देता । वह अकल देता है या ताकत । मगर यह अपनी हरकत नहीं बदलेंगे । हम कहते हैं कि यह Constitution के खिलाफ है और अगर यह बिल पास किया गया तो ऊपर से वापस आ जायेगा । यह महज़ हाऊस का time waste किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें ।

(The hon. Member should not say such things.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ amending Bill ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾਂ ਹੈ 'any other class of people' ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਦਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਵਕੀਲ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੂਲ ਭਲੱਈਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਲਾਸ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਥਾਂ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਲਈ acquire ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ acquire ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨਾਲ ਵੋਟ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਡਰਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਲਾਸ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਹੈ ? ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਫ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਓਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ। ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ Constitution ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਦਿਓ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Constitution ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਕਿ 'any class' ਕਿਹੜੀ ਕਲਾਸ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ houses acquire ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਹੈ। ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਹੈ "ਨਾਂ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह न कहें [Please don't say these things]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰੀਜਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ 'class of persons' ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਖੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ class ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਸਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਦੱਸੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ acquire ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਪਿਛਲੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਵੇਲੇ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ acquire ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਲੇ ਤਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਮੁਕੇਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀ ਦੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਨਹਿਰ ਨਿਕਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਸ purpose ਲਈ acquire ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਆਵਜ਼ਾ ਹਾਲੇ ਤਕ ਜ਼ਮੀਂਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਗਲਾਂ ਛਪਾ ਕੇ ਰਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ any class of persons ਲਈ houses acquire ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨ ਯੋਗ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿਛੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ acquisition ਵਿਚ favouritism ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਕਲਾਸ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਢੰਗ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ

ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। Classes ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਹੀ ਹਨ ਕੋਈ ਐਨੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗਿਣੀਆਂ ਨਾ ਜਾਣ। ਜੇ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਹਿਜ਼ ਆਪਣੀ ਯਾਰੀ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਅਗੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਵਾਪਸ ਲਏ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਢੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰੇ।

श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी (शिमला) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस क्लाज़ में बड़े innocent अलफाज़ इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं। Clause 2 में जो मकान acquisition करने हैं वह labour colonies हैं or houses of any other class of people. मैं हैरान हूं कि मेरे लायक दोस्त चौधरी श्री चन्द जी ने कैसे कह दिया कि किसी के लड़के या बीवी भी एक class of persons बन सकते हैं। यहां group of persons के अलफ़ाज़ use नहीं किये गये, class of people के इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हरिजन बिला शुबह class of people में आ सकते हैं। ज़मीनें किसी class of people के वास्ते acquire की जा सकती हैं। अगर M.L.A.s के वास्ते कोई houses बनाने की जरूरत हो तो जमीन acquire की जा सकती है। Poor people, beggars' homes, orphans' homes, widows' homes के लिये land acquire हो सकती है। मैंने instances दी हैं कि class of people किन को कहा जा सकता है।

इस का मतलब हरिजन होम्ज़, हरिजन कालोनी, लेबर कालोनीज़, विड्डो होम्ज़ और orphan होम्ज़ भी हो सकता है। यह सीधी सी चीज़ है और यह words बहुत clear हैं। इस लिये उन को इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक श्री डी. डी. पुरी द्वारा पेश की गई amendment का ताल्लुक है मैं इसे ग़ैर जरूरी समझता हूं और हम इस वक्त इसे मन्जूर नहीं कर सकते। जैसे कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज़ किया है और बाहरी साहिब ने भी explain किया है इस amending Bill का मकसद किसी class of people or class के मुतअल्लिक है। Any work likely to prove useful to the public..... work किसी शख्स–individual का भी हो सकता है यहां जो emphasis है वह work पर है ownership पर नहीं है। इस लिये मैं यह अर्ज़ करूं कि इस बिल का मकसद यह नहीं है कि किसी खास आदमी की मलकीयत बना कर उसे public purpose के लिये कह दिया जाए जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है वह बिल्कुल साफ है। मेरे एक दोस्त ने दो चार कड़वे अलफ़ाज़ सुनाए। नादरशाही, बेहूदा कानून और न जाने क्या क्या उन्होंने ने कहा। लेकिन यह अलफाज़ ऐसे हैं जिन को काफी देर से सुनते आ रहे हैं और इन्हीं के मुंह से सुनते आ रहे हैं। हर रोज सुनते रहे हैं और इस लिये इन शब्दों का हर रोज़ सुनते रहने से तबीयत पर कोई असर नहीं होता कि इन का क्या मकसद समझा जाए सिवाए इस के कि कोई बिल चाहे कितना भी अच्छा हो उस को हिटलर शाही भी कह दें नादर शाही भी कह दें, ग़ज़बनाक और खौफनाक ग़र्ज़ेकि जो जी में आए कह दें। आज वह गज़बनाक कहना भूल गये ? न मालूम क्यों ? स्पीकर

[वित्त मंत्री]
साहिब, मैं किसी से मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता कि किसी की अक्ल में monopoly है, इस तरफ या उस तरफ। उन को चाहे शोभा देता हो ऐसे अलफाज़ कहना। लेकिन मैं इतनी ऊंची level पर बात नहीं करना चाहता कि किसी की अक्ल से मुकाबला करूं......

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. क्या कोई unparliamentary बात यहां हुई है जिस पर वजीर साहिब इतना तिलमिला रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर Unparliamentary बात कोई नहीं हुई, तो parliamentary बातें भी बहुत नहीं हुई हैं। [If nothing unparliamentry has been said, very little of what is parliamentary has been said].

वित्त मंत्री : मैं अक्ल का मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता और इतनी ऊंची level पर नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी की अक्ल की monopoly है। मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि class of people ऐसे शब्द हैं जिन के मुतअल्लिक शक्को शुबह की गुंजाइश ही नहीं है। इन्होंने ironical argument दिया है कि सेठी साहिब अपने साथ अपने भाई को ले जायेंगे और लड़के को ले जायेंगे और कहेंगे कि हम class of people हैं। अगर ironically कहा जाए तो यह बात कही जा सकती है। लेकिन यह तवक्को नहीं की जा सकती कि कोई common sense रखता हुआ आदमी ऐसी बात claim करेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि मैं और मेरा रिश्तेदार अपने आप को class of persons तसव्वर करें और यह बात मनवाने की तवक्को करे या कोशिश करे। बाहरी साहिब ने ठीक फरमाया है और मैं दोबारा इस की वजाहत की ज़रूरत महसूस नहीं करता। Class of persons ऐसे वाज़िह अलफ़ाज़ हैं जिन के बारे में शक की गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती। Class of persons कोई भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन इस amending Bill में वज़न इस बात पर नहीं है, class of persons पर नहीं है, बल्कि वज़न public purpose पर है। ज़्यादा emphasis public purpose यानी लोगों के good के लिये है। अगर public good के लिये acquire करने की ज़रूरत है तो ज़रूर करना ही चाहिये और करना ही होगा। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि तनजन यह कह देना कि कोई खास आदमी class of persons बन जायेगा या कि M.L.A.s के मुफाद के लिये इन अलफ़ाज़ को बरता जायेगा, मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता। "Class of persons" ordinary लफ़्ज़ हैं जिन का मतलब बखूबी जाहिर है। Moreover emphasis public purpose पर दिया गया है, class of persons पर नहीं है। अगर किसी class of persons के लिये acquire करने की ज़रूरत होगी तो public मुफाद के लिए उस ज़मीन को या हाऊस को acquire किया जायेगा। इस लिये इस बात पर ज़ोर इस तरह से देना उन को शोभा नहीं देता। स्पीकर साहिब, इस के अलावा मुझे कोई ऐसी खास बात मालूम नहीं होती। जिसका जवाब देना बाकी रह गया हो। इस लिये प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस बिल को जल्दी पास करना चाहिए।

Shri. D. D. Puri : Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment be withdrawn ?

The House agreed.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

बिल की तीन स्टेजिज़ होती हैं। दो खत्म हो चुकी हैं और तीसरी अब आई है। बातें वही होनी हैं जो पहले कही जा चुकी हैं। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि अब आप मुख्तसिर तौर पर तकरीर करें और बिल को खत्म करें।

(There are three stages of a Bill. This Bill is now at its third stage. No new argument is likely to be advanced. Therefore, I would request the Members to be brief and dispose of the Bill).

श्री डी. डी. पुरी (जगाधरी) : स्पीकर साहिब, बहस के दौरान में ऐसा पता लगा है कि मैम्बर साहिबान का यह विचार है कि कोई property जिस को आज Government acquire नहीं कर सकती इस amending Bill के पास होने के बाद उस property को भी गवर्नमेंट acquire कर सकेगी। Opposition के कुछ मैम्बरों की स्पीचिज से मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि public purpose के लिये कोई property acquire हो रही है या नहीं हो रही इस का फैसला भी इस बिल से गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में दे दिया गया है। स्पीकर साहिब ! उन की सूचना के लिये मुझे यह अर्ज़ करना है कि विधान के दफा 31 (2) के अनुसार कोई property acquire नहीं हो सकती, चाहे गवर्नमैण्ट यह बिल छोड़ 10 बिल और ऐसे पास कर दे जब तक कि वह public purpose के लिये न हो। अगर ऐसा कानून भी गवर्नमैण्ट पास कर दे कि इस बात का फैसला भी गवर्नमेंट ही करेगी कि उस में public purpose है या नहीं है तो भी ऐसी बात बनने वाली नहीं है। इसी Act के बारे में Attorney General of India की यह opinion थी कि Government shall be the sole judge whether the purpose will be of public or not. तब भी इस बात का निश्चय करने के लिये कि यह public purpose है या नहीं Court का jurisdiction होगा। Court को अख्तियार होगा इस बात को देखने का। हाई कोर्ट और Supreme कोर्ट को इस बात का अख्तियार होगा कि यह जो compulsory acquisition

[श्री डी० डी० पुरी]

हो रही है under the Land Acquisition Act इसमें public purpose है या नहीं है ।

सिर्फ़ इस में एक ही exception है । जब हमारा विधान बना था तो उस वक्त Land Acquisition Act को विशेष तौर पर save किया गया था । उस के लिये अगर कोई provision है तो यह कि वह तभी acquire की जा सकती है अगर उस में कोई 'public purpose' हो । विधान लागू होने के बाद आप बीसियों Act पास करें लेकिन 'public purpose' के बिना आप land को acquire नहीं कर सकते । इस लिये मेरा ख्याल था कि 'public purpose' explain किया जाता । इस बिल को लाने का मनशा एक 'short cut' का है । अब दफ़ा 17 के अन्दर यह short cut और बढ़ा दिया गया है कि न सिर्फ industrial housing के लिये बल्कि दूसरे housing के लिये भी यह short cut apply किया जायेगा । मैं ज़्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । इस में यह भी आ सकता है कि अगर कहीं आग लग जाये तो लोगों के लिये इन्तज़ाम करने के लिये और कहीं ज़मीन acquire की जाए ताकि situation को save किया जाये । इस में यूं लिखा है ।

'Any other works likely to prove useful to the public.'

लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने 'private purpose' का जो मतलब निकाला है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल के मुतअल्लिक बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है लेकिन फिर भी गुंजाइश है कि जो कमियां रह गई हैं उन पर कुछ साथी और कहना चाहें तो कह सकते हैं । इस में शक नहीं कि किसी चीज़ की hair splitting नहीं हो सकती और ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा की भी गई है । लेकिन फिर भी मेरे एक साथी ने एक point सही कहा है कि Attorney General ने एक चीज़ बड़ी वज़ाहत के साथ कही है कि public interest के लिये, public purpose के लिये भी अगर Government कोई Act पास करती है तो हर एक आदमी को हक है कि उसकी वज़ाहत के लिये Court of Judicature को move कर सके । मैं कहता हूं कि न सिर्फ Attorney General ही के पास बल्कि यह मामला High Court में भी जा चुका है और High Court ने इसको *ultra vires* of the Constitution करार देकर Act को invalid करार दिया है क्योंकि उसमें public interest की कोई बात नहीं थी । उन के बाद फिर दूसरा कानून आया । उस पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने एक पूरी clause लगा कर public interest के लिये वजाहत कर दी । उस से यह कानून valid हो गया । हम अपनी State के अन्दर भी उस को उसी शक्ल में लाना चाहते हैं । अब झगड़ा जो है वह है class of people पर, कि आया इस शब्द का diction में क्या भाव है ।

Class means public according to the Government. But I doubt this interpretation because class is not the public. In no diction you would find the class being interpreted as or signified in the meaning of public. I would

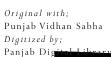
submit that the interpretation put by the Government is too fantastic, too vague and too wide. I would request the hon. Minister without casting any aspersions on him or imputing motives to the Members occupying Treasury Benches to revise this decision. He seriously felt the remarks made by certain Members. I think we should not say anything which is repugnant to decency and may be called unparliamentary. I would again ask the hon. Minister for Finance to think very seriously because the matter is of vital importance. If it goes to a court of judicature, it will fail there and he will not be there to bring anything of significant nature to explain the viewpoint of the Government. The case will fail because the words 'class of people' will not represent public in any way.

Again, when we are talking in terms of socialistic pattern of society, we should be clear in our minds about the meaning of the expression, 'class of people' otherwise it can be stretched by other classes also. For instance there is the capitalist class. It can also stretch the meaning of this expression to its own interest and advantage.

Mr. Speaker : This class of people should be classless.

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri : Not only classless but casteless also. I was submitting that the expression "class of people" does not represent the public. I am, of the opinion that we should not introduce such expressions in our legislation at this stage when we are trying to take the society to the highest altitude of social progress. I would, therefore, respectfully ask the hon. Minister for Finance to give a serious thought to this matter because to my mind, legally or constitutionally, he cannot split up the meaning of the word 'class' as he desires. I am firmly of the view that the 'class' does not represent the public.

Mr. Speaker : This has been a bilingual speech. (*Laughter*).

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ! यह एक निहायत ही innocent और एक खास जरूरत को पूरा करने वाला बिल था । लेकिन उस पर भी इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी बहस की गई । जब कोई दलील न मिली तो ज़ातयात पर उतर आये । ऐसी चीज़ें इस बहस में लाई गई जिन पर जहां हैरानगी होती है वहां वह बड़ी अजीब सी बातें लगती हैं । पूछा जाता है कि इस बिल की ज़रूरत ही क्या है ? सब जानते हैं और गुड़गांव के मैम्बर साहिब भी कि इस बिल को लाने की एक वाहद जरूरत है । वह जरूरत यह है कि जहां हम मुल्क में socialistic pattern लाना चाहते हैं वहां जरूरी है कि लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान दिये जायें । इस चीज़ की वजाहत बिल में करना जरूरी था इस लिये यह कहा गया है कि public purpose के लिये housing की कोई scheme हो तो जमीन acquire की जा सकती है । जैसा बाहरी साहिब ने फरमाया है कि जिन को ज़रूरत हो, उन में बेवा औरतें भी हो सकती हैं, यतीम भी हो सकते हैं, अपाहज भी हो सकते हैं । (एक आवाज़ : M.L.A.s भी हो सकते हैं) तो ऐसा होने के बावजूद भी एक माननीय मैम्बर पूछते हैं कि class of people के माइने क्या हैं । जब एक बार वाज़ेह कर दिया है तो बार बार उसी argument को दोहराने की क्या जरूरत है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । बार बार वाज़ेह कर दिया गया है कि इस acquisition से किसी को कोई नुक्सान नहीं पहुंचाया जायेगा । सोनीपत के मैम्बर ने कांग्रेस भवन ख्वाह जैसे भी लिया हो, जिन हालात में हासल किया हो और जिस तरह भी इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा हो, वह तसल्ली रखें कि वह acquire नहीं किया जाएगा ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यह निहायत बेहूदगी की तकरीर हो रही है । क्या यह House का decorum है ? He should talk sense.

श्री देव राज सेठी : तिलमिलाने की जरूरत नहीं। You should be in your senses while making such remarks.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । (Order, order).

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इसे शर्म नहीं आती । इस ने खुद गवर्नमैण्ट का बीसियों हज़ार रुपया खा लिया है । He should be arrested.

(आवाज़ें......आर्डर आर्डर)

श्री देव राज सेठी : आप को तो दूसरों पर हमले करने की आदत ही पड़ गई है । आपने तो अपनी बात शुरु करते ही ज़ात-पात पर हमले शुरु कर दिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । आप किसी को भी चुभने वाली बातें नहीं करनी चाहिएं । यह बहुत बुरी बात है कि आप हाऊस के अन्दर इस तरह की तलखी लाएं । ऐसा करना आप को शोभा नहीं देता । मेहरबानी करके आप दोनों अपने अपने लफ़्ज़ वापस लें । (Order, order. No one should say anything to hurt. It is improper to import passion into one's utterances in the House. This does not behove the hon. Members. I would request both the hon. Members to withdraw their respective remarks).

श्री देव राज सेठी : मैं क्या विदड्रा करूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने लफ़्ज़ । शर्मा जी! आप भी अपने लफ़्ज़ वापस लें । (His remarks. The hon. Member Pandit Sharma may also withdraw his words).

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : I withdraw my words, Sir.

Shri Dev Raj Sethi : I also withdraw my remarks.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आप ने यह शुरु ही क्यों किया था ।

(It should not have been necessary to start all this).

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, यह अपनी स्पीच शुरु तो यहां से करते हैं कि किसी पर ज़ाती हमला नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री देव राज सेठी : शुरु तो..........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please आप lobbies में चले जायें और ठंडा पानी पियें और फिर तकरीर करें (Order please. The hon. Member may go to the lobbies and take some cool water and when cooled in his temper, he may resume his speech).

श्री देव राज सेठी : जब कोई ज़ाती बात..........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस चीज़ को छोड़ें और relevant बोलें। (Please leave this topic and be relevant) [*At this Shri Dev Raj Sethi and Pandit Shri Ram Sharma began to smile*] आप हंसते भी हैं और लड़ते भी हैं। (The hon. Members exchange hot words and then smile at each other.)

श्री देव राज सेठी : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह एक ऐसी innocent चीज़ है। इस को इसी शक्ल में मन्ज़ूर कर लेना चाहिये जिस शक्ल में पेश की गई है।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब ! मैं अपने मुअज़िज़ Finance Minister साहिब के इस तरमीमी बिल से इत्तफाक नहीं करता क्योंकि मैं इस spirit के ही खिलाफ हूं। एक वक्त था जब कि इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत हो सकती थी। जंग के दौरान में बाज़ ऐसी जरूरियात थीं और वह भी मुल्क के interests के खिलाफ होती थीं क्योंकि यहां उस वक्त विदेशी हकूमत थी। अगर उस वक्त भी इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत उस सरकार को पड़ती तो हो सकता था कि हमारे देश वाले इस की मुखालिफत करते। वह इस लिये मुखालिफत करते क्योंकि वह यह बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे कि नादरशाही हो, ज़ोर हो, किसी का मकान या किसी की ज़मीन ले ली जाये। लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, आज तो बिल्कुल ही मुखतलिफ समय है। अब अपने देश की सरकार है। इन को देश वालों के खादम कहिये या सेवक कहिये इन से यह चीज आनी अच्छी नहीं लगती। अब जब कि विनोबा भावे जी एक अजीब spirit हमें दे रहे हैं, आज वह भू-दान यज्ञ की तहरीक चला रहे हैं और ऐसे दौर में जब कि लाखों एकड़ ज़मीन लोग खुद अपनी खुशी से दे रहे हैं इन के लिये ऐसी spirit दिखानी अच्छी नहीं जैसा कि इस बिल में दिखाई जा रही है। जब यहां विदेशी सरकार थी और जब वह ऐसी चीजें करती थी तो उस की इस spirit के खिलाफ यह तड़पते थे लेकिन अब यह खुद वही चीजें कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी हैरानी हो रही है।

इस सिलसिले में श्री देव राज सेठी ने जो बात की है वह कोई खूबसूरत बात नहीं थी। असल में हकीकत यह है कि देश के पुजारियों ने एक जगह बनाई। वह जगह बनी और उस की बाकायदा तौर पर registration हुई और trust बना और यह मुनासिब बात है कि पंडित श्री राम शर्मा जी को इस का फ़ख्र हो लेकिन मेरे भाई श्री देव राज सेठी कहते हैं कि यह फ़ख्र की बात नहीं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि एक भवन तो क्या ऐसे हज़ार भवन भी देश के लिये पंडित श्री राम शर्मा को देने पड़ें तो उस के लिये वह खुशी से तैयार होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस चीज़ को रोहतक तक ही महदूद रहने दीजिये।

(Let this matter be confined to Rohtak alone).

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस बात को ज़रा clear करना चाहता हूं। मैं झगड़ा बढ़ाने वाली बात नहीं करता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और कोई बात करें इस चीज़ का जिक्र न करें। (The hon. Member should say something else and not harp on this).

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं तो इस को ठंडा करने के लिये यह बात कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रहने दीजिये। आप इस चीज़ पर न बोलिये। (Please leave this matter. Do not say anything more about it.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे डर है कि यह चीज़ गलत spirit से सोची जा रही है। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा? क्या इस तरह के बहुत अख्तियारात लेने से इन की वह spirit जिन्दा होगी जो यह अंग्रेजी हकूमत के वक्त रखते थे? मैं कहता हूं इस से वह spirit खत्म हो जाएगी और एक ऐसी spirit पैदा हो जायगी जिस को आप Hitlerism कह लीजिये या dictatorship कह लीजिये। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि इसे यह चीज़ ज़ोर से या कानून के जरिये नहीं करनी चाहिए। जनता में अहसास क्यों पैदा नहीं किया जाता? इसे जनता में अहसास पैदा करना चाहिये और यह spirit पैदा करनी चाहिये जो इस दोहे में बताई गई है —

इक तजे कुल के लिये
कुल तजे पुर हेत।
पुर तजे हित देश के
देश तजे अपने हेत।

इस के मुताबिक एक आदमी खानदान के लिये अपने आप को कुरबान कर दे लेकिन जब कस्बे का सवाल हो तो उस के लिये अपने खान्दान को भी कुरबान कर दे। इसी तरह अगर उसे देश की खातिर कस्बे की कुरबानी देनी पड़े तो उसे खुशी से दे दे। लेकिन आप यह spirit पैदा नहीं कर रहे बल्कि इस कानून से उलटी चीज़ हो रही है। यह इतने शानदार अख्तियारात डिप्टी कमिशनर को दे रहे हैं ताकि वह मौज करे और जो मर्जी आए करे। मैं श्री मोहन लाल फाईनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वह इस मसले पर सोचें। हमें इस चीज़ का पिछला तजरुबा बहुत बुरा है इस लिये इस में हमें ज्यादा मोहतात रहना चाहिये। क्योंकि मिसल मशहूर है—

'दूध का जला छांछ को भी फूंक फूंक कर पीता है'

मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह की spirit मुल्क को आगे नहीं ले जायगी। इस तरह किसी को State की तरक्की का एहसास न होगा। इस लिये मैं पूछता हूं कि क्यों नहीं इस spirit को बदलने की कोशिश करते? आप ज़रा सोचें कि एक गरीब आदमी का मकान जब दस गरीब आदमियों के लिये ले लिया जायेगा तो उस बिचारे की कौन फ़िक्र करेगा? मेरी राये में उस की तकलीफ का कोई ख्याल ही नहीं करेगा। आप ज़रा देखें, एक आदमी के दिमाग में यह चीज़ आ गई कि चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब की नई राजधानी बनाया जाये। उस पर हम ने हज़ार साल से बसे हुए 80 गांवों को उजाड़ दिया और इन को इस लिये उजाड़ दिया ताकि सूबे की चंडीगढ़ के बसने से अज़मत बढे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस छोटी सी चीज़ पर इतनी लम्बी तकरीर कर रहे हैं। (The hon. Member is making a long speech on such a trifling matter.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहिब, मैंने इस बारे में दो एतराज़ उठाये हैं। एक यह कि यह spirit गलत है और दूसरा यह कि हमें जो इस चीज़ का पहले तजरुबा हासिल हुआ है वह साबत करता है कि यह गलत चीज़ है। मैं प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह साहिब या कई दूसरे मुअज़्ज़िज़ दोस्तों की तरह इस के कानूनी झंझट में नहीं पड़ रहा। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इस तरह जनता के साथ ज़बरदस्ती की बातें न करें।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह Land Acquisition का तरमीमी बिल अब आखरी reading stage पर है। इस की जो Statement of Objects and Reasons दी हुई है इस से यह चीज़ जाहिर है कि यह Land Aquisition Act बहुत पुराना है और यह 1894 से चला आ रहा है और इस में तरमीमें होती रही हैं और आज जो तरमीमी बिल हाऊस के सामने लाया गया है इस की मनशा इस के Objects and Reasons से जाहिर है कि गवर्नमेंट की मकानात बनाने के सिलसिले में जो स्कीमें चल रही हैं उन में दिक्कतें आती हैं और देर लग जाती है और इस तरमीमी बिल के पास हो जाने से वह दूर हो जाएंगी। मगर बात यह है कि यह जो इस बिल का मनशा है वह इस कानून के साथ नहीं जायेगा। यह बिल जब किसी Collector के पास कानून बन कर जायेगा तो वह इस के Objects and Reasons को तो पढ़ेगा नहीं, और न ही यह चीज़ कोर्ट के नोटिस में आ सकेगी। यहां पर तो मिनिस्टर साहिब ने यह मनशा पढ़ कर सुना दिया लेकिन वहां पर तो emergency मौके के लिये जिन अख्तियारात को गवर्नमैण्ट ने लिया हुआ है, Land Acquisition Collector के ज़रिये करने का और उन पर जो Collector की मारफत अमल कराया जाता है उन में अब इस बिल के जरिये एक चीज़ और add हो जाएगी और अब Collector किसी emergency मौके पर किसी जायदाद, ज़मीन या मकान को सरकारी तौर पर for any other class of people ले सकेगा। इतनी बात तो इस कानून में जायज़ है। लेकिन जैसा के मेरे Opposition के काबिल दोस्तों ने बतलाया है कि Constitution की तरफ से दिये गये अख्तियारात में यह चीज़ है कि public purposes के अलावा किसी काम के लिये ज़मीन सरकारी तौर पर हासल नहीं की जा सकती। और public purpose क्या है? Dictionary के मायनों से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस का आम मतलब सरकारी काम का है। और अगर जनता की भलाई मकसूद है तो उस के लिये public good किया जाता। मगर वज़ीर साहिब तो कहते हैं कि लफज़ों पर न जाईए। कहने का इनका मतलब है कि लिखा चाहे कुछ भी हो मगर वह देखिये जो इन के दिल में है जो गवर्नमेंट का मनशा है कि लोगों का भला हो। क्या यह तरीका है कानून बनाने का। जो लफज़ लिखे हैं, जिन की courts ने interpretation करनी है, जिन पर बहस होनी है। वज़ीर साहिब फरमाते हैं छोड़िए हमारी बात सुनिये मगर जब किसी court में case चलेगा तो इन की तकरीर या इस की

4-00 p.m.

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

report वहां पर कैसे पेश होगी और वहां कौन कहेगा कि इन लफजों को छोड़ कर वजीर साहिब के दिल की बात देखिये। यह क्या तरीका है? फिर लिखते हैं 'or any other class of people' ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ classes इन्होंने किसी और Act के नीचे cover की हैं मगर कुछ रह गईं तो उन को इस के जरिये cover कर रहे हैं। वजीर साहिब ने जो तकरीर की तो 5 मिनट इतने जोर की तमहीद बांधी कि हम देखते रह गए कि अब 'class of people' की definition देंगे, अब इस का मतलब समझाएंगे मगर आखिर में इतना कह दिया कि class of people के मायने बस यही class of people के ही हैं : एक मैम्बर साहिब treasury benches से बोले तो उन्होंने अज राहे मेहरबानी बताया कि जैसे widows हैं, यतीम हैं M. L. A.s हैं (हंसी) या practising lawyers हैं (हंसी)। खैर उन्होंने कुछ definition तो दी मगर वजीर साहिब ने तो class of people के मायने class of people ही बताए। इस बिल के objects में लिखा है कि housing schemes के लिये कर रहे हैं। तो पहले यह काम Harijan classes के लिये और poor classes के लिये होता रहा है तो अब इन के इलावा दूसरी classes के लिये करना चाहते हैं जिन में rich classes भी हो सकती हैं। खैर, हमें इस पर एतराज नहीं, एतराज acquisition के अख्तियारात पर है। और यह अख्तियारात किसी emergency के लिये नहीं बल्कि any other class of people के लिये houses बनाने के लिये, जमीन acquire करने के लिये दिये जा रहे हैं। फिर इस को interpret कौन करेगा? यह class of people के लफज बड़े vague हैं। स्पीकर साहिब, आप को याद होगा कि यहां एक resolution आया कि कुछ पिछड़े इलाके हैं, services में उन का proportion मुकर्रर कर दिया जाए ताकि वह भी कुछ बराबर हो जाएं। Chief Minister साहिब ने कहा कि class of people का मतलब तो Scheduled Castes और scheduled tribes से है। खैर यह एक controversial बात है, मैं इस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता मगर यह जरूर है कि आप को मायनों के लिये Advocate-General और Legal Remembrancer के पास जाना पड़ा। खैर, वह तो एक मामूली सा resolution था मगर अब तो आप बाकायदा एक कानून बना रहे हैं। इस में अख्तियार दिये जा रहे हैं कि any other class of people के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये किसी की भी जमीन सरकारी तौर पर acquire करने के अख्तियार दे रहे हैं। और फिर आप कहते हैं कि यह public purpose लोगों की भलाई के लिये हैं मगर मैं समझता हूं कि कानून में इस का मतलब सरकारी purpose का है, यानी सरकारी काम के लिये। किसी को खैरात देनी हुई, इनाम देना हुआ तो खड़े हो कर कह दिया कि यह public purpose है। मैं कहता हूं यह public purpose नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि किसी भी class के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये जगह acquire करना public purpose नहीं है, सरकारी काम ही नहीं है। और अगर यह भी सरकारी काम है तो दुनिया का काम नहीं चल सकता। फिर public purpose और

private purpose में फर्क ही नहीं रह जाता जिस के मायने यह होते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट जो चाहे करे ।

इस लिये अगर यह बिल पास हुआ तो constitutionally यह गलत होगा और अगर पास हो भी गया तो भी जैसे पहले भी पंजाब के कई Act दिल्ली से या High Court से लौट कर आते हैं, अगर इस का भी वही हाल हुआ तो ताज्जुब न होगा। अफसोस से यह कहना पड़ता है कि public purpose का मतलब गलत लिया जा रहा है । किसी के लिये मकान बनवाना या कहीं झील खुदवाना यह public purpose नहीं है। और any class of people के मायने बड़े vague से हैं। शायद गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा हो कि कुछ भी मायने निकाल लिया करेंगे। इस तरह यह legally और constitutionally बिल्कुल गलत बात है। और अगर कोई यह कह दे कि यह ऐक्ट बेहूदा है और सरकार Hitler शाही कर रही है तो वज़ीर साहिब इसे जाती चीज़ बना कर इसे महसूस करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह कहना कि गवर्नमेंट गलती कर रही है, बेहूदगी कर रही है, या गवर्नमैन्ट Hitlerism कर रही है, हमारा हक है। यह कहना कि यह कायदे की बात नहीं ठीक नहीं। अगर Parliament की debates उठा कर देखें तो यह कहना Parliamentary है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कब कहते हैं कि यह unparliamentary है।
(When has he said that it is unparliamentary ?)

पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा : अगर यह बिल पास हो गया तो यह ठीक न होगा। उम्मीद है कि वज़ीर साहिब जवाब में बतायेंगे कि यह कौन सी classes of people हैं और यह किस तरह public purpose है। पहले तो सिवाए ज़ाती पहलू लेकर बज़ुर्गों के पीछे हाथ धो कर पड़ने के और कुछ नहीं बताया (हंसी)।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं महसूस करने लगा हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह गलती की है कि इस amending Bill के साथ original Bill की वह clause circulate नहीं की जिस की amendment की जानी है। दरहकीकत यह तवक्को की जाती है कि जब कोई amending bill आए तो original Act को गौर से पढ़ा जाए और उस के साथ वह लफज़ जोड़े जाएं जो जोड़ने मतलूब होते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कोई गलतफहमी पैदा नहीं होती। मैंने तो पहले भी कोशिश की थी और यह अलफाज़ जोड़ कर ज़ाहिर किये थे मगर या तो मैं समझा नहीं सका या इन्होंने तवज्जुह नहीं की। दरअसल अगर यह लफज़ वहां लगाए जाएं तो vagueness की कोई बात नहीं रह जाती और बहस की ज़रूरत नहीं रहती क्योंकि सारी चीज़ साफ हो जाती है। मैं सिर्फ relevant portion ही पढ़ूंगा। वहां पर अब यह अलफाज़ हैं "Or any dwelling houses for the poor or the construction of Labour Colonies" तो यह लफज़ जोड़ने के बाद इस तरह से होगा ।

'Or any dwelling houses for the poor or the construction of Labour Colonies or houses for any other class of people under a Government sponsored housing scheme'.

[वित्त मंत्री]

इन लफजों को सुन लीजीए दोबारा अर्ज करता हूं :—

"Or any dwelling houses for the poor or the construction of Labour Colonies or houses for any other class of people under Government sponsored housing scheme".

इस लिये अभी तक भी अगर मेरे वह दोस्त नहीं समझे तो मैं क्या करूं ? बात यह है कि "under a Government Sponsored Housing Scheme" यह पहले अलफाज मौजूद हैं अब " or any other class of people" add करने हैं तो they should be under a Government Sponsored Housing Scheme। अब इस बात पर जो भाई जोर देते हैं उन्होंने original Act को पढ़ा नहीं। यह तो amending Bill है और इस stage पर इस बात की जरूरत नहीं होती कि original Act भी साथ supply किया जाए। इस amendment में "Government Sponsored Housing Schemes" शब्दों की जरूरत नहीं यह तो पहले ही मौजूद हैं। और जो original Act में अलफ़ाज दर्ज हों वह वहीं रहते हैं और amending Bill में जो अलफ़ाज दर्ज हों वह add किये जाते हैं, insert कर दिये जाते हैं। इस लिये स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि वह कौन सी स्कीम होगी। वह जरूरत जिस के लिये जमीन acquire की जायगी वह under "Government Sponsored Housing Scheme" होगी।

अगर ऐसी बात न होती तो गवर्नमेंट ने पहले से ही कोई स्कीम सोच समझ कर बनाई होती और चालू की होती ऐसी किसी persons or class of persons के लिये जारी की होती। तो आप कह सकते थे लेकिन यह argument देना और जोर जोर से कहना कि इस से किसी एक आध person को फायदा हो सकता है, इस का इस बिल से दूर का भी वास्ता नहीं और मैं समझता हूं कि यह जोर देने वाली बात नहीं। जब हम class of persons के अलफाज लेते हैं तो इस का comparison individual के साथ नहीं किया जा सकता। Comparison individual का individual के साथ और class का class के साथ हो सकता है। Class का individual से comparison नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये इस में किसी किस्म का शकोशुबा नहीं रह जाता। किसी class of person से individual के मायने लेने मैं समझता हूं दूर के मायने हैं।

फिर प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह जी ने भी एक एतराज उठाया है। मैं हमेशा उन की दलीलों की कदर करता रहा हूं क्योंकि वह हमेशा बड़ी बारीकी से हर बात की तह में जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यहां अगर उन्होंने पहले Act को पढ़ा होता और गौर किया होता तो वह ऐसा एतराज न करते। और इस में कोई शक न रह जाता। दरहकीकत इस में कोई खास गजब की बात नहीं। Government Sponsored Housing स्कीमें

उन के लिये जमीनें acquire करने की जरूरत है । आज housing problem इतनी बड़ी है कि न केवल पंजाब बल्कि हिंदुस्तान भर में housing की कमी महसूस की जा रही है और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि housing schemes बनाई जाएं । इन housing schemes को पाया-ए-तकमील तक पहुंचाने के लिए यह अख्तियार मांगे जा रहे हैं ताकि जल्दी से land acquire की जा सके । इस में कोई गज़ब की बात नहीं और मैं समझता हूं कि यह criticism जो यहां पर की गई है किसी गलत फहमी की वजह से की गई है । इस से दरअसल कोई ऐसे अख्तियारात नहीं मांगे जा रहे जो नाजायज़ हों । इस लिये मैं दरखास्त करता हूं कि इस बिल को पास कर दिया जाए ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Land Acquisition (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS (REPEAL) BILL, 1956.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) **:** Sir I beg to move—

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल के मुतअल्लिक बहुत कुछ कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । जो Statement of Objects and Reasons हैं वह बिल्कुल साफ हैं । उन में अर्ज़ कर दिया गया है कि पहले एक Act है Punjab Court of Wards Act, 1903, जो खास feudal families के लिये पुराने हालात में जब कि विदेशी सरकार थी, और feudal lords की जायदाद के इंतजाम के लिये रखा गया था। उन की जायदाद की देख भाल होती और जायज़ इख्तियारात के लिये इस्तेमाल होता रहता था । अब चूंकि हालात बदल चुके हैं और देश आज़ाद हो चुका है और हम administration के sphere में socialistic structure की ideology मान चुके हैं इस एक्ट को जारी रखना मुनासिब नहीं । यह 1903 का एक्ट social and political importance की families को protect करने के लिये था । लेकिन आज हमारे यहां feudalism और big families की मलकीयत को कम किया जा रहा है और इन के आपसी फर्क मिट रहे हैं । हम इन जायदादों को आज़ाद करना चाहते हैं । इस लिये यह कानून out of date हो गया है । इस को repeal करने की इजाजत मांगी जा रही है । इस लिये मेरा ख्याल है कि पंडित श्री राम शर्मा और दूसरे साथियों को इस के मन्जूर करने में कोई झिजक महसूस न होगी ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਮਕਾਸਦ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ । ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਰਟ ਆਫ ਵਾਰਡਜ਼ ਐਕਟ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਖਾਸ ਪਰਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਕਿਉਂਜੋ ਕਈ ਵੇਰ ਇਸ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦਾ ਵਾਰਸ ਇਕ ਮਾਈ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਇਕ ਫੀਮੇਲ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ unsound mind ਦਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ । ਮੈਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਐਨੀ ਗਲ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਐਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਰੀਪੀਲ ਕਰਵਾਣ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਐਕਟ ਉਸ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSES (2) AND (3) OF CLAUSE 1.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-Clauses (2) and (3) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 3.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved——

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be passed.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ (ਫਾਜ਼ਲਕਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਅਮੈਂਡਿੰਗ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਥੰਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਲ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰ ਹਾਥੀ ਪਾਲ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਤੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਜ਼ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਡਾਂ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ । ਜਦੋਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦੇ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਅਲਾਊਂਸ ਦੇ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਫਜ਼ੂਲ ਖਰਚੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਜਾੜਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਚਾਈ ਹੋਈ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੋ ਪਰਵਰਦਾ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ । ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਐਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਰੀਪੀਲ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਡਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਕਿਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਅਜਾਈਂ ਨਾ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਰੋਧਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਤੌਖਲਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਬਿਲ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਪਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਰਟ ਆਫ ਵਾਰਡਜ਼ ਪਾਸ, ਜੋ ਹੁਣ ਜ਼ਾਇਦਾਦ ਹੈ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Court of Wards (Repeal) Bill be passed

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB REVENUE APPEALS AND PROCEEDINGS (DISPOSAL AND RESTORATION) BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

स्पीकर साहिब, तकसीम पंजाब से पहले बहुत सी revenue की अपीलें और revisions जो मुख्तलिफ Land Acts के under की गई थीं खास कर Gurdaspur और Amritsar के जिलों की वह Commissioner, Lahore Division और Financial Commissioner, undivided Punjab के पास pending थीं।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह तो आप का जिला है ।

वित्त मंत्री : पंजाब की तकसीम के बाद यह सब cases Commissioner, Jullundur Division और Financial Commissioner, Punjab, (India) के पास transfer कर दिये गये और लाज़मी तौर पर यह अपीलें सुनवाई के लिये जालन्धर डिवीज़न के कमिश्नर के पास आनी थीं। अब कुछ कानूनी एतराज़ पैदा हो गये हैं कि यह अपीलें Commissioner, Jullundur Division, की jurisdiction में नहीं आतीं और वह इन अपीलों को नहीं सुन सकता ।

[वित्त मंत्री]

फिर कुछ फैसले ऐसे हुए जिस के कि Commissioner को इस के सुनने के इख्तियारात नहीं हैं। इस तरह बाज अपीलें खारिज कर दी गईं और कुछ pending भी रखी गईं। अब इस बिल के जरिये सुझाव दिया गया है कि यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब है कि जो अपीलें पाकिस्तान से आई हैं उन के जो फैसले हों वह वाकयात के मुताबिक ही हों मगर इस में कुछ कानूनी नुक्स मालूम हुए। इस लिये इस Act के ज़रिये ऐसे अख्तियारात दिये जा रहे हैं कि जो अपीलें उधर से आई हैं, pending हैं उन के फैसले उन के merits पर अफसरान करें और पहले जो कुछ फैसले हो भी गये हैं उन को भी validate करने की मांग की गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब मांग है।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं तो अपनी Government को महज मुबारिकबाद देने के लिये ही उठा हूं कि इस ने बड़ी खूबी, काबलीयत और फर्ज़ शनासी से काम लिया और आखिर इसे नौ साल के अरसे के बाद पता लग गया कि पारटीशन के पहले जो अपीलें लाहौर के Commissioner की थीं वह जालन्धर के Commissioner के पास आ गईं और उस के बाद कुछ के तो फैसले हो भी गये और कुछ होने बाकी भी हैं। तो अब हमारी Government को पता लगा है कि यह तो बड़ी भारी ग़ैर कानूनी बात थी कि Commissioner, लाहौर, ने जो अपीलें सुननी थीं उन को partition के बाद Commissioner, जालन्धर, कैसे सुन सकता था। यह तो ग़ैर कानूनी बात थी। यह बात जाहिर करती है कि हमारी Government का काम काज किस अंदाज से चलता है यूं तो इस में लिखा है कि—

It is proposed by this legislation to confer necessary jurisdiction on them and to validate the decisions that they might have already given in any case disposed of by them......

अब से पहले कुछ कर लिये या अब करेंगे या कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें validate करने का ख्याल आज नौ साल के बाद आ गया है। मगर यह भी खैर गुज़री कि ख्याल आ तो आखिर गया। मुमकिन है कि आता ही न। इसी लिये मैंने मुबारकबाद दी है कि चलो फिर भी बड़ी जल्दी ख्याल आ गया। जब Opposition की तरफ से इन मामलात पर नुक्ताचीनी की जाए कि Government बड़ी सुस्ती से और लापरवाही से चलती है और यह तरीके हकूमत चलाने के नहीं हैं तो हमारे वुज़रा साहिबान को खाहमखाह गुस्सा भी आने लगता है।

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि 1956 के जो कुछ महीने गुजरे हैं इन में बड़ी सख्त कोताही हुई है। मगर मुझे इस बात का भी अफसोस है कि हम ने 1952 में इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा और 1953 में भी कुछ नहीं सोचा जब कि मेरे दोस्त गवर्नमेंट में थे। वाकई हम ने कोताही की है और यह बात interesting भी है।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill, be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSES (2) AND (3) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

Mr. Speaker : No amendments have been proposed to the remaining clauses. If there be no objection, then all of them will be put to the vote of the House together.

(*Voices : No objection*)

CLAUSES 3, 4 AND SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clauses 3, 4 and sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill, be passed.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਧਾਈ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ, ਬੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ 9 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦਾ ਚੇਤ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ limitation 9 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ cases resurrect ਵੀ ਹੋਣੇ ਹੀ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਅਜ ਤੋਂ 9 ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੀ disparity ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ resurrection of cases ਦੇ ਨਾਲ hardship ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ Government ਇਸ factor ਵਲ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Revenue Appeals and Proceedings (Disposal and Restoration) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL HOUSING BILL, 1956.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be taken into consideration at once.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚਨੰਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰਾ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀ ਪਰ Centre ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਸੋਚਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਗੈਰਾ ਬਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਨਾਉਣੇ ਹਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਲਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਲ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸਲ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟਾਂ ਵੀ ਪੈਣਗੀਆਂ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਗਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਹਕੂਕ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਟ ਕੇ ਦੇ ਦਿਆ ਕਰਨ। ਅਜ ਸਭ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਮਿੱਲ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਤ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜ਼ਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਮੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਜਿਹੜੀ power ਤੁਸੀ ਮਿੱਲ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ਉਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣੇ ਕਾਬੂ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣਗੇ।

ਦੂਸਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਫ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ agreements ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ। ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਅਤੇ agreements ਸਾਰੇ Labour Commissioner ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ labour ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨੇ ਹਨ। allotment ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਹੋਣ ਗੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਂ ਕਲਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਫਲਾਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਜਦੂਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਹ ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਹੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੰਚਿਤ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਜਕਲ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਾਨੂਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬੱਚਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ 40 ਦਿਨ ਬਾਅਦ ਤਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਮਿਲੇ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੇਰਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਛੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਤਕ ਨਾਂ ਰਹੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਹਕ ਨਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਇਥੇ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ allotment ਬਾਰੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ। ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਕ, Labour Commissioner ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਜਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ agreements ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦ ਤੋਂ ਬਗੈਰ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਨਗੇ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ arrears ਦਾ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ arrears ਤਨਖਾਹ ਵਿਚੋਂ deduct ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ arrears ਤਨਖਾਹ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੱਟੇ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਦੇ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਨਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਕੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਬਲਿਕ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਬੇਘਾਰ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਕੂਕ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਖੋਹ ਲਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪੰਜ਼ਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ treat ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਇਹ ਗਲ ਛੁਪੀ ਹੋਈ ਨਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਭ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਾਹੇ ਬਗਾਹੇ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਿਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਤੋੜਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਕਢਿਆ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰੇਗਾ।

ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹਕ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ। ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਤਿੰਨ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਨ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ arrear of land revenue ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਰਕਮ ਦੀ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਪਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਮਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ, ਕੋਈ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ। ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ mill ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਝਗੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖੜਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮਾਲ ਕੁਰਕ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਏ। ਘਰ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਕੁਰਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੋਹਬ ਵਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਰੋਹਬ ਵਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, Labour Officers ਤੇ Inspectors ਦਾ ਰੋਹਬ ਵਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤੇ Central Government ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਦੇਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਘਰ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਪਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਕਟੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਜਿਹੜਿਆਂ ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ Trade Unions ਦਾ ਹਕ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ Labour Officer ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ । ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ Trade Union ਨੂੰ ਹਕ ਦੇਂਦੇ ? ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । Allotment ਦੇ ਝਗੜਿਆਂ ਦਾ Trade Union ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਅਮਲੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਫਾਇਦਾ intermediaries ਉਠਾ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਇਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਐਨਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਲਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ rights ਨੂੰ ਖੋਹ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਕਿ ਬੇਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਤੇ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬੇਦਖਲ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ। ਜੇ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਫਿਕਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਕੌਣ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਆਪਣਾ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਤਿੱਨ ਜਾਂ ਚਾਰ ਕਿਸਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਦਾ ਕਰ ਦੇਣ। ਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹੋ ਜੀਹਾ ਬਿਲ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿਆਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਰ ਲਏ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਹੀ ਮਹਿਣਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਲਗਾ।

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर, उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय ! जहां तक इस Industrial Housing Bill का ताल्लुक है इसे मैं खुश आमदेद कहता हूं क्योंकि ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश में industry की तरक्की होगी उस के साथ 2 हमें labour को भी तरक्की देनी है और उन के लिये मकानात मुहैया करने हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में, स्पीकर साहिब, दो चार बातों की तरफ आप की विसातत से मिनिस्टरों की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहली बात यह है कि इस में ज़िक्र आया है कि Ludhiana और Amritsar में कुछ मकान industrial workers के लिये बने हुए हैं। आज जो Bill आ रहा है उस के मुताबिक rules and regulations बनेंगे। कोई 28 साल हुए अमृतसर में Industrial Housing Scheme बनी और 400 के करीब मकानात बनाए गये। बिल में यह clear नहीं है कि आया 400 मकान जो अमृतसर में बने उन की allotment कैसे की गई। आया वह workers को दिये गये हैं या वैसे ही पड़े हैं। क्या उन को mill मालकान के हवाले कर दिया गया है और उन के रहम पर छोड़ दिया गया है, कि वे जिन को चाहें दें ? चार पांच महीने हुए अमृतसर में Industrial Housing Scheme बनाई गई और कमेटी के साथ झगड़ा पैदा हो गया कि पानी के पैसे कौन देगा। पानी का connection काट दिया गया और बाद में मुश्किल से फैसला हुआ। इन चीजों की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाने की ज़रूरत है। इस में सिर्फ Ludhiana और Amritsar का ज़िक्र आया है। अब हम जहां पंजाब को industrialise करने चले हैं और पंजाब के शहरों यानी जालन्धर, बटाला, जगाधरी, नंगल में छोटी छोटी और बड़ी बड़ी industries कायम की जा रही हैं वहां हमें housing को भी तरक्की देनी होगी। जिस तरह Planning Commission की एक कमेटी ने सारे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर industrial labour का जायज़ा लिया तो पता चला कि कम से कम 454,900 labourers के लिये industrial houses provide करने की ज़रूरत है। उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सारे हिंदुस्तान में इस वक्त 1,800 के करीब labourers slums में पड़े हुए हैं। हमें labourers की रिहायश की तकलीफों को दूर करना है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि तमाम शहरों और कसबों में जहां जहां industries कायम की गई हैं survey कराए ताकि पता चले कि पंजाब के शहरों के अंदर कहां कहां मकानों की ज़रूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि Second Five Year Plan के मुताबिक पंजाब में Industrial Housing Scheme को shape दी जा रही है। उस के मुताबिक 3,000 के करीब मकान बनाये जायेंगे और एक जिले में 600 मकान होंगे। जिस तरह से हम पंजाब में industry को develop करना चाहते हैं उस के पेशे नज़र हमें हज़ारों की तादाद में मकान बनाने

होंगे। यह ऐसी जरूरी बात है जिस की तरफ भारत सरकार को अपनी तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये। पिछले दो तीन सालों में भारत सरकार ने subsidies दीं और वह तवज्जुह न देने की वजह से lapse हो गईं। इस बात की तरफ भी हमें तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये। इस के अलावा मैं, स्पीकर साहिब, आपकी तवज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि Planning Commission ने State Governments को जो हिदायतें जारी की हैं उन में से एक हिदायत यह भी है कि Government of India की subsidy के ऊपर ही न रहा जाये। State Governments को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि तमाम States में employers और मज़दूरों को Industrial Co-operative Scheme बनानी चाहिये। $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent subsidy Government of India देगी और 50 per cent employers देंगे और बाकी मज़दूरों को देना पड़ेगा। इस के साथ साथ Government of India ने इस बात की भी हिदायत की कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो interest-free loans भी दिये जायेंगे या subsidy दी जायेगी। इस लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ भी कदम उठाये और पंजाब के तमाम शहरों के लिये जल्द से जल्द कोई स्कीम बनाए। जहां तक शहरों की आबादी का ताल्लुक है 33 फीसदी के हिसाब से पंजाब में शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। इस लिये हमें Housing की स्कीम की तरफ पूरी 2 तवज्जुह देनी चाहिये और slums को clear करने के मामले को भी top-priority देनी चाहिये। National Policy के सवाल पर, स्पीकर महोदय, मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सारे बिल को पढ़ने पर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि Labour Commissioner को खुदाई अख्तियारात दिये गये हैं।

लेबर कमिश्नर को यह अख्तियार दिये हुए हैं लेकिन लेबर कमिश्नर अम्बाला में बैठा हुआ है। अमृतसर और जालन्धर का जब कोई केस होता है तो वहां के लोग applications देते रहते हैं लेकिन उन को जवाब यह मिलता है कि Labour Commissioner वहां जाएगा, जा कर investigate करेगा तो फिर अपना फैसला बताएगा। मैं कहता हूं कि इस procedure से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है इस लिये इस को simplify करने की ज़रूरत है। जिला में Deputy Commissioner होता है, District Industrial Officer होता है और लेबर अफसर भी होते हैं। इन अफसरों की अगर Allotment Committee बना दी जाए तो उन केसों का मौके पर ही फैसला हो सकता है। जहां तक उन मकानों के rent का ताल्लुक है कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि चूंकि मकानों के बनाने में रुपया खर्च होता है इस लिये उन का rent लिया जाए लेकिन जो wages मजदूरों की हैं उन पर 10 प्रतिशत से ज़्यादा rent न वसूल किया जाए। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि जब गवर्नमैण्ट मज़दूरों को मकान देती है तो उन से 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम rent लेना चाहिये। The Bill is silent about the rent. लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि इन सब बातों की तरफ गवर्नमैण्ट अपनी तवज्जुह जल्दी ही देगी। स्पीकर साहिब, भारत सरकार ने एक Environment and Hygiene Committee बिठाई थी ताकि मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और हिदायत जारी करे। चुनांचि उन्होंने अपनी हिदायत जारी की थी कि किस तरह के मकानात मजदूरों के लिये बनाने चाहियें और क्या क्या amenities

[श्री राम किशन]

उन को मिलनी चाहियें। लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि लुधियाना और अमृतसर में जो industrial houses बने हैं वह आज तक खस्ता हालत में पड़े हुए हैं। आज जब कि हम अपने राज्य में Socialistic Pattern of Society बनाने जा रहे हैं, तो हम ने लेबरर्ज़ को labourers ही के तौर पर नहीं treat करना बल्कि उन को industry में shareholders भी बनाना है। इस लिये स्पीकर महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी सरकार की तवज्जुह इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह Environment and Hygiene Committee की सिफारशात की ओर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दे। Co-operative basis पर जो Industrial Housing Scheme चल रही है उस की ओर जल्दी से जल्दी तवज्जुह दें। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार बहुत ही जल्दी इस तरफ ध्यान देगी। जो मकान लुधियाना और अमृतसर में बने हुए हैं उन को necessary requirements से equip किया जाना चाहिये।

स्पीकर साहिब, बिल के अन्दर rules frame करने का ज़िक्र किया गया है। इस बारे में मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि बिल तो इस हाऊस से पास करवा लिये जाते हैं लेकिन rules साल साल और डेढ डेढ़ साल तक नहीं frame किये जाते। नतीजा यह होता है कि बिल की नौईयत ही बदल जाती है। इस लिये मेरी suggestion है कि बिल पास होने के बाद फौरन ही notification होना चाहिये और जिस officer के ज़िम्मे rules वगैरा बनाने का काम लगाना हो फौरन ही सब कुछ हो जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यह फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि अमृतसर और लुधियाना में बने मकानों की allotment सही तरीके से और जल्दी की जाए। उन मकानों को बने हुए ढाई 2 तीन 2 साल गुज़र गये हैं। उन मकानात की हालत बहुत खराब हो चुकी है। उन की मुरम्मत की ओर फौरी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। बिजली और पानी की प्रोवीज़न की जानी चाहिये। दूसरी amenities भी provide की जानी चाहियें। Municipal Committee के साथ जो झगड़े हैं उन को भी जल्दी निपटाया जाए। सूबे की progress के लिये बहुत ज़रूरी है कि यह इकदाम किये जायें। मेरा विश्वास है कि पंजाब सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र ही इस ओर ध्यान देगी। जब हम पंजाब स्टेट का एक नया ढांचा बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उस में labourers को एक खास स्थान देना है। उन को मकानात वगैरा की कोई दिक्कत नहीं रहनी चाहिये। मैं आप के द्वारा अपने Finance Minister साहिब की तवज्जुह इस ओर दिला कर अपनी जगह पर बैठता हूं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, Industrial Housing Committee ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਕੋਈ welcome ਕਰੇਗਾ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿਆਏ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਕਾਨ workers ਲਈ ਬਣਾਉਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਬਜਾਏ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਦਾ ਪਹਾੜ ਬਣ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ competent authority ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ competent authority ਕਿਸ status ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ damages ਲਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ damages ਵੀ land

revenue ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਗਰਾਹ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਅਖਤਿਆਰਾਤ ਦੇਣੇ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਦਸਣਾ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣੇ ਹਨ ਬੜੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ appeals ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ Courts ਨੂੰ distrust ਕਿਉਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ? competent authority ਦੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਦੇ ਖਲਾਫ appeal District Judges ਦੀ court ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ District Judges ਬੜੇ ਕਾਬਲ ਹਨ, ਜੇ ਕਰ Competent authority ਦੇ ਖਲਾਫ appeal ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ Court ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਉਂਣ ਲਗੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ Judicial Courts ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਡਰ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ? Landlords ਅਤੇ tenants ਦੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹੋ ਹੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਜ਼ੀਦ ਦਫਾ 21 ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ damages ਲੈਣ ਦੀ provision ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ appeal ਵੀ ਨਹੀ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ। ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ।

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं उन दोस्तों का मश्कूर हूं जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है और इस बिल को support किया है। ताहम कुछ ऐसे शकूक उन्होंने ज़ाहिर किये हैं जिन को रफा करना मैं ज़रूरी समझता हूं। सरदार चन्नन सिंह ने कुछ ऐसा संशय प्रकट किया है कि हमने मालिकों को कुछ ऐसे हकूक दे दिये हैं कि जिन की रू से वह ज़बरदस्ती वर्करों की तनखाह में से किराया काट लिया करेंगे। और यह कि यह बहुत ज़्यादा हकूक हैं। दरहकीकत इन्होंने ज़्यादा गौर नहीं किया अगर वह उस क्लाज़ को गौर से पढ़ते जिस में ऐसा provision रखा गया है तो उन्हें असलियत मालूम हो जाती। मैं उन की information के लिये दो चार लाईनें पढ़ देता हूं। Clause 18 में लिखा है कि :

> "Without prejudice to the provisions of any other Act, any person may execute an agreement in favour of the competent authority, providing that the employer under whom he is employed..........."

इस में यह provision है कि इस में उस worker को यह अख्तियार दिया गया है कि वह competent authority के हक में agreement लिख दे। और अगर वह ऐसा agreement लिख देता है तो उसी सूरत में उस की wages में से या तनखाह में से किराये के पैसे काटे जायेंगे और competent authority को दिये जायेंगे। वरना मालिक को खुद बखुद ऐसा करने के अख्तियार हासिल नहीं है। जब तक कोई industrial worker ऐसा agreement लिख कर competent authority के हक में नहीं देगा तब तक मालिक को ऐसा अख्तियार नहीं है। इस लिये यह कह देना कि मालिक को इस बिल के ज़रिये बहुत अख्तियार दिये गये हैं, मेरा ख्याल है कि दुरुस्त नहीं है। उन्होंने कुछ यह भी फरमाया है कि Labour Commissioner को rules frame करने के बारे में बहुत अख्तियार दे दिये गये हैं। इस में भी उन्होंने मुनासिब तवज्जुह नहीं दी। दरअसल rules frame करने की powers गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं Labour Commissioner के पास नहीं हैं—

> "The State Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act".

[वित्त मंत्री]

इस लिये मेरी अर्ज है कि उन्होंने इस तरफ मुनासिब तवज्जुह नहीं दी। Rule making की powers Labour Commissioner के पास नहीं बल्कि गवर्नमैण्ट के पास हैं। उन्होंने allotment के बारे में भी कुछ फरमाया और कामरेड राम किशन जी कुछ फरमा कर उठ कर चले गये हैं। यह ठीक है कि इस बिल में यह provision रखी गई है कि allotment की authority जो होगी वह Labour Commissioner के पास होगी लेकिन इस के साथ ही rules में यह भी provision की गई है कि गवर्नमैण्ट ऐसे Rules बनाएगी कि किस तरह से वह allotment होनी है। Sub-clause 2 (1) में यह लिखा हुआ है कि :

> The form of application and manner of allotment of accommodation and conditions relating to its occupation.

इस सिलसिले में rules बनाये जायेंगे कि अलाटमैण्ट जो हो वह किस ज़रिये से हो, पहले ही मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि गवर्नमेंट के मन में यह बात है कि जो Labour Commissioner के पास अख्तियारात हैं वह अलहदा न हों—उस के पास न रहें। इस बारे में भी हम सोच रहे हैं कि एक local committee मुकर्रर करेंगे जैसा कि कामरेड राम किशन जी ने suggest किया है। हम यह जो local committee मुकर्रर करेंगे इस में industrial workers की नुमाइन्दगी भी होगी; industrial concerns के नुमाइन्दे भी होंगे और public men भी उस में represent करेंगे। जो इस सिलसिले में अभी तफसीलात नहीं सोची गईं। लेकिन ऐसी Allotment Committees हर जगह ज़रूर मुकर्रर की जाएंगी और Labour Commissioner के पास कोई arbitrary power नहीं रहेगी। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूं कि इस में किसी किस्म के शक की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

इन्होंने फरमाया है कि industrial workers को Labour Commissioner की खुशामद करनी पड़ेगी। जब एक popular कमेटी बन जायेगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि खुशामद की कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं रहेगी क्योंकि अलाटमैण्ट का scope भी बहुत महदूद रहेगा। अलाटमैण्ट सिर्फ industrial workers को ही होगी। बाकियों को नहीं। वही industrial workers मकान हासिल करने के मुस्तहिक होंगे जो दरखास्तें देंगे। उन में जो selection की जाएगी वह खुद allotment Committee करेगी। इस लिये खुशामद वगैरा का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Eviction के मुतअल्लिक जो उन्होंने फरमाया वह बिल्कुल नाजाइज़ और बेमुनासिब तौर पर ज़ोर दिया गया। वह इस चीज़ को नज़र अन्दाज़ कर गए कि यह जो industrial houses की construction है वह एक खास स्कीम के मुताबिक यानी Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme के मुताबिक होनी है। यह गवर्नमैण्ट आफ इंडिया की स्कीम है और इस पर जितनी cost है वह अभी Central Government की तरफ से ही लग रही है जिस में से वह 50 प्रतिशत subsidy देंगे और बाकी का 50 प्रतिशत loan की शक्ल में। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे तामीरशुदा मकानों का किराया लोगों से बाकायदा तौर पर वसूल किया जाये। अगर किराय की वसूली के लिये कोई ऐसा provision किया गया है -industrial worker और competent authority के दरमियान agreement

का—तो इस में कौन सी एतराज़ वाली बात है ? इस में यही कहा गया है कि वह एक agreement करेगा जिस के मुताबिक हर महीने मुनासिब वक्त पर किराया अदा किया करेगा। अगर वह किराया अदा नहीं करता, अपने agreement के मुताबिक अमल नहीं करता तो naturally वह बेदखल कर दिया जायेगा। इस लिये इस मुनासिब बात पर एतराज़ करना तो नाजायज़ ही है। एक और अर्ज करूंगा कि eviction की जितनी भी grounds रखी गई हैं वह निहायत ही सोच समझ कर रखी गई हैं। पहले तो arrears of rent की है जैसा मैंने पहले बताया। दूसरी है sub let करने की। मैं समझता हूं कि सभी मैम्बर साहिबान इस बात पर इत्तफाक करेंगे कि worker को जो मकान दिया गया है—जो सिर्फ उसी की सहूलियत के लिये बनाया गया है—उसे अगर वह sublet करता है तो मुनासिब ही होगा कि उसे बेदखल कर दिया जाए। तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर वह शरायत की खिलाफ़ वर्ज़ी करता है तो उस के खिलाफ action लिया जायेगा। इस लिये मैं फिर कहूंगा कि यह जो चीजें रखी हैं, काफी सोच समझ कर रखी हैं। इस के इलावा जो eviction का मामला है इसे appealable बना दिया गया है। जब appeal भी हो सकती हो तो उस के बाद ऐसी बातों की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहती।

Sardar Sarup Singh : Why should the appeal not lie with the District Judge?

वित्त मंत्री : वह बता दूंगा। इस के बाद उन्होंने फरमाया कि हर चीज़ को arrears of land revenue की तरह वसूल करना सरकार की आदत ही बन गई है। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह शिकायत की तब शायद वह बात भूल गये कि industrial workers को जो housing की facilities दी जा रही हैं वह मकानात गवर्नमैण्ट की अपनी cost पर बनाये जाने हैं। इस लिये अगर अदालत दीवानी में मामला ले जाया जाए तो गवर्नमैण्ट को ही नहीं बल्कि उस worker को भी दिक्कत होगी क्योंकि उस हालत में उसे खर्चा देना पड़ेगा। और इस तरह उसे किराया भी ज़्यादा देना पड़ेगा। इस के अलावा दीवानी अदालत में जब मामला चला जाता है तो समझदार वकील जो होते हैं वह काफ़ी देर लगा देते हैं। मुकद्दमा का फैसला होते पांच छः महीने क्या कई बार साल और इस से भी ज़्यादा वक्त लग जाता है। इस लिये मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता कि जो ऐसे मामले हों जहां executive की सी बात हो—जैसे मकान का बनाना और उस की अलाटमैंट और बेदखली वगैरा, उसे दीवानी अदालत में ले जाया जाये।

गो इस वक्त कामरेड राम किशन हाऊस में नहीं बैठे हैं लेकिन उन की वाकफीयत के लिये अर्ज़ कर दूं कि अमृतसर और लुधियाना की ही बात नहीं, इन के अलावा भी बहुत से industrial areas हैं जिन के मुतअल्लिक कुछ गौर हो चुका है और कुछ हो रहा है। कई जगहों के बारे में फैसला हो चुका है और उन में उन तमाम शहरों के नाम शामिल हैं जिन का ज़िक्र उन्होंने किया है।

Rent के सिलसिले में भी उन्होंने फरमाया। इस के लिये मैं अर्ज़ कर दूं कि rent तो गवर्नमेंट ने मुकर्रर करना है। जहां तक मुझे याद है उस में एक maximum provision भी रखा गया है। ग़ालबन 10 रुपये या इस से कुछ ऊपर है।

[वित्त मंत्री]

सरदार सरूप सिंह जी ने फरमाया कि इस से मुसीबतों का पहाड़ बन जायगा। वह इतने सयाने वकील हैं, हमेशा बड़ी अच्छी 2 बातें करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि मुसीबत कहां से आ गई और industrial workers के लिये पहाड़ कैसे बन गया ? दरअसल industrial workers की मकानों की तकलीफ़ को दूर करने के लिये facilities दी जा रही हैं। हैरानगी की बात है कि इस तरह से उन को तकलीफ़ क्या होगी। इस के बाद उन्होंने appeal के सिलसिले में फरमाया कि वह District Judge के पास क्यों न हो ? मैंने पहले ही अर्ज़ कर दिया है कि यह मामला कुछ बेमुनासिब है कि Executive की बातों को—जैसे किराये की वसूली, उस की खिलाफवर्ज़ी में eviction वगैरा के लिये Civil Courts में ले जाया जाए। इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हाऊस खुले दिल से इस बिल पर अपनी मन्जूरी देगा।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSES (2) AND (3) OF CLAUSE 1.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Now clause 2 is before the House.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸਿਟੀ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ clause 2 ਦੀ sub-clause 'c' ਵਿਚ competent authority ਦੀ definition ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ....

"Competent authority means any person authorised by the State Government, by notification in the official gazette to perform the functions of the competent authority under this Act or such area as may be prescribed in the notification".

ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ amendment ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ—

In sub-clause (c), line 1, between 'authority' and, ' " ' *insert* "not below the rank of a gazetted officer."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने जवाब तो दे दिया है। (The hon. Minister has already replied to this point.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਬੜੇ ਵਸੀਹ ਇਖ਼ਤਿਆਰਾਤ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ exercise ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ Gazetted Officer ਦੇ rank ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਜੇ ਇੰਜ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ tyranny ਦਾ ਬਾਇਸ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਵੇ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह general discussion of the Bill में बता चुके हैं [He has already dealt with this point in the general discussion of the Bill.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In sub-clause (c), line 1, between "authority" and ' " ' *insert* not below the rank of a gazetted officer.

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि जो competent authority होगी वह हम बड़ी सोच समझ कर मुकर्रर करेंगे । गवर्नमैंट इस बात से पूरी तरह वाकिफ़ है । इस लिये यह अच्छी तरह से सोच लिया जायेगा कि किस महकमा के ज़रिये, किस ढंग से अख्तियारात का इस्तेमाल किया जाए । मैं उनको यकीन दिला दूं कि वह बड़े जिम्मेदार और अच्छे अफसर होंगे । इस लिये उन की यह amendment गैर ज़रूरी है ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (c), line 1, beween "authority" and ' " ' *insert* "not below the rank of a gazetted officer."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 3 TO 14.

Mr. Speaker : There are no amendments to clauses 3 to 14 and I don't think any hon. Member wants to speak on any of these clauses. I will, therefore, put all these clauses together to the vote of the House, if the House agrees.

(*Voices* : *Agreed*)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clauses 3 to 14 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

LAUSE 15

Mr. Speaker : Now clause 15 is before the House,

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Mr. Speaker, it has been provided in this clause that the Labour Commissioner or the competent authority may with such assistants, if any, as he thinks fit enter at all reasonable hours into any house which he considers necessary to enter for purposes of administering or carrying out the provisions of this Act.

5-00 p. m.

I beg to move an amendment to this clause—

In line 4, between "hours" and "which", *insert* "in the presence of the allottee".

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੀ amendment ਨਾਲ Labour Commissioner ਜਾਂ ਕੋਈ competent authority ਉਸ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ any reasonable hour ਤੇ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਦਾਖਲ ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਥੇ ਵਸਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਏ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਵਿਚ ਲੇਬਰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ competent ਆਦਮੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਇਸ ਮਤਲਬ ਲਈ ਦਾਖਲ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਵਸਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਬੀਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਲਬਚੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ harassment ਹੋਏਗੀ। ਉਹ ਅਫਸਰ ਉਸਦੀ ਗ਼ੈਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਾਇਆ land revenue ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਂਡੇ ਟਿੰਡੇ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੂਕ ਸੰਦਾਕ ਚੁਕਵਾ ਲਏਗਾ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੜੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੋਏਗੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਮੁਨਾਸਬ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਵੇ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In line 4, between "house" and "which" *insert* "in the presence of the allottee".

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बारे में मैं अर्ज़ करता हूं कि यह पाबन्दी लगाने की इस लिये जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि उस competent authority को मुनासिब instructions दी जाएंगी और इस में यह provision की गई है कि वह वहां reasonable hours में जा सकेगा। इस में यह दिया हुआ है कि "as he thinks fit enter at all reasonable hours into any house which he considers necessary to enter for purposes of administering or carrying out the provisions of this Act." अगर यह पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए तो यह हो सकता है कि वह allottee घर पर आए ही न और उस हालत में अगर कोई अफ़सर उस के मकान में दाखिल ही न हो सके तो काम कैसे चलेगा। इस लिये यह पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In line 4, between "house" and "which", *insert* "in the presence of the allottee".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 15 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 16 TO 20

Mr. Speaker : There are no amendments to Clauses 16 to 20. I will put all these clauses together to the vote of the House, if agreed.

(*Voices : Agreed*)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clauses 16 to 20 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 21

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (1), line 4, between "rent" and "and", *insert* "due".

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਸਾਡੇ Finance Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਦਾ ਮੂਜਬ ਬਣ ਜਾਏਗਾ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ clause 21 ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ competent authority ਉਸ ਮਕਾਨ ਦੇ damages ਲੈਣ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਉਹ ਕਿਨੇ ਹੀ rent ਦਾ ਚਾਰ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਲੈ ਲਏਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ amendment ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉਨੇ ਹੀ rent ਦਾ ਚਾਰ ਗੁਣਾ ਲੈ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਨਾ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਪਾਸੋਂ due ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਫੇਰ ਇਹ land revenue ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚ 'rent' ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ 'rent due' ਦੀ provision ਕਰਨਾ ਬੜਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In sub-clause (1), line 4, between "rent" and "and", *insert* "due".

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है । यह clause बिल्कुल साफ है इस से कोई गलत बात होने वाली नहीं है । यह measure तो house के unauthorised occupation के लिये रखी हुई है । यहां rent का मतलब monthly rent है जो कि बिल्कुल understood है । इस लिये इस में किसी तबदीली की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), line 4, between "rent" and "and", *insert* "due",

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 21 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 22 TO 24, SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1 AND TITLE.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clauses 22 to 24, sub-clause (1) of clause 1 and Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be passed.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह खुशी की बात है कि पंजाब सरकार ने ऐसी ज़रूरत की तरफ ध्यान दिया है जो कि अशद ज़रूरी थी । अच्छा होता अगर सरदार सरूप सिंह ने जो amendments पेश की थीं जिन से मज़दूरों की मुनासिब हिफाज़त हो जाती थी को हमारे Finance Minister श्री मोहन लाल मन्ज़ूर कर लेते । लेकिन वह मानें कैसे क्योंकि इस से इन का prestige नहीं रहता । वह सोचते हैं कि अगर Opposition की कोई अच्छी बात कबूल कर ली गई तो उस का सारा credit वह ले जायेंगी । स्पीकर साहिब ! आप ज़रा गौर फरमायें कि अगर यह कहा गया है कि अगर एक मज़दूर reasonable time पर घर पर नहीं होता तो उस के मकान के अन्दर दाखिल होने का अख्तियार किसी अफसर को नहीं होना चाहिये तो उन्होंने कह दिया है कि वह जान बूझ कर ही घर पर नहीं होगा और घर से गैर हाज़िर रहेगा । यह चीज़ एक मज़दूर के लिये तो फौरन कह

[मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार]

दी गई है लेकिन Labour Commissioner या उस की तरफ़ से किसी और competent authority पर इस तरह का शक नहीं किया गया जिस को इतने अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं। इस से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि इन को labour की कितनी इज्ज़त और एहतराम मकसूद है। मैं पूछता हूं कि यह चीज़ labour के लिये क्यों सोचते हैं और अपने स्टाफ या अफसरान के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचते जब कि गवर्नमेंट की जितनी बड़ी बड़ी development स्कीमें चल रही हैं—भाखड़ा बन रहा है—चंडीगढ़ की आलीशान इमारतें बन रही हैं—इन सब को बनाने वाले ही मज़दूर हैं। (*At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair*) इन चीज़ों के बावजूद हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस labour की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही। जैसा कि अभी मेरे काबिल दोस्त श्री रामकिशन ने कहा है कि यहां पर सरकार ने चपड़ासियों के लिये बड़े अच्छे अच्छे quarters बनवाये हैं जिन को बाहर से आये आदमी देख कर बड़े खुश होते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहता हूं कि ऐसे ही अच्छे quarters उसे इन मज़दूरों के लिये भी बनवाने चाहियें जो यह सारी चीज़ें बनाते हैं। इन के लिये ऐसे quarters बनवा कर उन में इन्हें मुफ्त रखा जाये। यह मज़दूर बड़ी इमानदारी और मेहनत से काम करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के काम आते हैं। यह अच्छा होता अगर इस बिल में कोई ऐसी चीज़ न लाई जाती जिस से इन को उन मकानों से निकाला जाये या निकालने की कोशिश की जाए या इस बारे में सोचा भी जाये। यह quarters इन को मुफ्त में दिये जाने चाहियें जब कि आप देखते हैं कि मिनिस्टरों के लिये बड़े अच्छे बंगले होने चाहियें, और उन के मुकाबले में चपड़ासियों के लिये भी अच्छी से अच्छी जगह होनी चाहिये तो इन्हें मज़दूरों को भी अपना अंग समझना चाहिये। उन तमाम मज़दूरों को जो चाहे सरकारी अदारों में काम करते हैं या गैर सरकारी अदारों में काम करते हैं उन से किराया नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। उन से किराया लेना यह Jews वाली policy है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट चार आने फी गज़ जमीन ले कर उसी ज़मीन को चार चार सौ रुपये फी गज़ के हिसाब से बेच सकी है तो उस का फायदा गरीब मज़दूरों को भी पहुंचना चाहिये। अगर यह कराया लेना ही है तो यह कराया मालिकों पर डाला जाये जो इन मज़दूरों की मारफत इतना मुनाफा कमाते हैं। वह आसानी से वह किराया दे सकते हैं और इस तरह मज़दूरों को भी वह quarters मुफ्त मिल जायेंगे। आखिर इन वज़ीर साहिबान ने शरणार्थियों के लिये भी तो इतना कुछ किया है यह उन की सहायता के लिये इतने प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं और कई कई रास्ते निकाल रहे हैं तो इन्होंने मज़दूरों के लिये क्यों कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला? मज़दूरों के लिये भी निकालें। पंडित मोहन लाल जी फाईनेंस मिनिस्टर और सरदार बाजवा जी बैठे हैं। तो जहां यह मज़े लेते हैं, वहां मज़दूर भी मज़े में रहें।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਜਨਾਬ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਸੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ sublet ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੇ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਂ ਮਗਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਕਿ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਕਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ registered trade unions ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ confidence ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਜਦ register

ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ unions ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਵਕੀਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਸਲੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਹਰ ਥਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ authority ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਫੇਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ confidence ਵਿਚ ਲੈਕੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ? ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਤਅੱਲਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਲੀਡਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ ਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ । (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ : ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ leader ਬਣੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਨ) । ਖੈਰ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਆਕੇ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ । ਮਗਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੋ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਬੈਠੇ leader ਬਣੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ ।

ਫਿਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ rules Labour Commissioner ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਨਾਉਣੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤਜਰੁਬਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਦਾ Labour Commissioner ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਘਟ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮੁਜ਼ਾਹਰੇ ਅਗੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵਧੇ ਜਾਂ ਘਟੇ । ਜਿਸ Labour Commissioner ਨੂੰ ਇਤਨੇ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਹਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ fail ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਖੁਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ । ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ authority ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਝਗੜੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਦਬਾਵ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ Labour Commissioner ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਾਤੀ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜਦ democracy ਦਾ ਇਤਨਾ ਚਰਚਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਤਨਾ propaganda ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ democratic ਜਥੇ ਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਲੈਕੇ ਸਹੀ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਜੋ land revenue arrears ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਡੰਡਾ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਤਾਈਂ ਨੌਬਤ ਨਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ । ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ clauses 14, 18, 21, ਵਗੈਰਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਜੋ land revenue arrears ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਕੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਸ਼ਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਫੇਰ arrears ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ ਜਦ ਤਾਲਾਬੰਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਹੜਤਾਲ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਜਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਫਿਰ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ unauthorised ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਰ ਗੁਣਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਏਗਾ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਮਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਲਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ ਹਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਚਾਰ ਗੁਣਾ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ unauthorised ਵਾਲੀ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਣੀ ਹੈ ਜਦ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਲਾਬੰਦੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਨੌਕਰੀਉਂ ਕਢ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਜੋ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ rent ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ਜਿਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸਿਲਸਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਤੇ betterment fee ਹੈ· ਕਿਤੇ water rate ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ੨ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਲਗ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ । ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਾਫ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਕਿ ਜੋ rent

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਹੋਵੇਗਾ reasonable ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਫਿਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੇਖੋ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਦੇਖੋ । ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰਕੇ rent ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਲਗਾਓ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਮਕਾਨ ਛੋਟੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ rent ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ । Central Government ਨੇ ਜੋ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ । Land revenue ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਕਿਸ਼ਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਸੂਲ ਕਰੋ, trade unions ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਵੇ । Unauthorised ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਮਜਬੂਰੀ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਫੇਰ ਆਪਦੀ ਜੋ industrial worker ਦੀ definition ਹੈ ਇਹ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਨੇ । ਇਹ definition ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲੋ । ਜੋ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਮਿਲਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਕਾਨ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ਪਰਵਰਦਾ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਜ ਨਵੇਂ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਦੀ definition ਹੁਣ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਫਲਾਨੀ clause ਸਮਝੇ ਨਹੀਂ । ਦਰਅਸਲ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਗਰੀਬ ਦਾ ਦਰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ?

ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਕ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਨਾ ਹੈ ਮਗਰ trade unions ਨੂੰ confidence ਵਿਚ ਲਵੇ, ਕਮੇਟੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਠੀਕ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਹੋਣ । ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਤਾਲੇ ਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਮਿਲ ਮਾਲਕ ਕਰਨਗੇ, ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ Sub-Inspector ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਪਹੁੰਚੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਗਾਹ ੨ ਜਾਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਇਜ਼ਤ ਕਰੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਨੇਹਮਤ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਜ਼ਹਿਮਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ ।

श्री चन्दन लाल जौड़ा (अमृतसर शहर, उत्तर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मेरी बोलने की खाहिश तो नहीं थी मगर धूत साहिब ने मुझे बोलने के लिये मजबूर किया है । मैं समझता था कि इस bill की House में पूरी हिमायत होगी मगर मेरी हैरानी की कोई हद न रही जिस वक्त मैंने इन्हें यह फरमाते सुना कि यह bill labour के लिये ज़हमत साबत होगा (*interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, Order.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੌੜਾ : ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਜ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਹਊਜ਼ਿੰਗ ਸਕੀਮ ਚਾਲੂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਹਊਜ਼ਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਬਲਮ ਨੂੰ ਹਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਇਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਬਿਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੋੜ ਸੀ । ਅਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਤੰਗੀ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਸਗੋਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲੇਬਰ ਲਈ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ

ਤੰਗੀ ਸੀ । ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੜੀ ਤੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਭੈੜੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਇਕ ਜ਼ਹਿਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਨਹਿਮਤ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ।

ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਮੈਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਦਸਣ ਵਿਚ ਕਿ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਸੌ ਮਕਾਨ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਲੇਬਰ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਦੌੜ ਜਿਹੀ ਲਗ ਗਈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਜ਼ਾਫਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਡਸਟਰੀਅਲ ਲੇਬਰ ਆਰਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿ ਸਕੇ ।

ਫਿਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ ਨੇ ਰੈਂਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤਸ਼ਵੀਸ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਝਾਵ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਰੈਂਟ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਚਾਰਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਰੈਂਟ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਚਾਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਰਹ ਮਾਕੂਲ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਿਰਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਇਥੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਗਜਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਠੀਆਂ free ਮਿਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਮਾਕੂਲ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਮਕਾਨ ਵੀ free ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਣ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਤੇਰਾਂ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਟੇਟਸ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਇਹ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਤਿੰਨ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਨਾਲੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਰਚ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਹਾਊਸ ਰੈਂਟ ਅਤੇ ਮੋਟਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਆਦਿ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कृपा करके बिल पर discussion करें मिनिस्टरों की तनखाहों और अलाउंसों पर नहीं ।

(The hon. Member should please discuss the Bill and not the salary and allowances of the Ministers).

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੋੜਾ : ਜਨਾਬ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਾਂ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਹਤਿਆ ਲਾਹ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਵਰੀ ਮਕਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੋਟਰਾਂ ਹਨ ।

ਫਿਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਟ੍ਰੇਡ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ confidence ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ representation ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ

[ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੋੜਾ]

ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਟ੍ਰੇਡ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ । ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਟ੍ਰੇਡ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦੇਣ ਵਿਚ ਹਰਜ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ outside element ਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਝਗੜੇ ਦੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਹੈ । outside ਲੀਡਰ ਹੀ ਝਗੜੇ ਖੜੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਗਲਤ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਅਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਇਸ outside element ਰਾਹੀਂ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ element ਪਿਛੇ ਹਟ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਰਵਾਇਤਾਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੇਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਪੀਟਲਿਸਟ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ confidence ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੈਪੀਟਲਿਸਟ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਬਰ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਓਨਰ ਆਦਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧ ਹੋਣ ਜੋ ਝਗੜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਜਿਠਣ ਲਈ competent ਹੋਵੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਸਮਝਦਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਸਿਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ।

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ competent authority ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ responsible officer ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਯੂਨੀਅਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਪੀਟਲਿਸਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਝਗੜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੈਪੀਟਲਿਸਟ ਚਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ ਬਿਨਾ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬਿਨਾ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਭ ਉਠਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਲਈ sympathy ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦੇ। ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ interlinked ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਅਗੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਾਲ ਤੇ ਛਡ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ । (*interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker : No interruption please.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੋੜਾ : ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਇਕ ਇਹ point ਉਠਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਡੇਫੀਨਿਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਵੀਜ਼ਨ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਇਕ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਕਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਣ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ labour ਲਈ security of service ਦਾ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ provision ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਹੈ ਕਿਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਨਾ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੋੜਾ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ immediately ਮਕਾਨ ਖਾਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ

ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਰਡਸ਼ਿਪ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਾਇਨੈਂਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕ੍ਰਰ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਹਲੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਔਕੜ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਈ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਪਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਲੈਣ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਸਕੀਮ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਗਲਾਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਇਸ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਹਾਉਸਿੰਗ ਸਕੀਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਸਕੀਮ ਕਿਸ ਮਰਹਲੇ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਲਰਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੁਆਟਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਿਮਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਲਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਤਰਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਲੇਬਰ ਲਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੁਆਟਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ । ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਏਰੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਡੀਵੇਲਪ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਹੈਂਡੀਕੈਪ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਨਾ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਲੇਬਰ ਦੇ ਕੁਆਟਰ ਬਨਾਣ ਦੇ ਇਥੇ ਇੰਡਸਟਰੀ flourish ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਏਰੀਆ ਆਬਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਬਸਿਡੀ ਵੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਇਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਨਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਪਖ ਵਲ ਛੇਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਛੇਤੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੇ।

ਇਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਵੇਰ ਫਿਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਣ ਲਈ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ ਹਲਕਾ) : ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਬਿਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਬਣਾਵਾਂਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਬੜੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਤਸ਼ਵੀਸ਼ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਪਰ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਐਕਟ ਹੀ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਤਾਂ ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਨੇ। ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਆਖਿਰ ਐਕਟ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਬਿਕ ਹੀ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣੇ ਨੇ । ਜੇਕਰ ਮਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪੁੱਤ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੋ Competent Authority ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਸੀਹ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਦੇ (status) ਸਟੇਟਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ (define) ਡੀਫਾਈਨ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਛੋਟੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਇਨਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਪੀਟੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ (Competent Authority) ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਵਕਤ ਲੇਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਕਰਿਆ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਫਿਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ (authority) ਨੂੰ ਵਸੀਹ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ । ਉਹ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਇਨਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਲੇਬਰ ਦੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੀਵੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਜਵਾਬ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ।

ਫਿਰ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿਛਲੀ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਬਿਰਾਜਮਾਨ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਲਿਆਂਦੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਹਟ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕੋਠੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ 15 ਦਿਨ ਤਕ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਕ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ : ਪਰ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਕੋਣ ਹੈ ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੇਕਰ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਤਕ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਨੂੰ arrears of rent ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਕਢਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ ਸਵੇਰ ਕੋਈ ਮਕਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਦਸ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਜਾਂ ਕਈ ਵੇਰ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਵੀ ਲਗ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਵੇਂ ਮਕਾਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਫਾਇਨੈਂਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਵਕਤ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਲਟਕਦੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਬਣੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਖੜੀ ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ। ਜਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ ਜਾਣ ਲਗਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਇਕ ਅਧ ਟਰੰਕ ਵੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਜਾਵੇ। ਫਿਰ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਦਫਾ 21 ਬਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਦਾਦ ਫਰਿਆਦ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਫਾਇਨੈਂਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਜ਼ਾਹਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇੰਡਸਟ੍ਰੀਅਲ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਲਟਕਦੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਥੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਜਾਣ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਕਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਦੇਰ ਹੋਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब। मुझे हैरानी हुई है कि सरदार सरूप सिंह जी ने जितनी नुक्ताचीनी इस बिल पर पहले की है उस को अब 3rd stage पर और भी तेज कर दिया है। हालांकि इस बिल में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं जिस के मुतालिक वह serious एतराज कर सकें। Rules बनाने की बाबत उन्होंने फरमाया कि जब ऐक्ट में ही कुछ नहीं तो rules में क्या अच्छी बात आ सकती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि उन्होंने ऐक्ट की सारी दफात को पढ़ा होगा सब clauses को देखा होगा। इन में यह बात साफ़ है कि industrial labour के लिये मकान बनवाने हैं और इस काम को regularise करने की ज़रूरत है। पहले ही इस की allotment का procedure मुकर्रर है और eviction का Procedure भी मुकर्रर किया है। इस के इन्तज़ाम के बारे में provision है, तो यह सारे पक्ष मौजूद हैं। इस लिये इस stage पर खास नुक्ताचीनी नहीं हो सकती। जो मेरे मित्र ने सुझाव दिये हैं वह कोई वज़नदार मालूम नहीं

देते । यह कहा जाएगा कि इस बिल में कोई एसी कमी वाकया हो गई है तो इस के लिये मैं अर्ज करूं कि इस बिल को अमल में लाते वक्त एतराज हो सकता है कि इस में यह कमी रह गई है । तजरुबे से पहले ही यह कह देना कि इस में कमी रह गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दबाजी में आ कर कुछ करना है । और कोई definite सवाल नहीं जिस पर कि criticism की जा सके और न ही कोई adverse criticism हो सकती है ।

मुझे तो कोई ऐसा criticism मालूम नहीं हुआ कि जिस की मैं कोई serious defence दूं । यह ठीक है कि इस चीज़ को किसी खास २ नजरिया से पेश किया जा रहा है । मगर मैंने जैसा कि पहले भी अर्ज किया है यह एक सहूलियत है जो कि industrial workers को ही दी जानी है और इस बिल के ज़रिए देने की कोशिश की जा रही है । यह साफ और वाजह बात है कि जहां २ industrial areas हैं वहां इन मकानों की बड़ी दिक्कत और मुश्किलात हैं और जो कुछ थोड़ा या बहुत किया जा रहा है यह मजदूरों की बहबूदी और फायदे के लिये ही किया जा रहा है । मौलवी साहिब को और तो कोई रगड़ा देने का यह मौका न मिला कि किसी वजह को सामने रख कर मिनिस्टर साहिबान को रगड़ा देते । मगर इन Houses को सामने रख कर बिल्कुल गैर ज़रूरी और बे बुनियाद नुक्ता चीनी शुरू कर दी । मिनिस्टरज़ के Houses को यहां खामखाह बीच में खेंच लाए । अफसरों और चपड़ासियों के मकानात का जिक्र छेड़ दिया । हालांकि यहां पर अफसरान और गरीब चपड़ासियों का मुकाबला नहीं था । अगर कोई चपड़ासी किराया देता है तो उसी तरह सरकारी अफसरान भी मकान के मुताबिक किराया देते हैं । यहां तो सीधी सी बात है कि गरीब industrial workers को Housing relief देना है । इन industrial houses का भी किराया मुकर्रर करना है और यह एक खास limit के अन्दर रखना है जो Rules के मुताबिक हो और जिसे वह दे सकते हों । मौलवी साहिब का जो गिला मिनिस्टर साहिबान के houses से था वह ठीक नहीं था और इस बिल के साथ उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था उन के लिये भी एक खूबसूरत कमरा M. L. A.s Hostel में मौजूद है और वहां काफी आराम है, charge भी कुछ ज्यादा नहीं किया जाता है (*interruptions*) इस लिये मौलवी जी का गिला खामखाह का था और ना मुनासिब था ।

श्री जौड़ा साहिब ने चंडीगढ़ के लिये फरमाया है तो उस के बारे में मैं अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि यहां industrial houses बनाने के बारे में पहले ही फैसला हो चुका है और 400 मकान चंडीगढ़ के लिये sanction हो चुके हैं । बहुत जल्दी ही इन की तामीर का बन्दोबस्त भी किया जाएगा । जहां तक Competent Authority का सवाल है तो अभी final stage नहीं आई जिस की कि मैं अभी कोई Commitment कर दूं । वैसे हमारे सामने जो proposal है उस के मुताबिक ख्याल है कि XEN, S.D.O. या ऐसे किसी अफसर को मुकर्रर करेंगे मगर अभी कोई final चीज नहीं है । ख्याल है कि ऐसे ही अफसरों को competent अफसर मुकर्रर करेंगे । इस लिये घबराने की बात नहीं है । अगर इस Act में नहीं लिखा कि कोई Gazetted अफसर मुकर्रर किया जायेगा या कोई और बड़ा अफसर मुकर्रर किया जायेगा । तो इस में कोई घबराने की बात नहीं है । किशतों के बारे में भी यहां फरमाया गया है । उस के लिये अर्ज है कि किशतें तो पहले ही मौजूद

[वित्त मंत्री]
हैं। तो Arrears की किश्तें कैसे मुकर्रर कर दी जाएं। हमेशा जो किराया मुकर्रर होता है वह माहवारी किराया होता है और हर माह के बाद देना पड़ता है। जब पहले ही किश्तें मौजूद हैं तो और अब कौन सी किश्तों की ज़रूरत रह गई है? अगर और भी किश्तें मुकर्रर करेंगे तो यह ठीक बात नहीं होगी और कोई इस से फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। यह जो बिल है इस में कोई खास नुक्ता चीनी की ज़रूरत नहीं थी। यह लोगों को सहूलतें देने के लिये है। इन हालात में इसे इसी तरह पास करने की ज़रूरत है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Industrial Housing Bill be passed.

The motion was carried

THE PUNJAB PROFESSIONS, TRADES, CALLINGS AND EMPLOYMENTS TAXATION BILL, 1956

Minister for Finance (Shri Mohan Lal) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be taken into consideration at once.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल के बारे में भी कुछ ज्यादा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं क्योंकि यह वही बिल है जिस के बारे में मैं ने कुछ proposals अपनी बजट स्पीच में भी दी थीं और इस proposal पर बजट की general discussion के समय काफी बहस हो चुकी है। उस बहस के दौरान में इस चीज़ पर काफी detailed discussion हो चुकी है और मैम्बर साहिबान ने इस बारे में काफी कुछ कह दिया है। इस लिये इस Bill को introduce करते वक्त और consideration motion पर मैं कुछ ज़्यादा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझता। मैं सिर्फ़ एक बात दुबारा अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि यह वही बिल है जिस की Taxation Enquiry Commisstion ने बड़े गौर ओ खौज़ के बाद recommendation की है। हिंदुस्तान के अंदर कुछ ऐसी states भी हैं जो कि एसे टैक्स के बारे में Act पास कर चुकी है और दूसरी भी इस पर विचार कर रही हैं और पास कर ही देंगी। इस लिये मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस बिल पर ज़्यादा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है फिर भी यह ज़रूर कहूंगा कि यह टैक्स लगाने का proper basis है और इसे उसी level पर लगाने की कोशिश की गई है जो कि निहायत मुनासिब समझा गया है। आप सब इस चीज से इत्तफाक करेंगे कि State की development के लिये उन लोगों से मांग करनी चाहिये कि वह कुछ न कुछ ज़रूर contribute करें जो कि आसानी से दे सकते हैं। हम ने यह मांग उसी level पर की है जिस पर कि हम मांग कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल पर ज़्यादा बहस की ज़रूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। बड़ी सीधी चीज़ है। इस लिये इस बिल पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए यही कहूंगा कि इस बिल को इसी शक्ल में पास कर दिया जावे।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be taken into consideration at once.

Shri Dev Raj Sethi (Rohtak City) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Professions; Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

(1) Shri Ram Kishen,
(2) Shri D. D. Puri,
(3) Shri Chand Ram,
(4) Sardar Gopal Singh,
(5) Pandit Shri Ram Sharma,
(6) Captain Ranjit Singh,
(7) Sardar Mohan Singh Jathedar, and
(8) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,

with a direction to report to the House within three days.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! इस बिल को पेश करते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने यह याद दिलाया है कि इस का बजट speech में पहले भी जिक्र आ चुका है और बहस भी हो चुकी है। उस के बाद उन्होंने यह भी याद दिलाया कि यह Taxation Enquiry Commission की सिफारशात के मुताबिक है। मगर मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस Commission की जो सिफारशात हैं वह केवल पंजाब के लिये ही नहीं है बल्कि वह सारे देश की 27 States के लिये हैं। फिर यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा बजट deficit था। मगर हमारा जितना deficit था उस से तो कहीं ज्यादा deficit जमना से पार यू. पी. में है। उन्होंने इस किसम का कोई tax वकीलों, डाक्टरों, ताजरों और बाकी मुखतलिफ तबकों पर नहीं लगाया इस लिये इस बिल की और tax की कोई और खास वजह होनी चाहिये थी। Taxation Enquiry Commission की सिफारशात होते हुए भी और सूबे जब इसे नहीं लगाते तो यहां इस की क्या खास ज़रूरत पड़ गई थी ? जब हम इस बिल को सरसरी तौर पर देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि यह बिल ऐसा है कि इस की wording में शायद फर्क है। किसी trader की जितनी gross income होगी उस पर ही tax लगेगा और यह बात पहले सुनने में नहीं आई थी gross income जो होती है वह कुल income होती है उस में मकान का किराया भी शामिल होता है। अगर कोई किसी ने मुलाज़िम रखा हुआ है उस की तनखाह भी शामिल होती है और जो दूसरे incidental अखराजात होते हैं वह भी इस income में शामिल हैं। ग्रास इनकम में सारे के सारे अखराजात शामिल होते हैं। तो जब हम इस बिल की दफा पांच को पढ़ें तो पता लगता है कि यह बिल कितना सख्त है। Tax जो लगेगा वह ग्रास इनकम पर लगेगा और उस में जो अखराजात मैं ने बताए हैं वह भी शामिल हैं। मिनहा नहीं किये जायेंगे। इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि किसी की आमदनी का अन्दाजा लगाते वक्त उस के सब अखराजात भी शामिल होंगे और मिनहा नहीं किये जायेंगे। एक वकील है। वह अपने मुनशी को तनखाह भी देता है वह भी उस की ग्रास इनकम से मिनहा नहीं की जाएगी। Library का जो खर्चा है नौकर का जो खर्च तनखाह वगैरा का है और दूसरे incidental खर्च हैं वह भी मिनहा नहीं किये जायेंगे और सब पर tax लगेगा। यह कितनी सख्त बात है। जिस शकल में यह बिल आया है वह निहायत ही सख्त है। इस के अंदर एक और भी सख्ती है। Local bodies यानी Municipal Committees और District Boards के जितने मुलाजम जिन पर कि tax लगना है। उन का जो tax है वह local authorities source पर deduct

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

करके जमा कराएं और अगर 15 दिन के अन्दर र नहीं करेंगे तो छ: फीसदी के हिसाब से सूद देना होगा। किसी मुलाज़म की जितनी joint family की इनकम है और जितने उस के इनकम के सिलसिले हैं, source है, उनका local authorities पता करके और उसी basis पर assessment करें और वसूल कर के सरकारी खज़ाने में जमा करायें। यह सारा काम local authorities का है। इस बिल में ऐसा सिलसिला रखा गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री से अपील करता हूं कि एक वकील जिस की आमदनी 500 रुपये माहवार से ले कर 708 रुपये माहवार तक अर्थात् 8,500 रुपये सालाना होगी उसे 10 रुपये माहवार गवर्नमेंट को देने पड़ेंगे। मैं नहीं समझ सका कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात में क्या मसलिहत समझती है कि एक वकील जो society का एक respectable अंग है और vocal है उस पर यह टैक्स थोपा जाये। इस की राये से सारे समाज की राये बनती है—हक में भी बन सकती है और खिलाफ भी बन सकती है। उस की जेब में से जब 10 रुपये निकलेंगे तो वह गवर्नमेंट को हज़ारों गालियां और सलवात सुनाएगा। ऐसी पालिसी मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि गवर्नमैण्ट को कैसे pay करेगी। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह के बिल से बराये नाम वसूली है। डाक्टर या दूसरे मुलाज़म जिन की तनखाहें और आमदनी 700 रुपये माहवार से ज़्यादा है वे चन्द सैंकड़ों या हज़ारों की तादाद में हैं। उन से वसूली ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा दो चार लाख रुपये हो जायगी यह कोई substantial amount नहीं। मैं मानता हूं कि गवर्नमैण्ट को रुपये की ज़रूरत है। Extinction of Jagirs Bill से 50 लाख रुपये की बच्चत हो सकती थी और revenue काफ़ी हद तक बढ़ सकता था। अब जो list आई है उस में वह बिल मौजूद नहीं है। न जाने किस मसलिहत की बिना पर ऐसा किया गया है। अगर गवर्नमैण्ट का मकसद यह है कि income बढ़े तो उसे यह बिल पास करना चाहिये। इस से जनता भी खुश होगी और Socialist pattern of society कायम करने में भी मदद मिलेगी। इस साल के बजट में 48 लाख रुपये का घाटा है। इस पर हाऊस में कोई बड़ी मुखालिफत नहीं हुई बल्कि वाह वाह हुई। इस बिल के मुताबिक 250 रुपये सालाना से ज़्यादा टैक्स नहीं लग सकता। यह upper limit मुकर्रर की गई है। इस लिये मैं गवर्नमैण्ट से अपील करूंगा कि इस पर दुबारा ग़ौर करें और इस की शर्त को नर्म से नर्म करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय! मेरी तजवीज़ यह है कि यह बिल Select Committee के सुपर्द किया जाये और उसे हिदायत की जाये कि वह तीन दिन के अंदर रिपोर्ट करे। इसके बाद हाऊस के सामने लाया जाये तो बेहतर रहेगा।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion under consideration, amendment moved—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill, 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

(1) Shri Ram Kishen,
(2) Shri D.D. Puri,
(3) Shri Chand Ram,
(4) Sardar Gopal Singh Khalsa,
(5) Pandit Shri Ram Sharma,
(6) Captain Ranjit Singh,
(7) Sardar Mohan Singh Jathedar, and
(8) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,

with a direction to report to the House within three days.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब ! यह बिल जो हाऊस के सामने इस वक्त पेश हुआ है इस का पता तो उसी वक्त लग गया था..........

वित्त मंत्री : पानी पी आये हो ।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : जी हां, गर्म पानी पी आया हूं ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order; Order.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल का पता पहले ही लग गया था कि हमारी नेक गवर्नमैण्ट लोगों पर क्या क्या रियायतें और मेहरबानी करने लगी है। इस तरह का एक और बिल तैयार है वह पता नहीं कब नमूदार होगा। ज़मींदारों के साथ भी, जिन्हें खेती बाड़ी करके कुछ गुंजाईश रह जाती है, यही सलूक होगा। मिनिस्टर साहिब फरमाते हैं कि professions, trades, callings और employments कोई भी इस टैक्स से नहीं बचते। इस के अलावा जो दूसरे लोग इस वक्त इस टैक्स से बचते मालूम होते हैं उन का पता कल या परसों लग जायेगा। इस का मकसद तो यह है—

"with a view to augmenting the resources of the State for meeting the increased expenditure on development,"

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब ! देखने की बात तो यह है कि गवर्नमैण्ट किस तरह से रुपया लेना चाहती है। यह कहती है कि अगर किसी तरीके से भी इन तमाम professions से 500 रुपये माहवार की आमदनी हो तो 120 रुपये साल गवर्नमैण्ट को दिये जाने चाहियें। इस बिल में कम से कम limit 120 रुपये और upper limit 250 रुपये है जो गवर्नमैण्ट को अदा करने पड़ेंगे development scheme के लिये। Income Tax की तरह एक और agency खुलेगी जिस से पता लगे कि किस की क्या क्या आमदनी है।

The Assessing authority may by written notice require any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents as the case may be, for the purpose of determining such person's liability to taxation under this Act.

यह Assessing Authority अंदाज़ा लगायेगी कि 500 रुपये और इस से ज़्यादा आमदनी वाले कौन लोग हैं और फिर उन से वसूली होगी। अगर किसी आदमी की income 500 रुपये है तो गवर्नमैण्ट को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उसे वह income लेने के लिये क्या क्या establishment रखनी पड़ती है। लेकिन गवर्नमैण्ट gross income पर यह टैक्स लगा रही है बगैर देखे कि उस आदमी को वह आमदनी पैदा करने में किस कदर रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। मुझे Property Tax और House tax के बारे में पता है कि जिन मकानों का किराया कई कसबों में कोई पांच रुपये माहवार देने को तैयार नहीं, मैं गवर्नमैण्ट के Taxation Department और Excise वालों का नमूना दिखा सकता हूं कि इन्होंने 50 या 60 रुपये माहवार किराया कागज़ों में दिखा कर लोगों पर टैक्स लगाये। जिस तरीके से property tax और दूसरे टैक्स लगते हैं, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आप खुद और इस हाऊस के मैम्बर साहिबान जानते हैं कि टैक्स लगाते वक्त आदमी की आमदनी और जायदाद का ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा अंदाज़ा लगाते हैं। वह ऐसे शीशे से देखते हैं कि जिस से एक तरफ चीजें बड़ी से बड़ी

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

दिखाई देती हैं और दूसरी तरफ से देखें तो छोटी। जब अपने interest की बात होती है तो दूसरा रुख होता है और जब लोगों से टैक्स लेना होता है तो देखने का रुख और होता है। आज लोग Income Tax दे रहे हैं। तरह तरह के टैक्स दे रहे हैं और पंजाब में कोई आदमी lightly taxed नहीं। लोगों से double taxes वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। हालांकि Income Tax Enquiry Committee ने कहा है कि जहां Local Bodies ने टैक्स लगाया हो वहां गवर्नमैण्ट का टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये। लोगों पर House Tax, Property Tax, Income Tax लगे हुए हैं और अब गवर्नमैण्ट Professionl Tax लगा रही है। आज कल जो 500 रुपये से ज़्यादा कमा ता है वह अमीरों की फहरिस्त में नहीं। अलबत्ता सौ साल पहले का अंदाज़ा लगाएं तो वाकई 500 रुपये माहवार कमाने वाला साहूकार गिना जा सकता था।

आजकल हर किसी का ख्याल है कि अगर जिस किसी की तीन सौ, चार सौ income है गो वह income ऐसी है जिस को हासिल करने के लिये कुछ खर्च करना पड़ता है, उस पर tax लगाया जाए। लेकिन इन को देखना चाहिये कि आखिर में इन को बचता क्या है। इन्होंने खुद ही लोगों की income का अन्दाज़ा लगाना है, खुद ही उन को बुलाना है और खुद ही जिरह करनी है। इस लिये में कहता हूं कि Tax में कोई कमी नहीं होगी। यह Tax लोगों पर ज़्यादती है और एक गैर ज़रूरी बोझा है जिस को लोग बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। यह ऐसा टैक्स है जिस की ताईद इस हाऊस में सिवाए वजीर साहिब के, मेरा विचार है, कोई भी नहीं करेगा। उन की अपनी पार्टी के मैम्बरों के कहने के बावजूद भी वह टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। जब लोग उन को पूछेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि बात तो हम ने ठीक कह दी थी लेकिन पार्टी discipline के बन्धे हुए हम क्या कर सकते थे। लेकिन इस बात से लोगों को तो कुछ हासिल नहीं होगा। या तो उन्हें डट कर अपनी राये देनी चाहिये या वह कहें कि हमारे मिनिस्टर ने ही ऐसा कहा था, गवर्नमैण्ट ने ऐसा कहा था, हम आइंदा भी ऐसा ही करेंगे और इस से भी ज़्यादा करेंगे। तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन आम तौर पर वज़ीर खज़ाना तकरीर करने के लिये अकेले रह जाते हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, पहले भी जब बिल पेश हुआ था तो इस हाऊस में सिवाए वज़ीर साहिब के किसी ने भी ताईद नहीं की थी। कहने को तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारी Government बड़ी democratic Government है, बड़ी responsive गवर्नमैण्ट है और लोगों की जो राए होती है उस के ऐन मुताबिक चलती है। कहते हैं कि हम Socialistic Pattern of Society कायम करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह गवर्नमैण्ट Democratic Government नहीं है। लोगों की मर्ज़ी के खिलाफ चलती है, हाऊस की मर्ज़ी के खिलाफ कानून पास करती है और अंधाधुन्ध चलती जाती है अपनी राह पर। यह जो Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation बिल पास हो रहा है यह Lower Middle Class के लोगों पर ज़्यादती होगी। वह कहते हैं कि वकीलों को क्यों छेड़ते हो। मैं कहता हूं कि वकील ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे लोग भी इस कानून की ज़द में आते हैं। वह लोग क्या इन की आरती उतारेंगे—इन की पार्टी की भी और मिनिस्टर साहिब की भी ? वकीलों

का तो सवाल ही नहीं है उन्होंने तो किसी को छोड़ा ही नहीं है। इन तीन ज़फजों से तो कोई बचता ही नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह लोग ग्रामदनी का ग्रन्दाज़ा किस तरह से लगाएंगे ग्रौर इन्होंने टैक्स किस तरह से वसूल करना है। ज्यों २ उन के इमतेहान का वक्त नज़दीक ग्रा रहा है वह एक से एक बढिया काम कर रहे हैं। उन के ग्रफ़सर लोगों के ग्राराम के लिये बहुत काम कर रहे हैं। जब वक्त ग्राएगा तो लोगों को पता लगेगा कि इनहोंने ने क्या क्या नेक काम किये हैं। लोगों को बताया जायेगा कि यही लोग हैं जिन्होंने ग्रब की बार 73 लाख रुपया टैक्स के जरिये इकट्ठा किया है ग्रौर पहले भी वह रुपये इकट्ठे करते ग्रा रहे हैं। इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपए इकट्ठे करेंगे ग्रौर दिल्ली के खज़ाने से भी बेशुमार कर्ज़ा ले कर देहात की तरक्की के लिये रुपया खर्च करेंगे। हम ने देखा है कि क्या काम यह देहात की development के लिये कर रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि इस बिल की डट कर मुखालिफत होनी चाहिये। मैं Treasury Benches वालों से कहता हूं कि courage दिखाग्रो ग्रौर कमेटी बनाग्रो। यह तो हम जानते हैं कि तीन दिन के बाद कमेटी ने क्या रिपोर्ट करनी है। ग्राखिर में तो यही होना है कि लोगों पर टैक्स लगना है। लेकिन Opposition तो एक कदम भी पीछे हटने वाली नहीं है। उन का यह कहना कि लोगों की ग्रावाज़ ग्रौर जज़बे के मुताबिक यह टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, दुरुस्त नहीं है। पंजाब में यह सूरत नहीं है कि इन तरीकों से पंजाब के लोगों पर बोझ डाला जाए। मैं वज़ीर साहिब ग्रौर उन के साथियों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह Taxation मुनासिब नहीं है। इस से लोगों की victimization होगी ग्रौर उन पर ग़ैर ज़रूरी बोझ्रा पड़ेगा। लोग गालियां देंगे वकीलों के नाम पर। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि ग्रपनी राए पूरी जिम्मेदारी से दो। ग्रौर जब राए पूछी जाए तो बताग्रो कि हम इस के खिलाफ हैं।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, मेरे ख्याल में यह हमारे नये वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ही सुझाव होगा कि ग्राज पहली दफा ग्रास इनकम पर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। टैक्स हम ने भी सुने थे ग्रौर लगते भी देखे थे लेकिन ग्रास इनकम पर टैक्स लगाने के लिये ग्राज यह पहली बार बिल इस हाऊस में लगाया गया है। प्रधान जी, ग्रास इनकम के माइने यह हैं कि जो लैजर हैं उन के ग्रामदनी के खानों में कितना रुपया दर्ज है, वह रुपया किस तरीके से ग्राया है यह उन्होंने नहीं देखना। एक ग्रादमी पच्चास हजार रुपये की कोई चीज़ खरीदता है ग्रौर उसे चालीस हजार रुपये की बेचता है। ग्रगर्चि उस में उसे दस हजार रुपये का टोटा रहता है तो भी उस से उसे ग्रास इनकम चालीस हजार रुपये की होती है। मुझे यह बताया जाए कि इस से ज्यादा वाहियाती ग्रौर नाग्रहलियतपन किसी मिनिस्टरी की क्या हो सकती है कि वह यह सोचे कि वह रक्म इनकम है या कि टोटा है? यह मिनिस्टरी टोटे पर टैक्स लगा रही है। मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा है कि यह लोग वकील हैं, एतराज़ करेंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि वकील लोग तो कुछ खरीदते नहीं हैं, उन को तो इनकम करने के लिये कुछ भी रुपया खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता। लेकिन जो लोग ट्रेड में हैं जो लोग दुकानदारी करते हैं वह लोग रुपया खर्च करके चीज़ें खरीद कर लाते हैं ग्रौर बेचते हैं उन की ग्रास इनकम पर टैक्स लगाने के लिये बिल लाया जा रहा है। इस से ज़्यादा बेहूदा बिल ग्रौर क्या हो सकता है। मेरे लायक दोस्त नाराज़ होते हैं कि हम लोग ऐसे लफज़ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि ग्रगर इस

[श्री श्री चन्द]

बिल को कोई पढ़ेगा तो क्या कहेगा कि पंजाब की मिनिस्टरी की क्या अक्लमन्दी है कि वह ग्रास इनकम पर टैक्स लगा रही है। कभी किसी गवर्नमैण्ट ने किसी की ग्रास इनकम पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया। यह कहेंगे कि बताइये साहब आप को क्या आमदनी हुई है? दरअसल टैक्स उस रक्म पर लगना चाहिये जो कि बचत हुई हो लेकिन जिस सौदे में बचत नहीं हुई नुकसान हुआ है उसे यह लोग आमदनी कहते हैं और उस पर टैक्स लगाते हैं। किसी गरीब आदमी का सारे का सारा कुनबा सुबह से शाम तक काम में लगा हुआ है, दुकान पर झाड़ू देता है और इस तरह पन्द्रह आदमी मिल कर दिन रात काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार अगर उनकी आमदनी छः हज़ार से ज़्यादा हो जाती हो तो गवर्नमैण्ट कहती है कि साहब टैक्स दो। फिर वज़ीर साहिब कहते हैं कि यह बहुत हाई लैवल की बहस हो जाती है। मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि यह जो टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है इस से ज़्यादा बेहूदा टैक्स और क्या हो सकता है? इस के अलावा टैक्सेशन इनक्वाइरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि एक ही चीज़ पर टैक्स न लगाया जाए। यह गलत तरीका है और गलत पालिसी है कि उसी चीज़ पर म्युनिसिपल कमेटी भी टैक्स लगाती है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड भी टैक्स लगाता है और इनकम टैक्स वाले भी उस चीज़ पर टैक्स लगाते हैं और आखिर में हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट भी पहुंच जाती है कि टैक्स दो। जिस चीज़ की जितनी कीमत नहीं होती उतना उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है। जो लोग शहरों में रहते हैं उन को पता है कि एक तरफ तो प्रापर्टी टैक्स वाले आते हैं कि साहिब आप की जायदाद डेढ़ लाख रुपये की है और दूसरी तरफ हाऊस टैक्स वाले आते हैं कि साहिब आप के मकान की तो दो लाख रुपया कीमत है आप इतना टैक्स दें। हैरानी की बात है कि एक ही मकान है, वही गवर्नमैण्ट है और वही उस के आफिसर हैं लेकिन एक ही मकान की कीमत एक तो डेढ़ लाख बताता है और दूसरा उसी की कीमत दो लाख बताता है। मतलब यह है कि टैक्स लगाने वाले की मर्जी होती है कि जितना चाहे टैक्स ठोक दे। कहते हैं कि साहिब हम कितबों को देखेंगे। अगर कोई आदमी डेढ़ पैसे के चने खरीदता है और एक पैसे के चने बेचता है तो यह कहेंगे कि साहिब एक पैसे पर टैक्स दो। इस तरह से ये लोग उन का हिसाब देखेंगे। लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि तुम खाओ या न खाओ हम तो gross income पर tax लगायेंगे। मैं पूछता हूं कि यह जो तरह तरह के tax लगाते हो यह किस चीज़ के लिये लेते हो? साहिबे सदर! यह वह जमात है जो कि अंग्रेज़ी राज में साधु के वेश में लोगों के सामने गई और उन्हें यह कहा कि हम रेलवे के टिकट मुफ़त कर देंगे क्योंकि तुम्हारी ज़मीन पर से गाड़ी जाती है। आज वही साहिबान हैं जिन्होंने पंजाब में 7 करोड़ से उठा कर 30 करोड़ तक के tax लगाए हुए हैं। सन् 1947 में East Punjab के लोगों पर 7 करोड़ का टैक्स था लेकिन आज वह देवता चलते २ 33 करोड़ तक पहुंच गये। अब 73 लाख का और टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं। यू. पी. का बजट deficit है, और सूबों का भी deficit है लेकिन वह इस तरह लोगों की जेबें नहीं टटोलते फिरते जिस तरह कि हमारे सूबे में गवर्नमैण्ट करती है। पंजाब के साथ जल्दी ही पैप्सू को भी मिलना है। इस लिये आप को क्या जल्दी पड़ी हुई है? पहले उन लोगों को भी तो आ लेने दो, उन से सलाह मशवरा कर लेना और फिर इस बिल की अगर ज़रूरत हुई तो असैम्बली में ले आना। मेरी

समझ में नहीं आता कि पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट को क्या फिक्र पड़ी हुई है जो पेप्सू के मिलने से पहले ही यह टैक्स ठोंसने जा रही हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री : आप को पता होना चाहिये कि वहां भी लग चुका है ।

श्री श्री चन्द : मैं आप की knowledge को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि आप बहुत होशियार हैं । पैप्सू का बजट अभी पेश भी नहीं हुआ था कि यहां पर उन का बजट आप बताने लग पड़े थे । मैं आप की लयाकत और बातों को बखूबी जानता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि पैपसू में लग चुका है या नहीं । क्यों नहीं आप उन लोगों को आ लेने देते ? आप क्यों उन लोगों पर टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं जो यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है । मुझे बताएं कि कौन सी मुसीबत आ पड़ी है ? क्या emergency आ गई है कि normal time बढ़ा कर आज बजाए 6-30 बजे के आप 10 बजे तक ले जाना चाहते हैं और इन बिलों को पास करवाना चाहते हैं ? आप कम से कम हमें वक्त दो कि हम लोग आराम से बैठ कर इन bills पर सोच सकें, amendments दे सकें ।

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

आज हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं होता जैसे इस असैम्बली में किया जा रहा है । आप खुद ही बताएं, साहिबे सदर, कि इतने थोड़े से time में क्या इतने बिल study किये जा सकते हैं ? क्या amendment की जा सकती है ? लेकिन इस बात का इन्हें कोई ख्याल नहीं, दबादब बिल introduce किये जा रहे हैं और पास करवाए जा रहे हैं । दस बजे तक तो एक मजदूर मज़दूरी भी नहीं करता । लेकिन आप इन बिलों को धड़ाधड़ 10 बजे तक लाते जायेंगे.........

Minister for Finance : On a point of Order, Sir. Is that motion, which was passed by the House at its earlier sitting, now before it ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाऊस के पहले फैसले को criticise नहीं कर सकते (The hon. Member cannot criticise the previous decision of the House.)

श्री श्री चन्द : मैं नहीं कहता कि मैं उठ कर चला जाऊंगा । मैं तो कहता हूं कि मैम्बरों को इन पर सोचने के लिए ज्यादा time दिया जाना चाहिये । ताकि वह इन पर amendments ला सकें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि दबा दबा कर बिल introduce किये जायें और पास करवाये जायें । मैं जानता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा टैक्स है जो हर कोई महसूस करता है कि नाजाइज़ है लेकिन वह पार्टी discipline की वजह से बोलते नहीं । और जब वोटरों के सामने जायेंगे तो कहेंगे कि मैं तो इस के खिलाफ था लेकिन वज़ीर माने नहीं । या यह कहेंगे कि जब बिल आया तो मैं हाज़िर ही नहीं था या अपनी २ स्पीचें लोगों को दिखाते फिरेंगे कि देखो मैं तो इस बिल के खिलाफ बोला था लेकिन वह न माने तो मेरा क्या कसूर ।

Mr. Speaker : Is the hon. Member relevant?

श्री श्री चन्द : मैं इस बिल पर बोल रहा हूं । यह introduce हो चुका है । सो मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता था कि यह टैक्स लगा कर आप आने वाली election में अपनी popularity को खोने जा रहे हैं । आप के मैम्बर झूठ बोलते फिरेंगे कि हम ने तो यह नहीं लगाया, फलां ने लगाया है, मैं इस के खिलाफ था, मैं गैरहाज़िर था, ऐसा

[श्री श्री चन्द]

propaganda किया जायेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि कोई भी मैम्बर चाहे वह Treasury Benches पर भी क्यों न हो यह नहीं समझता कि यह tax मुनासिब है। वज़ीर साहिबान भी जानते हैं कि यह गैर-वाजिब है लेकिन पता नहीं शायद वह इस को पास करवाना अपनी duty समझते हैं कि इस पर बज़िद हैं। उन का हर मैम्बर इस के ख़िलाफ़ है लेकिन बदकिसमती यह है कि चूंकि टिकटें लेने का वक्त अब नज़दीक आ गया है इस लिये खुल कर नहीं कह सकते। राए का जब सवाल आएगा तो सभी इस के हक में देंगे क्योंकि टिकटें जो लेनी हैं। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप को यह टैक्स लगाना बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा। वक्त आएगा कि आप समझेंगे कि वाकई गलती की। आप महसूस करेंगे कि एक बड़ी बेवकूफी की। उस वक्त आप कान पकड़ेंगे लेकिन वक्त निकल चुका होगा और कान पकड़ने से भी कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। इस लिये मैं इस की सख्त मुख़ालिफत में हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो discussion general और Select Committee को refer करने के बारे में है। आप क्या बातें कर रहे हैं ?

[Now there is general discussion on the Bill and about its reference to a Select Committee. The hon. Member is not revelant.]

श्री श्री चन्द : उसी पर बोल रहा हूं। मैं मुखालिफत कर रहा हूं कि इस का कोई फायदा नहीं जो amendment इन्होंने दी है वह ऐसी ही है।

[At this stage the Chair called Shri Ram Kishan to speak.]

श्री श्री चन्द : अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो आप के ज़रिये चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को अर्ज़ करूंगा कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दूसरे मेंबर को call भी कर लिया है। आप फिर क्यों खड़े हो गये ?

[I have called another member to speak. Why has the hon. Member stood up again?]

श्री श्री चन्द : यह बिल अच्छा नहीं यह बिल्कुल rubbish ला रहे हैं। इस का कोई फायदा नहीं।

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर, उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस सम्बन्ध में श्री सेठी जी ने जो तजवीज़ पेश की है मैं उस की ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिब ने इस टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में बताते हुए कहा था कि यह tax Taxation Enquiry Commission की रिपोट के मुताबिक है। हम जानते हैं कि हम आज Socialistic Pattern of Society की ओर जा रहे हैं। उस के लिये ठीक है कि taxes का लगाना ज़रूरी है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि यह tax Taxation Enquiry Commission की रिपोट के मुताबिक नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं, स्पीकर साहिब, कि इसमें जो categories रखी गई हैं वह यह हैं कि 6,000 तक तो कोई टैक्स नहीं होगा। उस के बाद (*interruptions*)

यह कहा गया है कि इसे Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि चार categories बनाई गई हैं। जिस की आमदनी 6,000 होगी उस पर 2 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगेगा। जिस की आमदनी 8,500 होगी उस पर

1-3/4 प्रतिशत 20,000 की आमदनी पर 1 प्रतिशत और 50,000 हजार पर सिर्फ 1/2 प्रतिशत तक बनता है । Socialistic Pattern of society के मुताबिक तो ऊपर की आमदनी पर ज्यादा और नीचे की आमदनी पर कम टैक्स लगना चाहिये। Taxation Enquiry Commission की रिपोर्ट भी यह suggest करती है । लेकिन यहां पर उलटा असूल अपनाया गया है । इस लिये इस चीज़ पर सोचने के लिये जरूरी है कि यह बिल एक select कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाए जो सारी चीज़ की जांच करे ।

स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक हमारे income tax का ताल्लुक है उस के अन्दर हम देखते हैं कि एक individual से super tax 45 हज़ार रुपये सालाना की आमदनी से शुरु होता है तो वहां एक Joint family के लिये 84 हज़ार रुपये की आमदनी से शुरु होता है । लेकिन इस बिल में हम देखते हैं कि यह उस असूल के विरुद्ध जाता है ।

फिर जैसा कि पंडित श्री राम शर्मा ने हाऊस की तवज्जुह Property Tax की तरफ दिलाई है मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो income property से derive होती है वह इस tax से exempt की जाए ।

फिर स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल इस बात को ज़ाहिर नहीं करता कि यह टैक्स किसी firms पर लग रहा है याकि उस के partner पर लग रहा है । इस में कई तरह के defects मौजूद हैं । इस लिये इन तमाम बुनियादी असूलों को देखने के लिये और तमाम चीज़ों को देखने के लिये इसे ज़रूर Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए जो गवर्नमेंट की कुछ taxation की ज़रूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस को ऐसी शक्ल में लाए जिस से पंजाब की middle classes पर यह tax न लगने पाये । क्योंकि, स्पीकर साहिब, हम पंजाब की lower classes को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं और जो बहुत ऊपर की classes हैं उन को कुछ नीचे लाना चाहते हैं । इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि Finance Minister साहिब इस बात की तरफ तवज्जुह कर के इस amendment को मन्ज़ूर करेंगे ।

दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र (लुधियाना शहर, उत्तर) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल जो इस वक्त हाऊस के सामने पेश है इस के काफ़ी नतायज होने वाले हैं । इस बिल की रू से वैसा ही tax लगाया जा रहा है जैसा कि केंद्र की तरफ से Income Tax Profession पर, trade पर और employment पर लगा हुआ है अब यह दूसरा Income Tax State की तरफ से लगाया जा रहा है । इस का जो कानूनी पहलू है मैं ज़्यादा उस के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कह देना चाहता हूं कि यह हो सकता है कि यह कानूनी लिहाज़ से professional tax न हो जैसा के देहात में पहले लागू होता है क्योंकि यह आमदनी के लिहाज़ से लगाया जा रहा है और इस में classes बनाई गई हैं कि इतनी आमदनी वाले पर इतना tax होगा और इतनी आमदनी पर इस हिसाब से tax लिया जायेगा । इस लिये हो सकता है कि इस को कानूनी तौर पर challenge किया जाए और यह कहा जाए कि यह tax State गवर्नमेंट नहीं लगा सकती क्योंकि Income Tax पहले ही मर्कज़ी हकूमत ले रही है और Income Tax के pool में से State

[दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र]

गवर्नमेंट को इस का पहले ही हिस्सा मिलता है। इस लिहाज से तो उसी Income Tax जैसा एक दूसरा tax लगाया जा रहा है। इस पर कानूनी एतराज़ हो सकता है।

इस के अलावा इस tax में दो हज़ार रुपये की income वाले को exemption दी गई है लेकिन इस में एक individual और एक undivided family की income में कोई फर्क नहीं रखा गया। हालांकि Central Government ने एक undivided family को 13 1/2 हज़ार सालाना तक की income को exempt किया हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट को पैसे की ज़रूरत है लेकिन जब हम Socialist Pattern कायम करने का दावा करते हैं तो हमें tax लगाते वक्त यह सोचना चाहिये कि हम ऐसी आमदनी पर tax लगायें जो passive income हो यानी जो income इकट्ठी कर के रखी हुई दौलत से हो चाहे वह जायदाद की शक्ल में हो या और किसी तरह इकट्ठी किये हुए पैसे से हो। लेकिन जैसा कि यह proposal चल रही थी कि यह excess profit हो या किसी ज़्यादा income पर tax हो इस बिल में वह चीज़ नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि हम जो socialist pattern of society कायम करना चाहते हैं और उस से लोगों की earned income को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो यह tax उस के खिलाफ जाता है। यह tax earned income पर नहीं लगाना चाहिये। अगर एक आदमी की earned income पांच सौ रुपये माहवार है जो वह बतौर एक डाक्टर के कमाता है या बतौर एक वकील के कमाता है तो उस पर यह tax नहीं लगना चाहिये क्योंकि वह उस income पर पहले ही income tax मर्कज़ी हकूमत को देता है और फिर यह चीज़ socialist pattern of society के मुताबिक नहीं है।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, इस tax के लगाने का जो तरीका है वह बिल्कुल नामुकम्मल है हालांकि इस के मुकाबले में income tax लगाने का जो तरीका है वह काफी मुकम्मल है। उस में यह वाज़ेह तौर पर दे दिया हुआ है कि किस तरह आमदनी work out करनी होगी और किस तरह से tax लगाया जायेगा। लेकिन इस में ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं दी गई। इस में तो यह दिया गया है कि यह total gross income पर लगेगा। इस bill की clause 2 की sub-clause (बी) में दिया हुआ है—

"Total gross income" means aggregate of income derived from various professions, trades, callings and employments."

इस में यह बिल्कुल नहीं दिया गया कि यह किस तरह से work out की जायेगी। आया यह tax gross income में से जो किसी trade में अखराजात होते हैं वह काट कर net incme पर लगाया जायेगा जैसा कि income tax में किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो Taxation के principles पर चले गये।

[The hon. Member has begun to discuss the principles of taxation.]

दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र : इस वक्त बिल पर general discussion ही तो चल रही है।

स्पीकर साहिब ! मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि इस में taxation की काफी details नहीं दी हुई है इस लिये इसे Select Committee के सुपुर्द करना चाहिए। अगर इन चीज़ों के लिये यह बिल Select Committee के सुपुर्द न किया गया और इस की details इस बिल में न लाई गई तो हो सकता है कि यह काम गवर्नमेंट के Excise and Taxation Department के सुपुर्द हो और उस department के आदमी लोगों की income assess करें। अगर यह हुआ तो यह भी उसी ढंग से चलेगा जिस तरह Sales Tax का सिलसिला चल रहा है। इस से मुमकिन हो सकता है कि इस की working में खराबियां हों और इस की वजह से लोगों के दिलों में गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ रंजश फैले। और भी कई ऐसे नतायज इस के निकल सकते हैं।

फिर, स्पीकर साहिब, आप ग़ौर करें कि इस में appeal और revision सुनने के अख्तियारात भी executive authorities को दिये गये हैं हालांकि Income Tax के case में एक aggrieved person High Court तक appeal कर सकता है और वहां से इनसाफ हासल कर सकता है लेकिन इस में तो provide कर दिया गया है कि Civil Court इस में दखल भी नहीं दे सकेंगी। इस में यह होगा कि executive authorities ही इस tax का फैसला करेंगी और वही इस की appeal सुनेंगी और उस की revisions भी executive authorities के पास ही जाएंगी जिस को गवर्नमेंट इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर करेगी। और फिर Revenue Department का मकसद खास तौर पर यह होता है कि गवर्नमेंट के resources ज़्यादा हों तो इस से यह मुमकिन हो सकता है कि executive authority जिस के पास appeal जाए एक दूसरी executive authority की बात को न बदले और फिर person concerned को किसी judicial authority के पास जाने का मौका ही नहीं दिया जाए। तो इस में इस बात की काफ़ी गुंजायश है कि लोगों के साथ ज़्यादती हो सके। इस तरह से इस ज़्यादती से बचने के ख्याल से वे लोग अफसरों को पैसा देने के लिये भी तैयार हो जायेंगे। इस तरह लोगों की जेब से भी पैसा निकल जायेगा और वह गवर्नमेंण्ट के खज़ाने में भी नहीं जायेगा। इस लिये असलीयत को देखना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में इन चीज़ों के देखने की ज़रूरत है (1) यह tax किन किन लोगों पर लगे ? (2) इस की working किस तरह की हो ? (3) इस की execution के लिये गवर्नमेंट किस तरह की authorities मुकर्रर करे ? (4) गवर्नमैण्ट को कौन सी appeal सुनने की authorities बनानी चाहिये।

कई मैम्बर साहिबान ने ठीक कहा है कि इस tax का increasing scale नहीं है बल्कि decreasing scale है। इस में उस तरह से नहीं किया गया जिस तरह से Income Tax में किया जाता है। ज्यों ज्यों आमदनी बढ़ती जाती है वैसे वैसे ही tax का rate ज़्यादा होता जाता है लेकिन इस में उलट किया गया है। स्पीकर साहिब इन बातों के सोचने की ज़रूरत है। अगर यह बिल इसी शक्ल में पास हो गया तो इस से कई तरह की complications पैदा हो जायेंगी। इस के rules भी गवर्नमेंट

[दीवान जगदीश चन्द्र]

बनायेगी और हो सकता है कि इस तरह के rules बनें जो Act के खिलाफ हों क्योंकि इस बिल का ढांचा पहले ही अधूरा है। Rules बनाने वाले अफसरान के सामने इस की मुकम्मल तसवीर भी नहीं जाएगी, तो हो सकता है कि वे ऐसे rules बनायें जो इस legislation का मकसद भी carry out न कर पायें।

फिर इस बिल में firms के बारे में कुछ clear नहीं किया गया। तो ऐसे हालात में मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहिब यह मन्जूर कर लेंगे कि इस बिल को Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाए। वैसे तो मैं समझता हूं कि Select Committee को इस बिल पर consideration करने के लिये तीन दिन बहुत थोड़े हैं। वह तीन दिन में कितनी consideration इस पर कर लेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी यह ज़रूर Select कमेटी के पास जाना चाहिये ताकि वह इस पर ग़ौर कर के इन खामियों को दूर करे और ऐसा बिल लाये जिस से गवर्नमैंट का मकसद भी पूरा हो जाए और जो इस बिल से लोगों के साथ बेइनसाफी होने का अन्देशा है वह भी दूर हो जाये।

Mr Speaker : Motion before the House is that this Bill be taken into consideration at once to which an amendment has been moved, namely that instead of being considered at once it be referred to a Select Committee. Both these motions are being discussed together.

Master Daulat Ram (Kaithal): Sir, the question now before the House is whether the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee or not. We are talking about it. I have risen to speak on this question.

स्पीकर साहिब, जो tax तजवीज़ किये गये हैं मैं इन्हें असूलन सही करार देता हूं। जो एतराज़ किये गये उन में एक यह था कि यह जो tax है वह Property Tax या House Tax के इलावा है। तो मैं कहूंगा कि जिस शख्स के पास Property है उस पर Property Tax लगना ही चाहिये और जिस के पास मकान है उस पर House Tax भी लगना चाहिये। जिस की income ज्यादा है उस पर Income Tax लगना ही चाहिये वरना हम जो socialist pattern का ढांचा लाना चाहते हैं वह कैसे आएगा। अगर यह tax लगते हैं तो उन आदमियों पर लगते हैं जिन की आमदनी आम लोगों से ज्यादा होती है। इस में कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है।

दूसरा एतराज किया गया कि वकीलों और डाक्टरों पर जिन की आमदनी इतने रुपये से ज्यादा हो उन पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, इस से आमदनी तो बहुत कम होगी और उन को खामखाह नाराज़ करना है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात ठीक है। आखिर यही कहा है कि अगर किसी की आमदनी इतनी है तो उस पर tax लगना चाहिये। आज गवर्नमैण्ट को देश की development के लिये रुपये की जरूरत है इस लिये यह tax भी ठीक है।

फिर यह कहा जा रहा है कि जिन की आमदनी कम है उन पर ज्यादा percentage में tax लगाया जा रहा है और जिन की आमदनी ज्यादा है उन की percentage कम है। यानी जिस की आमदनी 10,000 रुपये है उस पर percentage $1\frac{1}{2}$ है और जिस की आमदनी 50,000 रुपये है उन पर एक per cent है। मगर उन्होंने यह देखने की कोशिश नहीं कि कौन ज्यादा tax कौन देगा, 10,000 रु. की आमदनी वाला या 50,000 रुपये की आमदनी वाला।

फिर कहा गया है कि यह Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं, बिल अभी पास होना चाहिये । यह development का वक्त है और हमें उस के लिये पाई २ की जरूरत है । अगर यह बिल पास हो गया तो अमीर तबका यकीनन गरीबों की तरफ रजूह करेगा जिस से society में परिवर्तन आयेगा ।

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा (सोहना) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है इसके बारे में पंजाब गवर्नमैंट पर वही मिसाल सादक आती है कि अक्ल बड़ी या भैंस । पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट की निगाह में भैंस बड़ी है । इन्होंने जो tax लगाया तो इस का नाम, जैसे मेरे मुअज़िज दोस्त चौधरी श्री चन्द ने कहा, Profession tax की बजाये "टोटा टैक्स" होना चाहिये । अब कहते हैं कि Select Committee बना दी जाए क्योंकि गवर्नमैण्ट नहीं चाहती कि इस पर 126 मैम्बर सोचें और फैसला करें । बल्कि वह चाहती है कि 7 या 8 आदमी बैठ जाएं कोई एक आध Opposition का मैम्बर नहीं मानेगा तो न सही बाकी को डरा धमका कर मना लेंगे । मेरे ख्याल में यह किसी कमेटी में नहीं जाना चाहिये बल्कि यहां ही 126 heads इसे thrash out करें । दूसरा मनशा गवर्नमैण्ट का यह मालूम देता है कि चूंकि अब elections होने वाले हैं इस लिये यह चाहते हैं कि बहस न करनी पड़े और बाहर जा कर लोगों को कह सकें कि हम तो इस हक में थे कि यह न लगे मगर क्या करें बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिला । अगर ऐसी बात नहीं तो Select Committee के सुपुर्द करने का क्या मतलब है ।

फिर स्पीकर साहिब, यह सब से निकम्मी बात दी हुई है कि 50,000 रुपए की आमदनी वाले पर तो टैक्स सिर्फ 250 रु. होगा और 6,000 रु. वाले पर 120 रु. । सुभान अल्ला ! इन की अक्कल भी कमाल है । वैसे तो अच्छे खासे पढ़े लिखे हैं मगर शायद हिसाब में कमज़ोर हैं । स्पीकर साहिब, 50,000 रुपये की आमदनी पर तो 250 रु. टैक्स हो और 6000 रु. पर 120 रु. हो यह कहां के हिसाब का मन्तक है, किस अलजबरे में आता है ? हां majority party जो कह दे ठीक है वरना मेरा ख्याल है कि यह बिल Select Committee को नहीं जाना चाहिये । यहीं thrash out हो चाहे रात के 10½, 11 बज जायें ।

फिर एक बात बड़ी अजीब कही गई है कि यह वकीलों पर नहीं लगना चाहिये । मगर क्यों ? वह तो कुछ न कुछ कमाई ही करते हैं, खसारा तो उन्हें नहीं पड़ता मगर एक आदमी 50,000 रुपया कारोबार पर लगाये और gross income का चिट्ठा बनाये । पहले तो 10,000 अपना उसे खसारा हो, वह सहे और फिर ऊपर से 250 रु. गवर्नमैण्ट को दे । इस तरह यह टोटा tax है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह टोटा tax नहीं मैं समझ सका । (I have not been able to follow this 'tota tax'.)

श्री बाबू दयाल शर्मा : जनाब घाटे का tax, टोटा यानी नुक्सान । पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट की अक्ल को पता नहीं क्या हुआ है । इस बिल को यहीं thrash out किया जाए ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬੀ). ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਸ਼ਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ House ਇਸ bill ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੇਰੇ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਇਸ House ਲਈ *ultra vires* ਹੈ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ Constitution ਦੇ Schedule 7 item 82 ਵਿਚ union list ਦੇ taxes on income other than agricultural income ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਗੇ ਕਿ State List ਦੇ item 60 ਵਿਚ taxes on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਫਲਾਂ profession adopt ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਇਹ tax ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਸੀ ਮਗਰ ਇਸ tax ਦਾ basis ਤਾਂ income ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ 6,000 ਰੁਪਏ income ਹੈ ਤਾਂ tax 120 ਰੁ० ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ income ਹੈ ਤਾਂ tax ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਯਾਨੀ income ਨਾਲ tax ਵੀ ਵਧਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ income tax ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ Union List ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ, State List ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ। ਫਿਰ ਜੋ residuary powers ਹਨ ਉਹ ਵੀ Union ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ view ਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਹਾਊਸ ਪਾਸ ਨਾ ਕਰੇ ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੇਸਮਝੀ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਦੇ ਡੰਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਵੋਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਵਾਪਸ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਮੈਂ ਇਥੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਨੀ ਬਰੀਕ ਬੀਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਮਝ ਪੈਣੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ *ultra vires* ਤਾਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਲਗਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਪਾਸ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ fate ਉਹ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਸੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ person ਨੂੰ define ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ undivided family ਨੂੰ include ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਸਾਡੇ ਫਿਨਾਂਸ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਪ practise ਕਰਦੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਤਾਂ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੂ undivided family ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ; ਜੇ ਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾ ਆਏ ਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਫੈਮਲੀ ਵਿਚ 20 ਆਦਮੀ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ share-holder ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੀ gross income 500 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਉਨਾ ਹੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੈ ਜਿਨਾ ਕਿ ਇਕ professional ਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ 500 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ 20 ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ boat ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਹਿੰਦੂ undivided family ਨੂੰ destroy ਅਤੇ ਤਬਾਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਫਿਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਤਕਰੀਰਾਂ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਤੇ

ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਫ਼ ਕੇਵਲ ਇਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਫਖਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਨਸਲਾਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਦਾਦ ਦੇਣਗੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਜ ਕਲ ਜੋ ਆਦਮੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਕੁ ਅਕਲ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਟਾਕਸ ਬਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੌੜਾ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਉਤਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਪੁਰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਗਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਂਗ ਸ਼ਕ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਇਨਕਮਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਲਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ *ultra vires* ਨਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ gross profit ਦੀ ਵਜ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਆਮਦਨੀ 50 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ net income loss ਵਿਚ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਖਰਚ ਅਤੇ ਘਾਟੇ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਕਢ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਵੀ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਹਿੰਦੂ undivided family ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਦਿਨ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਪਾ ਦੇਣ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਣ ਲਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਸੀਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਪੁਰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਉਥੇ thrash out (ਥ੍ਰੈਸ਼ ਅਉਟ) ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਣ। ਜੇਕਰ ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਦਿਨ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਲਗ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਫਟ ਜਾਣ ਲਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਟੁਟ ਪੈਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਸੋਚਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਿਨਾਂਸ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਾਸ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਾਨ ਲਈ ਐਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦੇਣ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਦੂਜੀ ਗਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ No taxation without representation ਦਾ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰਾ ਹਾਉਸ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਲਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ thrash out ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਐਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਭ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਆਰਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਸੋਚਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਕ ਸਿਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਢੋਲੋਂ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਦਾ ਬਿਲ ਇਸ ਹਾਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ objects ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲੋੜ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸੇ ਹੀ ਪਜ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜੋ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਾਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਤਾਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗਰੀਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੇਬਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਖਿਚਣ ਦੇ ਆਹਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਲਗੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਨਵਾਂ profession tax ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਇਸ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵਧਾਈ ਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਫਿਨਾਂਸ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੇਬਾਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ।

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੈਸੰਜਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਡੇਢ ਗੁਣਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਫਿਰ ਸੇਲਜ਼ ਟੈਕਸ Betterment tax ਫਿਰ (surcharge) ਸਰਚਾਰਜ ਆਦਿ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਲਗਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ 7 ਕਰੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵਧਾ 33 ਕਰੋੜ ਤਕ ਲੈ ਆਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਵਾਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੈਸੰਜਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਲਾਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ 1956 ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕੰਡਕਟਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਧ ਪੈਸੇ ਮੰਗਣ ਲਈ ਝਗੜੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਗਾਲਾਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ party in power ਦੇ ਹਥ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਚਾਹੇ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਏ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਗਿਣਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਹ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੌਣ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਡੀਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾਲ 10 ਜਾਂ 20 ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਇਕਠਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਖਤਲਾਫ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੇਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਭਾਰ ਨਾ ਪਏ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਬਦਨਾਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਜੋ ਅਗੇ ਲਾਏ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਕਿਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪੇਗੰਡਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਸਤਰਾਂ ਅਗਲੀਆਂ ਈਲੈਕਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਕਾਰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀਆਂ ਸਾਂਭਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਗਲੀਆਂ ਈਲੈਕਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਖਾਣਗੇ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਐਨੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤੇ ਲਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇ ਭਾਰ ਹੇਠ ਦਬਾਈ ਰਖਿਆ।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਦਿਨ ਨਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਾੜੇ ਦਿਨ ਆ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਇਥੇ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ। (Party affairs are not under discussion here)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਪੁਛ ਕਰਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੋੜਤਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਲ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਮੂੰਹ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਸਾਵੇਂ ਜਾਕੇ ਵੋਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦਸੋਗੇ ਕਿ ਅਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ?

ਫਿਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਟੈਕਸ ਇਕ ਵਕੀਲ ਤੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰੈਕਟਿਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਹੁਣ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਕ ਵਕੀਲ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਲਵੋ ਉਸ ਵਕੀਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਮਕਾਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮਕਾਨ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੋ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਨੇ। ਇਕ ਹਾਊਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਰਟੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ। ਹੁਣ ਕਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਆਪ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਉਸ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਸਣ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਨਕੰਮਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਦੇਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ 500 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਵਾਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਨਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਜਦੋਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਕਿਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ Party in Power ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਕ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਪੰਜ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਘਟ ਕਰ ਦੇਣ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਨਾ ਮੰਨੇ। ਫਿਰ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ election manifesto ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਸਾਖੀ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਜਦੋਂ in power ਆਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਘਟ ਲਿਆ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਸੋ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वज़ीरों की गलत तनखाहें न बताएं। आप को तो पता होगा। उन की actual तनखाह बताएं।

(The hon. Member should not misstate the salaries of the Ministers. He must be in the know of it. He should mention correct figures.)

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : Sir, It was only a passing reference.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਾਂ ਕਿ 500 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਗਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ। ਇਹ ਹਨ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਐਮਾਲ।

ਫਿਰ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਵੇਖੋ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੂ undivided family ਤੇ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਪਰਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜ ਜਾਂ ਸਤ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਇਨਕਮ 500 ਰੁਪਏ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਈ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਨਵਾਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੀ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾ ਲਾਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਲੋ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਡਲ ਮੈਨ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ ਪਏ। ਇਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब मैं अपनी सरकार को इस बिल के लाने पर मुबारिक बाद नहीं दे सकता........

वित्त मंत्री : कभी दी भी है या यूं ही बातें हैं ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जो काम अच्छा होता है और जो काम आप अच्छा करते हैं उस पर देता भी हूं मगर ऐसी चीज़ों पर नहीं दे सकता हूं । स्पीकर साहिब, एक ज़माना था जब कि चरचल ने इंगलैंड में इतने टैक्स लगाये कि हद ही कर दी मगर सारी अंग्रेज़ कौम ने उन को खुशी २ तसलीम किया मगर वह वक्त कौन से थे । वह वक्त वह थे जब कि हिटलर वहां पर बम गिरा रहा था और इंगलैंड तबाह हो रहा था । चरचल ने टैक्स तो लगाये मगर कौम का morale कायम रखा । उस ने कौम को सिखाया कि कैसे मरा जाता है अगर मुल्क में विपता आ जावे तो कैसे कुरबान होना होता है । आज अगर हमारे ऊपर भी ऐसी कोई विपत आ गई है तब तो टैक्स लगाने ही चाहिएं कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है । आप की जो अपनी तनखाह है चाहे आप उस को अलाऊंस का नाम दें या कुछ और कहते फिरें मगर उस पर कुछ नहीं है । उस पर न इनकम टैक्स है और न कोई और टैक्स है यानी वह tax free होगी यहां ही बात खत्म नहीं होती बल्कि माली भी और चाहियें और डाक्टर भी free होने चाहियें । हमें इस में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है क्योंकि मिनिस्टरों को जितना आराम मिले उतना ही अच्छा है और इस में क्या नुकसान की बात है आखिर बड़ी मेहनित का काम करते हैं । लेकिन मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि आखिर कौनसी मुसीबत आ गई है जिस की वजह से हमारे Finance Minister पंडित मोहन लाल जी मजबूर हो गये हैं कि इस तरह के टैक्स लगाएं । इस से एक बात तो होगी कि उन के जो मुलाज़िम हैं—अफसर हों या Semi अफसर हों या और कोई हों वे अब बच नहीं सकते हैं । कहीं ब्लैक और ब्लैक मेलिंग नहीं होगी और न ही बेइमानी होगी मगर मैं एक बात पूछता हूं कि हिंदुओं में joint-family system यानी मुशतरका फैमलीज़ हैं उन की आमदनी इतनी होती है कि आप की हद को पहुंच जाती

है मगर अगर एक २ का हिस्सा देखा जावे तो आपके टैक्स जितने पैसे भी हिस्से में नहीं आते हैं। यहां इस बिल में आमदनी से मुराद नफा नहीं है बल्कि सारी की सारी जो आमदनी है और उस में सब अखराजात शामिल हैं और उस पर टैक्स 120 रुपये से शुरु होता है और 250 रुपये तक पहुंच जाता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि इस की क्या जरूरत है। क्यों आप इस तरह के टैक्स अभी से लगा रहे हैं। कल को अगर कोई ऐसी वैसी बात हो जावे और कोई खतरा पेश आ जावे तो अगर कहेंगे तो इस से भी ज्यादा टैक्स लोग देने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे आप को सब कुछ दे देंगे जानी माल तक सब कुछ कुरबान कर देंगे और एक दूसरे से बढ़ चढ़ कर कुरबानियां देंगे। अब्दुल ग़नी के पास न ज़मीन है न पैसा है न मकान है और न मकान की कोई ईंट है मगर मेरे पास सिर्फ जान है और मैं उसे दे दूंगा। अगर उस हालत में टैक्स लगायेंगे तो मुबारिकबाद भी दूंगा। इस वक्त जो टैक्स लगा रहे हैं वह आप development का नाम आगे रख कर लगा रहे हैं। नाम तो आपने जरूर development का रखा है। मगर दर असल बिलकुल गलत बात है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि आप की development के मायनी तो सिर्फ चंडीगढ़ की रौशनाइयां हैं और मैं भी कहता हूं कि काफी रौशनाई हुई है और काफी चर्चा भी हुई है। स्पीकर साहिब development के मायने यह हैं कि एक ज़माना था कि अफसरों के लिये वज़ीरों के लिये भत्ते ही भत्ते आते थे और यहां मन्ज़ूरी के लिये पेश होते थे मगर अब तो टैक्स ही टैक्स लग रहे हैं। अगर इन का ख्याल यह है कि पहले भी पैसिंजर टैक्स लगा चुके हैं और यहां भी पास करवा चुके हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि न सिर्फ अपोज़ीशन वालों की तरफ से बल्कि आफीशल पार्टी में भी एक मैम्बर ऐसा नहीं था जिस ने कि इस की हिमायत की हो मगर फिर भी पास कर दिया गया है। मगर कैसे? मैं इन को बताना चाहता हूं कि आपका दिमाग भी कोटले वाला की तरह चलता है और चल रहा है। पाकिस्तान के वज़ीरे आज़िम की तरह चल रहा है और जब राए का वक्त आया तो मशरकी पाकिस्तान में ज़ीरो नम्बर था.........

Mr. Speaker: No such remarks please.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : अगर लंका के इन्तखाबात से और मशरकी पाकिस्तान के इन्तखाबात से भी यह सबक नहीं लेते तो........

Mr. Speaker: No reference to other States. Please avoid it.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : स्पीकर साहिब मैं other states की बातें नहीं कहता मैं तो कहता हूं कि जब कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुनता और अपनी हेकड़ी करता है तो उसका मतलब यह होता है कि

"विनाश काले विपरीत बुद्धि"

जब किसी के बुरे दिन आते हैं, उस की बुद्धि नष्ट हो जाती है। मैं हैरान हूं कि इस मिनिस्टरी को पांच दिन बने नहीं हुए हैं मगर बनते ही यहां कितनी बड़ी विपत आ गई है कि जिस की वजह से टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाने की ज़रूरत पड़ गई है। मुझे गिला नहीं है बेशक लगाएं। कल को यह कह देंगे कि ग़नी तो मिनिस्टरों की तरफ देखता है। ठीक है मैं देखता हूं मगर मैं इस लिये देखता हूं कि आप मेरे हैं। अगर आप अपने लिये चाहते हैं तो मौज उड़ाएं मगर अवाम के लिये भी कुछ करें। यह न हो कि लोग कहने लग पड़ें कि मनिस्रों की तो यह बात है कि मीठा मीठा हड़प और कौड़ा कौड़ा थू। आप यह हमारी बात मान लें और इस बिल को

[मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार]
वापस लें लें । अगर आप वापस नहीं लेते और आप को इतनी सूझ बूझ नहीं आई कि कोई समझ की बात करें तो फिर सेठी साहिब की पनाह लें और उन के बताए हुए रास्ते पर चलें । अगर वह रास्ता भी इख्तियार नहीं करते तो मैं मैम्बर साहिबान से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वे इस बिल को पास न करें ।

Shri Dev Raj Sethi : Sir, I beg to move—
That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—
That the question be now put.

The motion was carried

वित्त मंत्री (पंडित मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब ! जो amendment सेठी साहिब ने original motion पर दी है कि इस बिल को Select Committee को refer कर दिया जावे उस के बारे में कोई ऐसी वजूहात नहीं दी गईं जिन की बिना पर कि मैं इस motion को मान सकूं । जहां पर चंद एक सवालात उठाए गए हैं । मगर पेशतर इस के कि मैं उन का जवाब दूं, यहां जो एक सवाल यह उठाया गया है कि यह tax Constitution की खिलाफ वरज़ी करता है और यह कि इस की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये भी खिलाफ वरज़ी करता है या नहीं इस को Select Committee के सुपुर्द करना जरूरी है । मैं इस के बारे में थोड़ी सी अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । मेरा ख्याल है कि एतराज़ करने वाले साहिबान ने Constitution को शायद ध्यान और तवज्जुह से देखने की तकलीफ नहीं की है । मैं उन की वाकफियत के लिये बताना चाहता हूं कि यह वह tax है जिस का पहले ही Constitution के Schedule No. 7 के item No. 60 के अन्दर ज़िक्र आता है । यह ऐसा tax है जो कि State List के अन्दर आता है । उस में लिखा है कि "Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments" तो यही item है जिसे हम ने इस बिल के अन्दर रखा है । इस लिये यह बात कहना कि यह ऐसा tax है जो कि State List के अन्दर नहीं आता बिल्कुल गलत है और दूर की लाई हुई बात है । इस के इलावा मैं यह भी अर्ज़ कर दूं कि Constitution का जो Article 276 है वह भी साफ है मैं आप की information के लिये एक आध पैरा पढ़ देता हूं —

> Notwithstanding anything in article 246, no law of the Legislature of a State relating to taxes for the benefit of the State or of a Municipality, District Board, Local Board or other local authority therein in respect of professions, trades, callings or employments shall be invalid on the ground that it relates to a tax on income.

और इसी Article को जो sub-clause 2 है उस में लिखा है कि maximum limit कितनी हो यानी यह tax ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना लग सकता है । चूंकि यहां इस के बारे में भी reference की गई है और इस के बारे में मुझे बाद में अर्ज़ करना होगा । इस लिये मैं इस क्लाज़ को यहां अभी पढ़ देता हूं: इस में यह है कि —

> The total amount payable in respect of any one person to the State or to any one Municipality, District Board, Local Board or other local authority in the State by way of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum.

तो मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज़ किया है कि Taxation Enquiry Commission ने

भी इस चीज को examine किया है और बड़ी सोच विचार के बाद यह tax recommend किया है। अगर आप चाहें तो आप की information के लिये कुछ relevant part उस report का पढ़ देता हूं—

"The levy of the tax on the basis of income is quite legal in view of the provisions o article 276 and we suggest its adoption by all States. The assessees may be divided into a few classes on the basis of income and the maximum tax payable by each class may be fixed on a progressive scale by the State Governments. Income from professions, trades, employments, pensions and income from investments may be assessed to the tax. We notice........"

The rest is not very material.

इस लिए मैंने अर्ज़ किया कि Constitution का provision भी साफ है, Taxation Enquiry Commission की रिपोर्ट भी साफ है लेकिन इस के बावजूद कुछ ऐसे बशर हैं जोकि अपनी सोच को कमिशन की सोच से भी ज़्यादा समझते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि शायद वे गलती करते हैं। जहां तक इन की basis का सवाल है मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई एतराज़ होना चाहिये था। हम ने काफी सोच विचार के उपरान्त figures को examine कर के basis मुकर्रर किया है जो reasonable मालूम होता है। मैं हाऊस के मैम्बरान की वाकफीयत के लिए अर्ज़ कर दूं कि जो figures हम ने इकट्ठी की हैं उस से पता चलता है कि different level of incomes हैं उस में लोगों की कितनी २ तादाद है जिन पर यह टैक्स आयद होगा। Income tax की basis पर figures यूं हैं।

4,000 से ले कर 6,000 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 510 है 6,001 से ले कर 8,500 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 3,740 है। 8,501 से ले कर 13,500 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 3,318 है 13,501 से ले कर 25,000 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 2,443 है। 25,001 से ले कर 50,000 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 924 है। 50,000 से ले कर 1,00,000 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 216 है 1,00,001 से ले कर 200,000 रुपये की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 50 है। 2,00,000 से ऊपर की सालाना आमदन वाले लोगों की तादाद 17 है। हम ने छोटी level of income यानी 4,001 रुपये से ले कर 6,000 तक जो 510 persons affect होते थे उन को छोड़ दिया है। उस के ऊपर जो मैं ने figures दी हैं इन का total बनता है। 10,708 जिन पर यह टैक्स लगेगा। हम ने टैक्स उन पर लगाने की कोशिश की है जिन के मुतअल्लिक हम समझते हैं कि वे टैक्स का बोझ बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं। अगर 10,000 के करीब लोगों पर टैक्स लगा कर एक करोड़ 26 लाख रुपए development के लिए वसूल किये जायें तो कोई जुल्म की बात नहीं। हम ने समाजवादी ढंग का समाज कायम करना है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस मंजल पर इस tax की पूरी justification है।

दूसरी बात जो कही गई और जिस पर बहुत ज़ोर दिया गया वह यह है कि ऐसा टैक्स लगाने से Government अगली अलैक्शन में बहुत unpopular हो जायेगी। मैं opposition को challenge करता हूं और उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि masses, जिनके हाथ में हकीकी ताकत है हमें support करते हैं। अगर 10 हज़ार आदमियों पर उन के फायदे के लिये

[वित्त मंत्री]
टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो इस में कोई हर्ज वाली बात नहीं । दूसरी पार्टियां शायद समझती है कि democracy उन्हीं के सहारे पर जिन्दा है । वे समझते है कि इन बातों की वजह से उन्हें काफी credit लोगों में मिलेगा मैं उन्हें अर्ज कर दूं कि वे बिल्कुल भुलेखे में हैं । आयंदा अलैक्शन में भी masses की support कांग्रेस को मिलेगी । इस वक्त जो दो तीन पार्टियां नजर आती हैं वे भी नजर नहीं आयेंगी । इस लिए मेरे दोस्त ग़लतफहमी में न रहें कि जो speeches वे यहां करते हैं उन की वजह से वे आयंदा अलैक्शन में अपने आप को मजबूत कर लेंगे । हम ने तो जो development के काम इतने सालों में किये है उन के बलबोते पर masses को face करना है । इस बात को अगर कोई challenge करता है तो वह अपने आप को और पब्लिक को धोके में रखता है । कई मेरे दोस्तों ने एतराज किया है कि development नहीं हुई । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने State को develop करने के लिए जो जो काम किये हैं वे बिल्कुल जाहिर हैं और उन्हें यहां दोहराने की ज़रूरत नहीं क्योंकि यह बातें हर रोज इस एवान में दोहराई जाती हैं । अगर opposition वाले ऐसी बातें कहें तो उन में कोई खास वज़न मालूम नहीं होता ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : माननीय मन्त्री masses की राये ले कर आये हैं याकि Upper House से।

वित्त मंत्री : Gross income पर भी कड़ी नुकताचीनी की गई और सख्त अलफाज कहे गए कि यह बिल्कुल नई बात है जो आज तक देखने में नहीं आई । अजीब मामला है,पता नहीं कि क्या उलझन डाल दी गई है या शायद बहुत कम वाकफीयत का इज़हार किया जा रहा है । मैं उन से अर्ज कर दूं कि गवर्नमेंट पंजाब कोई ऐसी मांग नहीं कर रही जो unprecedented हो । इस किस्म का ऐक्ट Assam Government ने भी पास किया है । अगर legislature इस principle को accept करती है तो उस के खिलाफ अगर कोई आदमी मज़ाक उड़ाए तो वह मुनासिब नहीं ।

इस के अलावा कुछ reference दिये गये कि 6,000 की income level और ऊपर की level पर जो टैक्स लगता है उस में percentage का बहुत फर्क है । इस टैक्स की एक maximum limit मुकर्रर है और वह है 250 रुपये । इस से ज्यादा हम टैक्स लगा नहीं सकते । इस लिए percentage में फर्क पड़ा है लेकिन maximum हमें 250 ही रखना पड़ता है । सो percentage इस कदर नहीं जिस में बहुत ज्यादा फ़र्क पड़ता हो । इस के अलावा मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री बाबू दयाल ने Algebra की बातें की । Algebra तब ही सीखा जा सकता है जहां Algebra सीखने का मस हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ऐसी बातें कहा ही करते हैं ।
(He is in the habit of saying such things.)

वित्त मंत्री : मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर श्री बाबू दयाल जी ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया होता कि हम ने जो lower limit of income tax लगाने के लिये रखी है वह 6 हजार रुपये की है तो शायद वह इस बिल की हिमायत करते । लेकिन उन्होंने तो यह समझा कि यह तो टैक्स का मामला है tax

पर जोर दे रहे हैं इस लिए हम तो मुखालिफत ही करेंगे । मैंने पहले भी अर्ज़ किया है और दुहराना नहीं चाहता कि 6,000 की बड़ी fair basis है । मैंने तादाद भी अर्ज़ कर दी है कि 10,000 के करीब आदमियों पर टैक्स लगेगा । मैंने Middle class के बारे में Tribune के extract पढ़ कर सुनाए थे कि अवाम क्या समझते हैं । जो अवाम की राए थी वह 400 रुपये मासिक maximum आमदनी वालों की निसबत थी लेकिन हम तो 500 रुपये की आमदनी पर लगा रहे हैं । इस में कोई खास एतराज़ वाली बात नहीं है और अगर उन्होंने कोई एतराज़ उठाया भी है तो उस में खास वज़न दिखाई नहीं देता (एक आवाज़: खास नहीं तो आम तो है) अगर मैं खास और आम सब मिला दूं तो आप मेरे गले पड़ जाएंगे । इस लिए मैं एहतियात से बात करता हूं और बहुत मोहतात हूं । अन्त में मैं Select Committee के मुतअल्लिक motion करने वाले साथी से अपील करता हूं कि इस motion को वापस ले लें ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—
(1) Shri Ram Kishen,
(2) Shri D. D. Puri,
(3) Shri Chand Ram,
(4) Sardar Gopal Singh Khalsa,
(5) Pandit Shri Ram Sharma,
(6) Captain Ranjit Singh,
(7) Sardar Mohan Singh Jathedar,
(8) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,
with a direction to report to the House within three days.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be taken into consideration at once.

After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said "I think the Ayes have it". This opinion was challenged and division was claimed. Mr. Speaker, after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSES (ii) AND (iii) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider clause 2.

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (d), lines 1-2, *delete* "a Hindu undivided family or"

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਚੁਕਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ clause 2 ਦੀ sub-clause (b) ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਵਿਚ "Hindu undivided family or" ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ delete ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ 6,000 ਰੁਪਏ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਦੀ limit professional tax ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ Hindu undivided family ਦੇ 10 share-holders ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ 6,000 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਵੰਡ ਕੇ 600 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ 600 ਰੁਪਏ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਉਪਰ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ delete ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In sub-clause (d), lines 1—2.

delete "a Hindu undivided family or".

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

For sub-clause (d), substitute—

"(d) "person" includes Hindu undivided family or an incorporated company ;".

स्पीकर साहिब, clause 2 की sub-clause (d) में लिखा है—"person" includes a Hindu undivided family or a company, firm or other association of persons । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो firm or other association of persons है यह दुरुस्त नहीं है । clause 3 के मुताबिक every person who carries on trade either by himself or by an agent or representative or who follows a profession etc. उसकी liability है । अगर उस firm के चार मालिक हैं तो individual liability पर tax लगना चाहिये । अगर सारी firm पर tax लगाया जाता है तो income की तादाद ज्यादा हो जाती है और उस firm को ज्यादा tax देना पड़ेगा । firms का लफज यहां पर ठीक नहीं है । क्योंकि every proprietor of the firm is liable to tax और इसी तरह से other association of persons है इस को भी delete किया जाए ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

For sub-clause (d), substitute—"(d) "person" includes Hindu undivided family or an incorporated company;"

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब ! जहां तक सरदार सरूप सिंह जी की amendment का ताल्लुक है वह निहायत गैर-ज़रूरी है क्योंकि शायद उन्होंने schedule में जो proviso दिया हुआ है उस को पढ़ा ही नहीं । इस में साफ लिखा है :

Provided that the tax will not be levied on a Hindu undivided family not liable to income tax under the income tax law as in force from time to time तो इस के होते हुए उन की amendment पर विचार करने की ज़रूरत नहीं रहती ।

दूसरे जो amendment बाहरी साहिब ने पेश की, मैं उन का मशकूर हूं कि इस में काफ़ी वजन है और यह position को काफ़ी हद तक साफ करती है । जो arguments

उन्होंने दिए वह बिल्कुल ठीक ही थे। इस लिए मैं उन की amendment को मंजूर करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-section (d), lines 1-2, *delete* "a Hindu undivided family or".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

For sub-clause (b) substitute. "(d) "person" includes Hindu undivided family or an incorporated company :"

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 3.

Mr. Speaker : Now clause 3 is before the House for consideration.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

In lines 7—9, *delete* "and in addition..............being in force."

इस क्लाज़ के ज़रिये यह वज़ाहत की गई है कि हर शख्स, जो trade करेगा और जो भी इस का profession होगा उस से जो income होगी, वह liable to tax होगी इस क्लाज़ में इस के आगे यह लफज़ लिखे हैं कि and in addition to any tax, rate, duty or fee which he is liable to pay under any other enactment for the time being in force यह लफज़ कि यह tax इसी किसम के दूसरे टैक्सों के अलावा होगा, मैं समझता हूं कि यह लिखना redundant है। हम ने जो नई tax की imposition की है यह तो खुद बखुद in addition to other taxes, fees, etc. होगी। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि legal definition के मुताबिक and in addition..being in force के बगैर भी clause 3 काफ़ी है। इस लिये वह अलफ़ाज़ redundant और unnecessary हैं।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In lines 7—9, *delete* "and in addition..........being in force."

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : मैं मानता हूं कि जो argument बाहरी जी ने दिया वह काफी sound है। ठीक है कि वाकई यह अलफाज ग़ैर-जरूरी है। इस लिए मैं उन की amendment को मानता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In lines 7—9, *delete* "and in addition........being in force".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will discuss clause 5 of the Bill.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

In line 2, *between* "his" and "gross" *insert* "total".
In lines 3-4, *delete* "from his profession...........employment."

आप देखेंगे कि क्लाज़ दो की सब क्लाज़ 'बी' में Total Gross Income की definition दी हुई है। मतलब यह कि यह जो tax है यह total gross income पर लगाया जाना है। लेकिन यहां पर जो लफ़ज़ लिखे गए हैं यह है gross income 'total' का लफ़ज़ यहां पर missing है। चूंकि definition जो है वह 'gross income' की नहीं 'total gross income' की है इस लिए 'total' का लफ़ज़ omission मालूम होता है। चूंकि framers की intention 'total income' की है इस लिए यह जो 'total' का लफ़ज़ omit हो गया है इस को include करना मेरी amendment का मकसद है ताकि clause को complete किया जाए।

दूसरे लाईन तीन और चार में आप देखेंगे कि लफ़ज़ "from his profession, trade, calling or employment" है। मेरी amendment यह है कि "from his....... employment" इस में implied ही है। इन अलफ़ाज़ की ज़रूरत ही नहीं जब कि पहली line में साफ लिखा है कि—

"The tax payable by any person under this act"

It means trade, profession, calling or employment. Therefore, these words should not be repeated in this Clause. These words can be deleted.

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved—

In line 2, between "his" and "gross" *insert* "total".

In lines 3-4, *delete* "from his profession..........employment".

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East)): Sir, I beg to move—

In line 2, *for* "gross" *substitute* "net".

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! consideration stage ਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਬੜਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਾਜਬ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ 'net income' ਤੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ 'gross income' ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ। 'gross income' ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਰਚ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ income ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਵਾਂ tax ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ net ਤੇ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ 'gross' ਤੇ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ amendment ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In line 2, *for* "gross" *substitute* "net".

Mr. Speaker : The first part of the amendment given notice of by Shri Dev Raj Sethi is identical with the first amendment of Shri Som Datt Bahri. Therefore, Shri Sethi need not move that part of the amendment.

Shri Dev Raj Sethi (Rohtak City) : Sir, I beg to move—

In line 4, *substitute* "and" *for* "or" *between* "calling" *and* "employment".

यह अगर accept कर लें तो अच्छा है ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In line 4, *substitute* "and" *for* "or" *between* "calling" *and* "employment".

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : मैं मानता हूं कि line 2 में 'total' का लफ़ज़ रह गया है और उस का होना ज़रूरी है । इस लिए जहां तक बाहरी जी की पहली amendment का ताल्लुक है वह ज़रूरी है और मैं इसे तसलीम करता हूं । इसके बाद जो ज़रूरी amendment है कि "from his profession employment" तक के लफ़ज़ delete कर दिए जावें यह भी मैं समझता हूं कि 'total gross income' की definition में पहले ही वे अलफ़ाज़ मौजूद हैं कि total gross income aggregate of income derived from various professions, trades, callings and employments इस लिए इन अलफ़ाज़ को यहां पर दोहराने की ज़रूरत नहीं । लिहाज़ा मैं उन की दूसरी amendment को भी मानता हूं ।

बाकी जो सेठी जी की amendment है बाहरी जी की amendment को मान लेने के बाद उस की ज़रूरत ही नहीं रहती । इसके अलावा जो सरदार सरूप सिंह जी की amendment है वह मैं समझता हूं गैर-ज़रूरी है ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In line 2, between "his" and "gross" *insert* "total".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In lines 3-4, *delete* "from his profession.......employment".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In line 2, *for* "gross" *substitute* "net".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : The amendment moved by Shri Dev Raj Sethi is ruled out of order. Now clause 5, as amended, will be put to the vote of the House.

Question is—

That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 7

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider Clause 7 of the Bill.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (1), line 2, *between* "State" *and* "Government", *insert* "or Central".

In sub-clause (1), lines 5-6, *for* "the estimated.........assessee" substitute "his total gross income".

स्पीकर साहिब ! आप देखेंगे कि यह tax उन सभी लोगों पर लागू होगा जो हमारे सूबे में रहते हों चाहे वह किसी भी service या profession के हों। लेकिन इस बिल में सिर्फ State Government और local authority का ही ज़िक्र है। जो लोग रहते पंजाब में हैं और serve करते हैं Central Government को उन को omit किया हुआ है। इस लिए मैंने amendment दी है कि उन को भी include किया जाए।

दूसरी amendment consequential nature की है कि "the estimated total income of the lessee" की जगह 'his total gross income' substitute कर लिया जाए। यह जैसा मैंने कहा consequential nature की है और उम्मीद है कि आप इसे मंज़ूर फरमायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In sub-clause (1), line 2, between "State" and "Government" *insert* "or Central".
In sub-clause (1), lines 5-6, *for* "the estimated..........assessee" *substitute* "his total gross income ".

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : मैं फिर श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं और जो amendments इस clause में उन्होंने suggest की हैं उन्हें मैं मानता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), line 2, between "State" and "Government" *insert* "or Central".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (1), lines 5-6, *for* "the estimated........assessee" *substitute* "his total gross income".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 8

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider Clause 8 of the Bill.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

For sub-clause (1), *substitute*—
"(1) The assessing authority may require any person to file a return of his total gross income and to attend before him to give evidence or produce documents in the manner prescribed for the purpose of determining such person's liability under this Act".

स्पीकर साहिब, आप देखें कि जो clause 8 है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है—

"The assessing authority may, by written notice, require any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents, as the case may be, for the purpose of determining such person's liability to taxation under this Act."

इस में इस बात की कोई provision नहीं की गई कि assessing authority पहले उस शख्स से जिस पर यह tax लगाना हो उस की total gross income की return मांगे और बाद में उसे evidence देने के लिए या documents वगैरा दिखाने के लिए बुलाए। मैं समझता हूं कि उस को evidence देने के लिए या documents दिखाने के लिये बुलाने से पहले उस से उसकी gross total income की return लेनी जरूरी है। उस की return आने के बाद वह उसे attendance के लिए तलब कर सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि मेरी amendment बड़ी reasonable है इस लिए, इस को मंजूर कर लेना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

For sub-clause (1), *substitute*—

"(1) The assessing authority may require any person to file a return of his total gross income and to attend before him to give evidence or produce documents in the manner prescribed for the purpose of determining such person's liability under this Act".

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोहन लाल) : स्पीकर साहिब मैं यह तसलीम करता हूं कि यह जो amendment इस clause के लिए suggest की गई है यह original clause में काफ़ी improvement suggest करती है। हमारा जो मनशा है वह इस से बिल्कुल हल हो जाता है और यह amendment एक अच्छा procedure suggest करती है इस लिए मैं इस amendment को भी मान लेता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

For sub-clause (1), *substitute*—

"(1) The assessing authority may require any person to file a return of his total gross income and to attend before him to give evidence or produce documents in the manner prescribed for the purpose of determining such person's liability under this Act."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 8 as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 9

Mr. Speaker : Now clause 9 is before the House for consideration.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (2), line 9, *for* "such assessee or other person" *substitute* "the applicant and such other person as may be affected by the order."

आप देखेंगे कि इस clause की जो sub-clause 2 है उस में एक assessee को या other person को revision file करने का right दिया गया है। तो इस sub-clause की last line में वहां लफ़ज़ लिखे हैं "such assessee or other person" इन की बजाए मैं ने अपनी amendment में suggest किया है कि applicant या any other person जो affect होता है कर दिया जाए। यह तो drafting की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मेरी यह amendment मान ली जाए तो यह better

[श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी]

drafting होगी। इस लिए मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस amendment को भी मान लें।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In sub-clause (2), line 9, *for* "such assessee or other person" *substitute* "the applicant and such other person as may be affected by the order."

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं इस की मुखालिफत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह जो appeal सुनने का हक गवर्नमेंट ने अपने पास ही रखा है यह ठीक नहीं है। आप देखें income-tax में भी appeal सुनने का हक हाई कोर्ट और सुपरीम कोर्ट को दिया गया है और वह इस में दखल दे सकती हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में जो दसवीं clause रखी गई है उस में civil courts का दखल बिल्कुल रोक दिया गया है। इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि यह हक civil courts को ज़रूर होना चाहिए और इस मतलब के लिए अगर कोई suitable amendment ला कर मन्ज़ूर कर ली जाए तो बहुत मुनासिब बात होगी।

Minister for Finance : Sir, I accept the amendment moved by Shri Som Datta Bahri.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In sub-clause (2), line 9, *for* "such assessee or other person" *substitute* "the applicant and such other person as may be affected by the order."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

CLAUSES 10 AND 11, SCHEDULE, SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1 AND TITLE

Mr. Speaker : I have not received notice of any amendment to either clause 10 or 11 or Schedule or Sub-clause (1) of Clause 1 or title. I think no hon. Member is anxious to speak on them. I will, therefore, put them together to the vote of the House. (*The House agreed.*)

Question is—

That clauses 10 and 11, Schedule, sub-clause (1) of clause 1 and Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Finance : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be passed.

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, taxation का मसला बड़ा पेचीदा है और खसूसीयत से यह बहुत ही पेचीदा है जब कि हम Socialistic pattern of society की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इस के मुतअल्लिक एक बड़ा अच्छा असूल है जो हुकूमत को भी और public को भी जो socialistic views

रखती है ध्यान में रखना चाहिए । Society की मुख्तलिफ classes में जो disparity पाई जाती है उस को किसी खास level पर लाने के लिये दो तरीके हो सकते हैं । एक तो यह system of taxation से किया जा सकता है और दूसरा revolutionary methods से । जो taxation का method है वह उस हद तक जायज़ हो सकता है जब तक वह tax payer की capacity से ज्यादा नहीं हो जाता । दूसरे अलफाज़ में वह उतने तक जाता है जितने तक वह taxation का सिलसिला prohibitive नहीं होता क्योंकि अगर यह prohibitive हो जाता है तो yield diminish हो जाती है । prohibitive taxes से rack system तक नौबत पहुंच जाती है जो system लोगों की आखों में आंसू ला देता है । Tribune अखबार में इस को tear tax का नाम दिया गया है । क्या हमारी गवर्नमेंट उसी हद तक taxes लगाना चाहती है ? पहले एक professional tax लगा हुआ था अब यह profession tax लगाया जा रहा है । यहां अजीब adjectives सोचे जा रहे हैं और हमारी गवर्नमेंट languages की grammar के तरीके से taxes लगा रही है । इस profession tax को जो disparity को कम करने के लिये लाया गया है, इस नज़रिये से देखा जाना चाहिये कि यह ठीक है provided it is not prohibitive । अगर यह prohibitive हो जाता है तो इस का मक्सद ज़ाया हो जायेगा ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं जो असूल की है । वह tax ठीक होगा जो equal pinch पैदा करे । वैसे तो equal feeling of pinch को समझाना मुश्किल चीज है लेकिन यह हमारा objective measure होना चाहिए । taxation feeling of pinch को देख कर लगानी चाहिए । इस लिए जिस तबके की income higher होती है उस पर taxation का rate भी higher होना चाहिए जो lower income के group हैं उन के लिए taxation का lower rate होना चाहिए । अगर यह हो जाए तो बेहतर है । proportionate payment equality of pinch पैदा करती है ।

सब को feeling of pinch बराबर हो । फिर जिस बात को Finance Minister साहिब नज़रअन्दाज़ करना चाहते हैं, वह है gross income पर टैक्स लगाना है । इसकी amendments आई हैं । मैं challenge करता हूं, अगर challenge का लफज़ बुरा नहीं, कि सिवाए आसाम के ऐसा किसी State में नहीं और न ही होना चाहिए । Tax net-income पर होना चाहिए । आखिर अगर एक आदमी ने खर्च तो 1,200 रुपये किया हो उसे आमदनी एक हज़ार हो तो वह tax कहां से देगा । इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि gross system की जगह net system रखें और अगर इसी तरह रखना है तो कम से कम annual gross 12,000 रुपए रखें, कम अज़ कम इतना margin ज़रूर दें, फिर 12,000 से ऊपर 25,000 तक आप ने जो 250 लगाया है इसे बेशक 500 रुपए कर दें । आप ने अब जिन पर tax लगेगा उन

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]

का total number 10,780 बतया है। इस number को कम कर दें और बाकियों पर बेशक tax ज्यादा कर दें। आखिर जिस की income 10 लाख या 50 लाख रुपया है उस पर ज़्यादा tax क्यों न लगाया जाए सिर्फ 250 रुपये ही तो क्यों लगाया जाए। (ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੇ) ठीक है। मगर और रास्ता निकालें। यह tax socialistic नहीं होगा बल्कि disparity ज़्यादा होगी। lower income वालों पर tax नहीं लगना चाहिए। अगर tax का burden prohibitive stage तक पहुंच गया तो efficiency नष्ट हो जाएगी, taxable capacity खत्म हो जाएगी। अगर बड़ी income वालों पर आप ज़्यादा tax नहीं लगा सकते तो कोई और चीज़ होगी जैसे Centre ने death duty लगाई है। आप भी कोई direct या indirect tax लगा दें, कोई न कोई system निकालें। एक और बड़ी एतराज़ की बात है। आप ने Minister की salaries को क्यों exempt किया है? यह बेइनसाफी है। उसे पहले ही exempt किया हुआ है। अगर यह justifiable है तो बाकी लोगों को भी 12,000 रुपये income तक मुबर्रा करें। मैं ने दोबारा यह बात इस लिए कही है ताकि इस पर ग़ौर किया जाए। अब यहीं खत्म करता हूं।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਪਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਸਿਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਅਤ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਗਜ਼ਬ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ 6,000 ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ tax ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਇਹ ਦੋਸਤ District Boards ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਅਤੇ Chairman ਵੀ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਦੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਬਿਚਾਰੇ ਨਾਈਆਂ ਧੋਬੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ income 25 ਰੁਪੇ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ tax ਲਗਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਛਡਿਆ ? ਤੇ ਅਜ ਜੇ ਕਰ 6,000 ਰੁਪਏ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਤੇ 10 ਰੁਪਏ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਗਜ਼ਬ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਉਦੋਂ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ ਏਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ tax ਲੈਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਮਗਰ ਅਜ 6,000 ਆਮਦਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਮਮੂਲੀ ਜਿਹਾ tax ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ, ਮਾਰ ਦਿਤੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੂਲ ਤੇ ਚਲਨਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਦੋਂ 25 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਡਦੇ ਅਜ ਜੋ ਕਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ 500 ਮਾਹਵਾਰ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਡ ਦਿਉ। ਅਜ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਦਰਦ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ; ਸੋ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਇਥੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਥੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ਵੇਖ ਲੈਣਾ ਜੋ ਅਸਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ professor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਉ ਇਹ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ। Constitution ਦੀਆਂ clauses ਇਸ ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ। ਗਰੀਬ ਜੋ ਸਚਮੁਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾ ਨੂੰ ਛਡਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਮਗਰ 500 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਵੇਂ ਹੀ 10 ਰੁਪੇ ਦੇ ਛਡਦੇ ਹਨ ਬਾਕੀ Minister ਨੂੰ exempt ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ clause ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਐਕਟ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਥਾਂ ਖਿਚਕੇ ਨਾ ਲੈ ਜਾਉ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਕੀ ਰਕਮ

surrender ਕੀਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ tax ਵੀ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਜੋ ਆਦਮੀ 600 ਰੁਪਏ ਕਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ 10 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇਣੇ ਦੁਖਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ ਜੋ ਅਥਰੂ ਬਹਾ ਕੇ ਵਿਖਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ।

श्री मेहर सिंह (हमीरपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब सरकार अमीरों से पैसा ले कर development और गरीबों पर खर्च करने के programme बना रही है । यदि इन टैक्सों के लगाने से treasury benches की गिनती घटती हो तो opposition को खुश होना चाहिए । फिर तो वह खामखाह वावेला करते हैं । मगर बात दरअसल यह है कि tax लगाना socialist pattern की तरफ कदम बढ़ाना है इस लिए उन्हें अपना डर है कि उन्हें कोई vote नहीं देगा । थोड़ी बहुत जो उन्हें उम्मीद है वह भी जाती रहेगी । इस लिए वे वावेला करते हैं वरना यह बिल सही मानों में socialist pattern of society की तरफ ले जा रहा है । हां अगर ज़्यादा आमदनी वालों पर ज़्यादा tax नहीं लगा सकते, constitutional अड़चन है तो उसे दूर करें बड़ी आमदनियों पर ceiling लगा देनी चाहिए । एक ही आदमी लाखों रुपया हासिल करे इस की इजाज़त नहीं देनी चाहिए , उस की monopoly नहीं होनी चाहिए । तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस से जो रुपया वसूल होगा वह हरिजनों पर खर्च होगा । वह उन लोगों पर खर्च किया जाएगा जिन के पास ज़मीनें नहीं हैं जो मज़दूरी करते हैं, परन्तु फिर भी रोटी हासिल नहीं कर सकते । ऐसे लोगों का इस बिल के पास हो जाने से भला होगा । अन्त में मैं अपनी सरकार को इस बिल के पेश करने पर मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ਆਮਦੇਦ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਂ ~~(ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸ਼ਾ) ਲੇਕਿਨ (ਹਾਸਾ)~~ ~~(ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਤੇਰੇ~~ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆ ਵੜਿਆ ਹੈ) ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਸਰਪਲਸ ਲੈਂਡਜ਼ ~~(surplus lands)~~ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਂਭੀ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਰਾਹ ਖੁਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਥੇ ਇਕ ਗਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ 500 ਮਹੀਨਾ ਦੀ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਤੇ ਤਾਂ 120 ਰੁਪਏ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ ਇਕ ਲੱਖ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਲੱਖ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਈ ਇਹ 250 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਲੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਕੁਲ ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਸ ਸਟੇਟ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ 250 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾਮੂਲੀ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ (ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ) ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਅੜਚਨ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]
ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਣ ਦੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸੋਸ਼ਲਿਸਟਿਕ ਪੈਟਰਨ ਆਫ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਬਨਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਸ ਹਦ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਨਸਟੀਚਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਲਿਆਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਕ ਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਤਾ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਭੇਜੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰ ਦੇਣ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਸੋਸ਼ਲਿਸ਼ਟਿਕ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ ਦਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਟੈਕਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਵਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਦਿੱਕਤ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ (resolution) ਰੇਜ਼ੂਲੇਸ਼ਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪਾਸ ਕਾਨਸਟੀਚਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਭੇਜੇ। ਜਿਥੇ ਇਕ ਲਖ ਜਾਂ ਦੋ ਲਖ ਤੇ 250 ਰੁਪਏ ਟੈਕਸ ਉਥੇ 25 ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾ ਹੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਆਮਦਨੀਆਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਧ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਸਕੇ ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਬੋਰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਨਾਈਆਂ, ਝੀਵਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਿਟ ਬੋਰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ 120 ਦਿਨ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ 400 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਫੈਮਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਨਡੀਵਾਈਡਿਡ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਫੈਮਲੀ ਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਛੂਟ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਵਾਜਬ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਫ਼ੈਮਲੀਆਂ ਹੇਰਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਫੈਮਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਟ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਨਾਈਆਂ ਝੀਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ 400 ਦੀ ਗਰਾਸ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਵੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੇ ਇਨਕਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਈ ਬਾਕੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਹਦ 4,200 ਰੁਪਿਆ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਜਾਇੰਟ ਫੈਮਲੀ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਹਦ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ 8,400 ਰੁਪਏ ਤਕ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਈ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਰਖਕੇ ਜਾਣ ਬੁਝ ਕੇ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਕਢ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਿਛੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫੜਿਆ ਜੋ ਇਨਕੰਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਕੋਈ ਬੈਠੇ ਸਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਜ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਸਾਂਨੂੰ ਅਨਡੀਵਾਈਡਿਡ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਫੈਮਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਟ ਦੇਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਇਸ

ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਵਡੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਬਚਾ ਨਾ ਸਕੇ । ਫਿਰ ਨਾਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਝੀਵਰਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਜੋ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਗਲਤ ਹਨ । ਕਹਿਣ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਬੋਰਡ ਵਲੋਂ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਢੰਗ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਿਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਨਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਨਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਟੈਕਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਣ ਲਈ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੋ ਰੂਲਜ਼ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਟੈਕਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਬਚ ਨਾ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਾ ਬਣ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਵਡੀਆਂ ਆਮਦਨੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਲਗਾਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਜੋ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇਕੇ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਵਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ।

श्री मूल चन्द जैन (सम्भालका) : स्पीकर साहिब ! इस बिल को पेश करने वाली सरकार और अपनी पार्टी को जिस की कि सरकार है, मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा बिल पेश किया है। इस बिल का असर उन तबकों पर पड़ेगा जो बाआवाज़ हैं जिन के पास press हैं। जो शोर मचा सकते हैं। इस लिए मुझे खुशी है कि इस बिल का असर उन लोगों पर पड़ेगा। इस टैक्स से कम-अज़-कम 20 लाख रुपया की गवर्नमेंट को ज़्यादा आमदनी होगी। इस हाऊस में मेरे कुछ माननीय मित्रों ने कहा है कि कौन सी आफत आ गई थी हमारी सरकार को कि जबकि अगले elections आ रहे हैं तो यह बिल लाना पड़ा। इस से हमारी पार्टी की सरकार कमज़ोर हो जाएगी। इस का जवाब मेरे साथी श्री मेहर सिंह जी ने दिया है कि यह शिकायत तो हमारी पार्टी के मैम्बरों को हो सकती थी कि क्यों elections के वक्त पर यह बिल लाया गया है। लेकिन यह शिकायत अपोज़ीशन की तरफ से की जा रही है। मैं, स्पीकर साहिब, इस शिकायत का जवाब देना चाहता हूं कि स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल के पास करने से कांग्रेस पार्टी की जड़ें पाताल तक मज़बूत हो जायेंगी। यही वजह है कि opposition वाले इस बिल पर एतराज़ करते हैं और criticism करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि सरकार की अकल खराब हो गई है और उस ने इस वक्त जबकि elections सिर पर हैं यह बिल पेश किया है और इस से कांग्रेस की जड़ें हिल जायेंगी। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि इस से opposition को खुद अपनी जड़ें हिलती नज़र आती हैं तभी वह कहते हैं कि कौन सी आफत आ गई थी कि यह बिल लाया गया।

दरअसल, स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल को लाते वक्त और दूसरे इस किस्म के बिल पेश करते वक्त सरकार की ओर से इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया है कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना को हमने सफल बनाना है और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो Development के काम हैं उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए अगले पांच वर्षों में 4,800 करोड़ रुपया सारे हिन्दुस्तान में खर्च होना है। अब यह पंच-वर्षीय योजना जिस का काम यकम अप्रैल 1956 से शुरु हो गया पर जो रुपया खर्च

[श्री मूल चन्द जैन]
होना है उस को पूरा करने के लिए हमारे देश के planners ने draft तैयार किया है कि ये खर्च किस तरह पूरे किए जाएंगे। आप सब जानते हीं होंगे लेकिन फिर भी स्पीकर साहिब, मैं उस तफसील को दुहराना चाहता हूं। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के कुल खर्च जो 4800 करोड़ है में से 350 करोड़ रुपया मौजूदा टैक्सों के जरिए से गवर्नमेंट के पास मौजूद है और इस तरह State Governments और Central Government ने अगले पांच वर्षों में इस 350 करोड़ की रकम में 450 करोड़ का इजाफा करना है इस खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए 150 करोड़ Railways की आमदनी से लिया जाएगा और 350 करोड़ उन deposits से जो गवर्नमेंट के पास मुखतलिफ मौकों पर जमा होते हैं, जैसे के Provident Funds और other deposits और 1200 करोड़ deficit financing से सरकार पूरा करना चाहती है और 1200 करोड़ Small Savings Market Loans और कर्जों की शकल में ले कर पूरा किया जाएगा बाकी 1200 करोड़ में से 800 करोड़ foreign countries से External assistance के रूप में मिल जाने की आशा है और बाकी 400 करोड़ का फिर भी uncovered gap रह जाता है। अब इस gap को पूरा करना है और इस के लिए नए टैक्सों की जरूरत है।

Centre में इस साल जो बजट पेश किया गया उस में यह अन्दाजा बताया गया है कि 350 करोड़ तो current revenues से existing rates पर पूरा हो जाएगा 450 करोड़ के नए टैक्स लगाने होंगे। 225 करोड़ Central Government अगले पांच वर्षों में कई प्रकार के टैक्स लगा कर पूरा करेगी और 225 करोड़ सूबाई गवर्नमेंट टैक्स लगाएंगी।

इस हिसाब से तो अन्दाजा यह है कि आए वर्ष सूबाई सरकारों को 45 करोड़ के taxes लगाने चाहिएं। हमारे देश की 36 करोड़ की आबादी है और अगर इस को तकसीम करें तो हर सूबा को अपनी आबादी से 1½ गुना नए टैक्स लगाने चाहिए। हमारे सूबा की 126 लाख की आबादी है तो इस का मतलब हुआ कि इस सारी स्कीम को सारे पलान को पूरा करने के लिए हमें लगभग 1½ करोड़ रुपए के नए taxes लगाने चाहिए थे। अगर हमारी सरकार 1½ करोड़ के taxes नहीं लगाती है तो हम इस स्कीम को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहेंगे। इतना रुपया इकठा करने से ही यह स्कीम पूरी होती है। जो taxes हमारे बजट में propose हुए हैं उन से 1½ करोड़ रुपया इकठा नहीं होता है। इन से तो कुल आमदनी बीस पचीस लाख के करीब ही होगी। यहां सवाल किया गया है कि कौन सी आफत आ गई थी कि जनता को नाराज किया जा रहा है। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं हम ने प्रण किया हुआ है कि हम अहिंसा के तरीके से देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक इनकलाब लाना चाहते हैं। इस शान्तिमय तरीकों से हम ढांचा को बदलना चाहते हैं। इस लिए इस ढांचा को बदलने के लिए और इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए जोकि देश में एक इनकलाब बरपा कर देगी पूरा करने के लिए taxes का लगाना जरूरी है। जब तक हमारे पास पैसा न होगा हम इन बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों को कैसे अमली जामा पहना सकेंगे

जब हम सब इत्तफाक राए से पंच-साला योजना को पास कर चुके हैं और किसी भाई ने नहीं कहा कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए तो हम सब को उस को पूरा करने में सहयोग देना चाहिए। उसे हम बगैर पैसे के कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं। मुझे तो खुशी है और मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हमारी सरकार ने बड़ी हिम्मत से काम लिया है। जो सरकारी मुलाजमीन हैं जिन पर भी इस तजवीज से असर पड़ना है और जिनका भी इस तजवीज में हाथ है वे कब चाहते होंगे कि उन की आमदनी पर income-tax के इलावा भी और कोई tax लगे। मगर हमारी सरकार ने उस बात की भी परवाह नहीं की। तमाम सरकारी अफसरों पर जोकि amenities का फायदा उठाते हैं टैक्स लगाया है फिर भी कुल 20 लाख की आमदनी होती है। यहां कई भाई हैं जो कहते हैं कि देखिए सरकार कैसी पागल है election नजदीक आ रहे हैं मगर यह लोगों को नाराज कर रही है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार को इस Act की enforcement के बारे में काफी मुहतात रहना चाहिए। मुझे किसी खास profession का नाम नहीं लेना है और न ही मैं लेना चाहता हूं। मगर मैं जाती तजरुबे की बिना पर कह सकता हूं कि कई profession ऐसे हैं जो अपनी आमदनी का सही अन्दाजा income-tax के अफसरान को नहीं देते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने figures दी हैं जोकि 500 रुपए से ज्यादा कमाते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि ऐसे 10 हजार आदमी नहीं हैं बल्कि पचास हजार आदमी हैं जो अपनी आमदनी को छुपाते हैं। एक एक हजार रुपया तो फीस लेते हैं अगर register देखें तो बिल्कुल कोरे हैं। डाकटर लोग हैं $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 हजार रुपए माहवार तक कमाते हैं मगर उन का भी यही हाल है। अगर register देखें तो नाम तक नहीं पाएंगे। जितनी figures वित्त मंत्री जी ने दी हैं उन से 20 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा होगा। मगर मैं कहूंगा कि अगर doctors, lawyers और businessmen को ही आप लें और अच्छी तरह जांच-पड़ताल करें तो आप को इसी कानून से ही एक करोड़ की आमदनी हो सकती है। मगर वे अपनी आमदनी को छुपाते हैं। फिर यहां हमारे दोस्त श्री श्री चन्द जी और सरदार वजीर सिंह जी फरमाते हैं कि हमारे इसी हाऊस ने resolution पास किया था कि उन land-owners का जो पांच रुपए तक land revenue देते हैं land revenue मुआफ किया जावेगा मगर अभी उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है मगर मैं पूछता हूं कि अमल कैसे हो सकता है जब कि 33 लाख का पहले ही घाटा पड़ता है। और फिर यह जो tax है इस का असर तो अमीरों पर ही है उन गरीब land-owners से तो नहीं लिया है और उन पर इस टैक्स का incidence नहीं है। इस लिए उन से इस तरीके से ही लेंगे कि यह मुआफ न किया जावे। Planning Commission वालों ने भी कहा है कि जब आप को पहले ही 33 लाख का घाटा है और फिर इस plan को implement करना है तो आप कैसे इस को मुआफ कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस बिल से तो ऐसे तबके जो दे सकते हैं tax लगेगा और फिर 33 लाख का घाटा भी पूरा होगा। गरीबों को यह बिल्कुल hit नहीं करता है। मुझे सब से ज्यादा ताज्जुब तो प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह जी की बात से हुआ। आप कोई भी मसला हो बड़ी सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टि से देखते हैं और हमें भी बड़ी खुशी होती है। अगर आज उन्होंने कहा कि यह देखें कि tax का

[श्री मूल चन्द जैन]
incidence light तरीके से होना चाहिए prohibitive नहीं होना चाहिए । ग्रास इनकम की बजाए net income पर होना चाहिए । मैं पूछता हूं कि यह जो दो दो बीघे जमीन के मालिक हैं और जो मालगुज़ारी देते हैं कौन उन की net income की परवाह करता है जबकि सारे का सारा निज़ाम peaceful ढंग से बदल रहा है और पिछले आठ सालों में काफी बदला भी है तो इस के बदलने में हम में से हरेक भाई को पूरा पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिए और इस की रफ्तार और तेज़ होनी चाहिए । यह जो net income की बातें हैं यह तो ऐसी तजवीज़ है जिस को न तो अमल में लाया जा सकता है और न ही पसन्द किया जा सकता है । स्पीकर साहिब, एक बात मेरे एक और साथी ने तजवीज़ की है कि Constitution को amend कराया जाए क्योंकि इस Act के मुताबिक तो 250 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं लगा सकेंगे । मुझे बड़ी हैरानी है कि उन को इस कानून के मौके पर कैसे याद आ गया पिछले चार साल से वह मैम्बर हैं और Constitution की तरमीम जिस का कि वह हवाला देते रहे हैं 1950 में पास हो चुका है । क्या उन को इस बात की याद अब आई है ? आज से पहले उन्होंने क्यों नहीं कहा जब कि हर member ख्वाह Opposition का हो resolution लाता है और discuss होता है । उन को यह तजवीज़ पहले लानी चाहिए थी आज वे कहते हैं कि अगर 250 रुपए से ज्यादा लगाएंगे तो *ultra vires* of the Constitution हो जाएगा ।

स्पीकर साहिब, इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं अपनी सरकार को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं और अपने ईवान के मैम्बर साहिबान से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी इस किस्म के measures आएं तो उन के सामने पांच-साला योजना का नक्शा होना चाहिए और पूरी support होनी चाहिए । इस योजना को implement करना और अमल दरामद करना सिर्फ Treasury Benches का ही काम नहीं है बल्कि सब मैम्बरान का काम है, सारी जनता का है, सब parties का है, चाहे वह किसी faith को profess करती हों । Development के कामों के लिए यह सरकार इस बात की बिल्कुल परवाह नहीं करती है कि इस की taxation policy से लोग नाराज़ होते हैं और vote नहीं देते हैं । हम ने तो development करने की शपथ ले रखी है । जहां तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल है उस के प्रधान श्री ढेबर भाई ने पिछले दिनों अमृतसर में इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया है कि कांग्रेस हकूमतों को देश की development के लिए ग़रीबी को दूर करने के लिए और इस पांच-साला योजना को पूरा करने के लिए मज़ीद taxes लगा कर काम करना चाहिए उन को ऐसे कामों की पूर्ति के लिए unpopularity की बातों से नहीं डरना चाहिए बल्कि देश के ढांचे को बदलने के लिए कमर बांध कर जुट जाना चाहिए । जो नए taxes लगेंगे उन से तो उन का test होगा कि उन को देश के development के कामों में कितनी दिलचस्पी है और कदर है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी पंजाब सरकार ने काम करने के उस test से गुज़रने के लिए अपने आप को offer किया है । इस लिए जितनी मुबारिकबाद मैं इसे दूं उतनी ही थोड़ी है । मैं इस बिल की पुरज़ोर ताईद करता हूं ।

श्री श्री चन्द (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर ! आज इस बिल पर जो speeches हुई हैं उन में हर किसी न किसी तरह से अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार करने में कसर नहीं छोड़ी ।

हमारे एक लायक दोसत जो अभी बोल रहे थे उन्हों ने जमीदारों के साथ इतनी हमदर्दी का इज़हार किया है कि हर तरफ से कोई कसर न छोड़ी। पहले तो कहा कि मैंने जमीदारों का पांच रुपए तक land revenue मुआफ करने को कहा मगर नहीं हो सका है। कभी फरमाते हैं कि बिचारा ज़मींदार जो है उस को क्या बचता है उस की net income की थोडे ही कोई परवाह करता है। काफी टसवे उन्होंने बहाए हैं। तो साहिबे-सदर मेरे दिल में भी तजारत पेशा असहाब के लिए बेहद हमदर्दी उमड़ आई है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जो मुसीबत तजारत पेशा वाले लोगों को आई है वह और को नहीं आई है। ज़मींदार बिचारे की तो छ: हज़ार रुपए आमदनी कहां से होगी मगर जब तक तजारत करने वाले लोग बहुत सारे रुपए का माल खरीद कर न बेचें उन को ज़्यादा आमदनी नहीं हो सकती है।

इन का ऐसा पेशा है कि इधर से गेहूं खरीदा और उधर बेचा, इधर से कपड़ा लिया उधर बेचा, इधर से सब्ज़ी ली और उधर बेची। एक तरफ खर्च करते हैं और दूसरे के पास बेचते हैं। ऐसे सौदों में कभी आमदनी होती है और कभी नहीं होती – लेकिन यहां टैक्स gross income पर लगाया जाता है यह नहीं देखते कि लाले को बचा क्या इस सौदे में। गवर्नमेंट को यह देखना चाहिये कि उसे कितना बचा, उस पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। इस तरह से, यह महाजन का बेड़ा ग़र्क कर देंगे। कौन सा महाजन होगा जो इस टैक्स से बच सकेगा। कौन सा महाजन है जो 6,000 रुपए का माल नहीं बेचता कई ऐसे महाजन हैं जो हज़ारों रुपए की खरीदो-फरोख्त करते हैं। अगर उन्हें कोई खास net income नहीं तो फिर उन पर टैक्स का बोझ क्यों लादा जा रहा है? इस टैक्स से कोई तजारत करने वाला आदमी नहीं बच सकेगा। मेरे लायक दोस्त ज़मींदारों से हमदर्दी कर रहे हैं। हम gross income पर टैक्स देते रहे हैं। लालों के लिए इन्होंने मुसीबत खड़ी कर दी है क्योंकि उन्होंने gross income पर टैक्स कभी नहीं दिया। करनाल में जायेंगे और बाज़ार में खड़े हो कर बोलेंगे तो इन्हे पता लगेगा कि इस टैक्स के क्या मायने हैं।

इस टैक्स के खिलाफ तीन-चार एतराज़ात हैं। पहला यह कि यह Constitution के खिलाफ है। वज़ीर साहिब ने कोशिश तो की इस का जवाब देने की कि फलानी दफा है Constitution इजाज़त देता है, बड़ा ग़ौर किया है। उन्होंने list बनाई है Provincial और Central की। उन के दिमाग़ में इतनी Confusion नहीं हो सकती जितनी बहस के वक्त ज़ाहिर कर देते हैं। Income पर टैक्स लगाना Centre की मद है। Income पर कोई State Government टैक्स नहीं लगा सकती। Profession, trades, callings पर टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन किसी डाक्टर या वकील की आमदन पर सिर्फ income-tax ही लग सकता है और वह Central Government ही लगा सकती है। State Government नहीं लगा सकती। इन हालात में यह टैक्स Constitution के खिलाफ है। मैं challenge करता हूं कि दुनिया की सारी सलतनतों में कोई बताए कि कहीं gross income पर टैक्स लगा हो। किसी आदमी की gross income पर यह देखे बगैर कि उसे कुछ

[श्री श्री चन्द]
बचा है या नहीं टैक्स लगा देना निहायत बेवकूफी की बात है। ऐसा टैक्स किसी गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं लगाया। (Treasury Benches की तरफ से आवाज : आसाम में लगा है) अगर किसी को कहा जाय कि नंगे नहीं रहना चाहिये तो उस के जवाब में अगर वह कहे कि उस ने एक आदमी को सड़क पर नंगा जाते देखा है तो यह कितनी मजहकाखेज़ बात है।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Minister for Finance: Sir, this is an aspersion on the legislation of another State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह अलफाज़ वापस ले लें।

(Please withdraw these words.)

श्री श्री चन्द : मैं वापस लेता हूं। आसाम की स्टेट बहुत बड़ी State है। उस के कई तरह के इखराजात हैं। पंजाब का मुकाबला आसाम स्टेट से नहीं करना चाहिए। वह यहां से हज़ारों मील दूर है। सिवाए आसाम के किसी स्टेट ने—आसाम के मुतल्लिक वज़ीर साहिब ठीक ही कहते होंगे—आज तक ऐसी अकलमंदी नहीं की कि gross income पर टैक्स लगाया हो। टैक्स हमेशा net income पर लगता है। फर्ज़ कीजिए कि 50 नौकर हैं और उन को तनखाह दे कर नुकसान होता है तो हमारे वज़ीर साहिब कहते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं अगर कोई टोपी ले गया है तो हमें कुर्ता ही दे दो।

इस के अलावा, जनाबे वाला, यह पहली मिसाल है कि अपील का हक भी टैक्स लगाने वाले आदमी के पास ही हो अगर कोई शिकायत है तो अपील ले कर उन्हीं की ख़िदमत में जायेंगे। साहिबे सदर ! यह असूलन ग़लत बात है अगर income tax ज्यादा लग जाता है तो लोगों को Supreme Court तक जाने का हक है। वे बड़ी से बड़ी अदालत में जा कर अपील कर सकते हैं। यहां appeal का right तो है लेकिन वे गवर्नमेंट को है। मैंने अगर अपील करनी है तो वज़ीर साहिब की खिदमत में जाऊंगा। वे कहते हैं कि बजाये High Court को move करने के या Supreme Court को move करने के अगर कोई शिकायत है तो हमारे पास आओ।

दूसरा असूल जो इख्तियार किया गया है वह निहायत खतरनाक है। जो टैक्स वसूल न होगा वह बतौर arrears of land revenue के वसूल किया जायेगा। इन्होंने एक यह फिकरा याद कर लिया हुआ है कि बकाया रकम बतौर arrears of land revenue वसूल की जायेगी। दो-तीन बातें सिर्फ मैंने यहां आ कर सीखी हैं—एक तो यह कि अगर कोई रकम गवर्नमेंट की बाकी है तो it will be realised as arrears of land revenue; दूसरी यह कि अगर किसी अफसर के खिलाफ़ या गवर्नमेंट के ख़िलाफ कार्रवाई Civil Court या Criminal Court में हो सकती है तो सब के लिए अदालतों के दरवाज़े बन्द कर दिये गये हैं; तीसरी बात उन्होंने नई चलाई है वह यह कि High Court और Supreme Court का धंधा खत्म करके अपील के इख्तियारात अपने पास ही रख लिए हैं।

हमारे छोटे वज़ीर साहिब ने अन्दाज़ा लगाया है कि 20 लाख रुपया इस टैक्स से इकट्ठा हो जाएगा और उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा है कि एक करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा कर के दिखा देंगे।

में तो कहता हूं कि अगर वे मारने पीटने लग जाएं और जुल्म करने लग जाएं तो केवल चन्डीगढ़ से ही करोड़ों रुपये वसूल कर लेंगे। मैं तो कहता हूं कि खुदा गंजे को नाखुन न दे अगर वह मिनिस्टर बन गए तो..........

Mr. Speaker Order please.

Shri Sri Chand : I withdraw Sir, I sincerely withdraw my words. (*Laughter*)

स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ जब उन्होंने कहा कि वकील लोग अपनी आमदनी नहीं बताते। मैं मानता हूं कि मेरे लायक दोस्त भी वकील हैं और कुछ ऐसे बेईमान वकील होंगे जो अपनी income न बताते होंगे लेकिन सारी class को कहना कि सब वकील बेईमान हैं और अपनी income नहीं बताते यह अख्तियार उन को नहीं है कि वह किसी Profession के मुतअल्लिक ऐसे शब्द कहें कि डाक्टर बेईमान हैं, वकील बेईमान हैं और तजारत पेशा बेईमान हैं। उन को यह कहां से मालूम हुआ है? वह कहते हैं कि मुझे personal experience है (*Laughter*) यह ठीक है कि उन को personal experience है और वह खुद अपनी income नहीं बताते होंगे। लेकिन यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है कि दूसरे लोग भी अपनी income ठीक नहीं बताते और वह भी ऐसा ही करते हैं। (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Order please.

Shri Dev Raj Sethi : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the question be now put.

After ascertaining the votes of the House by voices, Mr. Speaker said. "I think the Ayes have it". This opinion was challenged and division was claimed Mr. Speaker, after calling upon those Members who challenged the decision and supported the claim for a division, to rise in their places declared that the division was unnecessarily claimed.

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill be passed.

The House divided.

Ayes : 50

Noes : 11

The motion was declared carried.

AYES

1. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan.
2. Amar Singh, Sardar.
3. Badlu Ram, Shri.
4. Chandan Lal Jaura, Shri.
5. Darbara Singh, Sardar.

[Mr. Speaker]

6. Daulat Ram Sharma, Shri.
7. Devi Lal, Shri.
8. Gopi Chand, Shri.
9. Gorakh Nath, Shri.
10. Gurbachan Singh Atwal, Sardar.
11. Gurbachan Singh Bajwa, Sardar.
12. Gurbanta Singh, Sardar.
13. Gurcharan Singh Sardar.
14. Gurdial Singh, Sardar.
15. Gurdatt Singh, Shri.
16. Harbhajan Singh, Principal.
17. Hari Ram, Shri.
18. Hari Singh, Sardar.
19. Jagat Narain, Shri.
20. Jagdish Chandra, Dewan.
21. Jogindar Singh, Sardar.
22. Kanhaya Lal Butail, Shri.
23. Kartar Singh, Sardar.
24. Khem Singh, Sardar.
25. Khushi Ram Gupta, Shri.
26. Lajpat Rai, Shri.
27. Lal Chand Prarthi, Shri.
28. Mehar Singh, Thakur.
29. Mohan Lal Dutt, Shri.
30. Mohan Singh Jathedar, Sardar.
31. Mool Chand Jain, Shri.
32. Nand Lal, Shri.
33. Parkash Kaur, Shrimati.
34. Partap Singh, Bakhshi.
35. Partap Singh Rai, Sardar.
36. Phaggu Ram, Shri.
37. Rajinder Singh Gyani, Sardar
38. Rala Ram, Shri.
39. Ram Dayal Vaid, Shri.
40. Ram Kishen, Shri.
41. Ram Sarup, Shri.
42. Sadhu Ram, Shri.
43. Samar Singh, Shri.
44. Sant Ram, Shri.
45. Shanno Devi, Shrimati.
46. Sohan Singh, Sardar.
47. Som Datt Bahri, Shri.
48. Sunder Singh, Chaudhri.
49. Teg Ram, Shri.
50. Waryam Singh, Sardar.

NOES.

1. Abdul Ghani Dar, Maulvi.
2. Babu Dayal, Shri.
3. Iqbal Singh, Principal.
4. Kedar Nath Saigal, Shri.
5. Maru Singh Malik, Shri.
6. Mota Singh Anandpuri, Professor.
7. Partap Singh, Master.
8. Sarup Singh, Sardar.

9. Shamsher Singh, Sardar.
10. Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit.
11. Sri Chand, Shri.

THE EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) Sir, I beg to move—

> That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਜਿਹੜਾ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ University Bill ਹੈ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ University Act ਤੋਂ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਨ 1947 ਦਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਹ Act Punjab University Act ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਅਗਰਚਿ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਥੋੜੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਸਨ । ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਨ 1948-49 ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਾਮ University Education Commission ਸੀ ਬੈਠਾ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ Radhakrishnan Commission ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ education ਦੇ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਝਾਵ ਕੀਤਾ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ examine ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । Central Advisory Education Board ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬੈਠੀ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ suggest ਕੀਤੀਆਂ । ਸੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ basis ਤੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਪਈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ element elections ਵਿਚ University ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ ਦਖ਼ਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ । ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਢਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ colleges ਦੇ teachers ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਹੜਾ treatment ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ—ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ service ਦੀ ਕੋਈ security ਨਹੀਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਕਲੀਫਾਂ ਵਲ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਸੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਕਰੋਗੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

> That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ (ਗੜ੍ਹਸ਼ੰਕਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮਨਤਵ ਬੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਸ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ । ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤੀ ਲੋੜ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਪਈ ਕਿ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਸਨ । ਇਥੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ college ਅਤੇ school teachers ਨੇ agitation ਕੀਤੇ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ security of service ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ, grades ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ service ਦੀਆਂ conditions

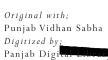
[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ]
satisfactory ਨਹੀਂ । Grades ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੇਂ ਹੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ grades ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਾਗੂ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਇਕ ਦੋ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਤਾਕਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੇ ਕਾਬੂ ਪਾ ਸਕਣ ਜਾਂ ਦਖਲ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੋ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਤਰਗੀਬ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ security of service ਬਾਰੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ provision ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ managements ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਥੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਜਾਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਖਲ ਦੇ ਸਕੇ, ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਤਸੱਲੀਬਖਸ਼ ਗਲ ਹੈ ।

ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਚੀਜ਼ਾ ਕਹਿਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ rules ਬਨਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਤਾ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ managements ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ points of view ਵੀ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖੇ ਜਾਣ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ managements ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ principals ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਅਸਾਂ managements ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਚੂੰਕਿ principal, management ਅਤੇ staff ਸਭ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ institution ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸ ਪਾਸੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ principal ਇਕ public ਮੁਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਦੇ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ management ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਉਹ ਪੂਰੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਗੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ rules ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ management ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਵੀ ਬੁਲਾ ਲੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ point of view ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੁਣ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ।

ਫੇਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ Senate ਦੀ constitution ਵਿਚ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਕੁਝ progressive steps ਲੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ college teachers ਦੇ prospects ਚੰਗੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ security of service ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਬੜੀਆਂ progressive ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਇਹੋ ਜਹੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ retrogressive ਹਨ । ਪਹਿਲੇ 30 ਤੋਂ 60 ਤਕ Senate ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ 40 ਸੀਟਾਂ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ election ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ । 30 ਤੋਂ 60 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 40 ਹਰ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ elect ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਹ nominate ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ । ਹੁਣ ਸੈਨੇਟ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ 85 ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । 85 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੁਣ 56 elected ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਉਹ nomination ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀ ਲੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਹੁਣ nominated ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਧ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ

ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵਧਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਹ step ਦਰੁਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਿਛੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਫੇਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ elect ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਉਣਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ principals ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਕੁਝ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਕੁਝ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ lecturers ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ University bodies ਵਿਚ ਲਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ Head Masters ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਲੇਕਨ graduates ਦੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ representation ਉਥੇ dominate ਕਰੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ election ਲਈ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ offer ਕਰਨਗੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ views ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ Senate ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਜੇਕਰ elect ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ nominate ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਪੰਜ ਜਾਂ ਦਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ । ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ 29 ਆਦਮੀ nominate ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ provision ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ 85 ਦੇ 85 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੀ elect ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ । ਲੇਕਨ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ nominated members ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ 5 ਯਾ 10 ਤਕ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ।

ਦੂਜਾ point ਮੈਂ graduates ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ elected ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਜਦੋਂ senate ਦੇ ਕੁਲ 30 ਯਾ 60 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 20 graduates elect ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਹੁਣ 85 ਵਿਚੋਂ ਉਹ 15 elect ਕਰ ਸਕਣਗੇ । ਇਹ step ਪਿਛੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੈ । Graduates ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬੜੀ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਹੋਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਾਦਾਦ 20 ਤੋਂ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ 30 ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਹ 20 ਤੋਂ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ 15 ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਛੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਦਮ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ graduates ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਸਾਰੇ elect ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵਧ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਨਾਲ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਸਚੇ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ public ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਵਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ 20 ਤੋਂ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ 30 ਕਰ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ graduates ਨੇ elect ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ।

ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਤਰਫ ਮੈਂ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ । Graduates ਜਿਹੜੇ register ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ registration ਲਈ fee ਰਖੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਸਾਰੇ graduates ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ elections ਲਈ vote ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ । ਕੇਵਲ ਉਹ ਹੀ graduates ਵੋਟ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ registered ਹੋਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ fee ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ University ਨੂੰ ਆਮਦਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ ? ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

senate ਦੀ election ਲਈ ਖੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ graduates ਦੀ fees ਅਪਣੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਭਰ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ register ਕਰਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ vote ਆਪ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ graduates ਦੀ registration ਦੀ condition ਬੜੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇਕ graduate ਨੂੰ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ graduate ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਇਕ Graduates Constituency ਵਿਚ vote ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

श्री रला राम (मुकेरियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ! स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के साथ ही हमारी सरकार ने यह जरूरी समझा कि University Education के अन्दर सुधार होना चाहिए और उस के लिए सोच विचार करते हुए सुझाव लाने चाहिए। इस गर्ज़ से एक University Commission मुकर्रर किया गया था जिस के प्रधान डाक्टर राधा कृष्णन थे। उन्होंने अपनी report के अन्दर कुछ सुझाव (recommendations) रखीं। उन की light में यह अनुभव हो रहा था कि University का जो विधान है, उस का जो Constitution है जिस के अनुसार उस का सारा ढांचा चलता है उस में University Commission की जो report थी उस के मुताबिक कुछ न कुछ सुधार लाने चाहियें। चुनांचे सैनेट के अन्दर भी इस बात की मांग होती रही कि डाक्टर राधा कृष्णन की रिपोर्ट को वहां discuss कर के उस के मुताबिक शीघ्र से शीघ्र University Act में सुधार किया जाये। यह आवश्यक भी था। उस मांग को देख कर यह जो संशोधन बिल है इस को आज हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है। इस पर हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने भी और Government of India ने भी सोच विचार के बाद अपनी राय प्रकट की है। जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि University के अन्दर सुधार होना चाहिए और उस के काम करने का जो ढांचा है वह जो आज कल के हालात हैं उन के अनुसार बनाना चाहिए, इस पर तो दो राये हो नहीं सकतीं और इस पर सभी सहमत हैं कि सुधार की आवश्यकता है और इसी बात को मन में लेते हुए कि इस में सुधार होना चाहिए उन्होंने यह बिल हमारे सामने रखा है। इस में कुछ बातें बड़ी आवश्यक हैं जिन को इस में दर्ज किया गया है। जहां यह विचार है कि teachers को जो कालिजों के अन्दर अध्यापक का काम करते हैं उन्हें security of service मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपने आप को secure महसूस करें और प्रबन्ध जो हैं, जो managements हैं वे अच्छी अच्छी बातें उन से मनवा सकें। अगर उन्हें guarantee मिल जाए तो कालिजों के अन्दर जो शिक्षा का स्तर है उस का जो मियार है वह अवश्य ही ऊंचा हो सकता है।

उस के लिए इस बिल के अन्दर प्रबन्ध किया गया है। University को यह अधिकार दिए गए हैं कि वह यदि उचित समझे और जिस रूप में उचित समझे, नियम बना कर teachers की security of service का प्रबन्ध कर सकती है। इस तरह उन की बेचैनी को दूर किया जा सकता है। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि यह बिल लाकर एक बड़ा जरूरी कदम उठाया गया है। मगर कई बातों का जो आवश्यक सुधार होना चाहिए

था, उन को इस बिल में स्थान नहीं मिला। जैसे कि आम Universities के अन्दर जो Vice-Chancellor यानी Chief Executive होता है, उस का चुनाव Senate करती है या उन की जो Courts बनी होती हैं वह करती हैं ताकि उस का चुनाव प्रजा-तन्त्र और लोकतन्त्र की रीति से हो। मगर हमारे पुराने एक्ट में Chancellor को Vice-Chancellor को appoint करने का हक है। उसी चीज को इस बिल के अन्दर कायम रखा गया है। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि चुनाव के तरीके में कुछ खराबियां भी आ सकती हैं। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए Senate के अन्दर दो, तीन sittings में इस पर विचार भी हुआ और तकरीबन सर्व सम्मति के साथ यह formula बनाया गया कि Senate 5 आदमियों का एक panel तजवीज करे Chancellor उन में से किसी को भी Vice-Chancellor बना दे मैं इसे निहायत अच्छा formula समझता हूं। जहां यह प्रजातन्त्र की रीति से भी ठीक है, वहां यह कि party बाजी से ऊपर रह कर Vice-Chancellor बनना चाहिए वह safeguard भी इस में मौजूद है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं इस चीज़ को अपनाना ज़रूरी है और इसे इस बिल में दाखिल किया जाए। इस में दोनों systems—election और nomination की खूबियां मिलती हैं और जो खराबियां हैं वे दूर होती हैं। इस लिए आज democratic set up के अन्दर, प्रजातन्त्रीय प्रणाली के अन्दर यह तरीका, इस बिल में दिए तरीके से बहुत बेहतर साबत होगा।

जहां तक Senate की बनावट का प्रश्न है, fellows की संख्या आगे की निसबत बढ़ा दी गई है–यह 85 से अधिक नहीं होगी यानी 85 तक हो सकेगी। परन्तु अब जो नई State बनेगी तो उसे देखते हुए यह संख्या यानी 85 भी थोड़ी है। इस में कई interests यानी हितों को इस में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता, representation नहीं मिलती। इस लिए Senate में 100 fellows की तजवीज थी परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि इस संख्या को कम से कम 90 तक बढ़ा देना चाहिए ताकि जिन ज़रूरी interests को Senate में representation नहीं मिली उन्हें यह मिल सके। जैसे अभी कहा गया colleges के अन्दर teachers की संख्या काफी है परन्तु उन्हें केवल 8 seats दी गई हैं, यह काफी नहीं। फिर Principals जो Education और Administration दोनों से सम्बन्धित होते हैं उन को भी काफी representation नहीं मिला। मैं समझता हूं कि Principals को कम से कम 10 seats दी जाएं और colleges teachers को 12 seats दी जाएं ताकि वे अपने अनुभव से सारे तालीमी ढांचे को अच्छी तरह से चलाने में सहायक हों।

जैसे अभी कहा गया यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि nominations आगे की अपेक्षा बढ़ जाएं। प्रजातन्त्र में यह बात फबने वाली बात नहीं। फिर स्कूलों के headmasters को 4 seats दी गई हैं। अगर इन के साथ ही senior teachers को भी 4 seats

[श्री रला राम]

दी जाएं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल उचित बात होगी। इस से उन के अन्दर उत्तरदायित्व की भावना बढ़ेगी और वे अपने हितों की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। इस लिए nominations को कम कर के स्कूलों के teachers और खास कर colleges के teachers की seats बढ़ा देनी चाहिए।

माननीय मन्त्री ने जो कहा कि university के अन्दर politics नहीं आनी चाहिए यह 100 फी सदी ठीक सिद्धान्त है। University जैसी संस्था politics से ऊपर रहनी चाहिए ताकि यह शिक्षा का काम सही रीति से कर सके। University के जो लड़के हैं उन्हें study ही करनी चाहिए, politics भी पढ़ें मगर active party politics में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए। यह स्वास्थ्यप्रद है, healthy है और इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से इस बात में सहमत नहीं कि उन की संख्या 20 से घटा कर 15 कर दी जाए। मैं यह बात सदन को बता देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने Senate पर elect हो कर उस में कभी party politics लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। यह दोषारोपण (charge) उन पर नहीं लगाया जा सकता। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक इस element-registered graduates का ताल्लुक है इन की संख्या जो चुन कर आती है उसे बढ़ा दिया जाए। प्रजातन्त्रीय युग में उन की संख्या घटाना ठीक बात नजर नहीं आती, इस लिए अगर 20 से बढ़ाना नहीं तो कम से कम 20 से घटाना भी नहीं चाहिए। फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, registered graduates की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रही है। तो अगर उन का elected element घटता चला जाए तो यह प्रजातन्त्र को शोभा देने वाली बात नहीं होगी। हां, जहां तक graduates की registration का ताल्लुक है, यह ठीक है कि प्रत्येक को वह हक होना चाहिए, परन्तु जो graduate इतनी भी care नहीं करता कि अपने आप को register करवाए, मेरे विचार में उसे यह हक नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह अपनी राए दे सके। इसी तरह Council की graduates की constituency के लिए भी उन्हें register करवाना पड़ता है। अगर कोई विशेष प्रयत्न करता है और अपने आप को register करवाता है तो यह अच्छी चीज है, परन्तु जो अपना नाम register करवाने की परवाह नहीं करता, जो इतना भी चौकन्ना नहीं, उसे मतदान का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक बात जिस की तरफ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस बिल में एक उपबन्ध 15 है जिस में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि जहां तक उन कालिजों की administration और management का सम्बन्ध है जो affiliated हैं परन्तु Government Colleges नहीं है उन की administration को चलाने के लिए University को यह अधिकार है कि वह जो नियम मुनासिब समझे बनाए। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह अच्छी बात है कि managements गलतियां कर सकती हैं और उन्हें ठीक रास्ते पर लाना और उन्हें सही रास्ता बताना गवर्नमेंट का काम है। यूनिवर्सटी को सोचना चाहिए कि ऐसे कालिज का प्रबन्ध कैसे चलाया जाए, ताकि कालिज में निश्चित स्थिति पैदा हो जाए। परन्तु मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार जब

यूनिवर्सटी को यह पावर दे रही है तो साथ ही इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर इस clause के साथ एक यह शर्त लगा दी जाए कि

"without in any way crippling private initiative in the field of higher education"

इस शर्त के लग जाने से यह आवश्यक हो जाएगा कि जब इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई नियम बनाएगी तो वह इस ढंग के होंगे कि जिस से private bodies की तरफ से जो इन कालिजों को चला रही हैं, जो उद्यम और प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं वह cripple न हो जाएं और वह निरुत्साहित न हो जाए। अगर कोई private body किसी कालिज की administration में गलती कर सकती है तो Government की interference के द्वारा भी वही गलती हो सकती है जिस से उनका उत्साह समाप्त हो सकता है इस लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उपबन्ध 15 में जो ताकत और power सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है इस पर check लगाना चाहिए। इस इख्तियार को सीमित कर देने की ज़रूरत है। यह सत्ता जो सरकार की ओर से दी जा रही है इस के अधीन नियम बनाते हुए सरकार ऐसे प्रबंधों को लाए जिस से private enterprise in education को cripple न किया जा सके। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में private enterprise ही 75 per cent educational institutions को प्रांत में चला रहा है। यदि उन के उत्साह को cripple किया गया या इस काम में ढील होने दी गई तो education के काम को हानि होगी। यह जो अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं इन को सीमित और check करना चाहिए। जहां हमारा कर्त्तव्य है कि टीचरों के हितों की रक्षा करें वहां स्थित managements की कठिनाईयों को समझना भी हमारा फर्ज है। और उन कठिनाईयों को दूर करना भी हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। इस लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि वे bodies किसी तरह से निरुत्साहित न हों। उन के initiative और उन के हितों की पूरी पूरी रक्षा की जानी जरूरी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट की सत्ता प्राप्त करने की प्रवृति होती है और यह रुची होती है कि उस के पास अधिक से अधिक शक्ति हो, अधिक से अधिक अधिकार हो, परन्तु democratic Government को उन लोगों के हितों का भी safeguard करना पड़ता है जिन के विरुद्ध अधिकार लिए जा रहे हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि managements की कठिनाइयों को समझा जाए और उन्हें सुविधा से कालिज के इन्तज़ाम को चलाने का काम करने दिया जाए। यह जो हम ने limitation clause लगा दी है इस से यूनिवर्स्टी को अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं कि जहां अच्छे प्रबन्ध न हो वहां वह इस प्रकार से उस काम को अच्छा बनाने के प्रयत्न कर सकें। परन्तु प्राईवेट bodies भी कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव करती हैं उन्हें भी देखना चाहिए ताकि वे निरुत्साह न हों।

तो यह चन्द जरूरी चीज़ें थीं जिन की ओर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा अपने मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था। अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहूंगा कि यह बिल आवश्यक था। हमारी सरकार ने और हमारे शासन ने यूनिवर्सिटी की education तथा प्रबन्ध में जो कमी थी उस को यह बिल ला कर पूरा किया है। जैसा कि सब अनुभव कर रहे थे कि University Commission के मैम्बरान ने जिन बातों पर ज़ोर दिया

[श्री रला राम]

था उन को पंजाब सरकार ने नहीं माना परन्तु आज यह बिल ला कर उन सिफारिशों में से बहुत सी बातें इस बिल में लाने का प्रयत्न किया है ।

प्रोफेसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी (आदमपुर) : स्पीकर साहिब ! यूनिवर्सिटी कमिशन और Central Advisory Board of Education ने education के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशात की हैं वह सब आज कल के democratic ideals के मुताबिक हैं और बहुत जरूरी हैं । और मैं यह समझता हूं कि उन्होंने जो lacuna हमारे education system के अन्दर था और university system के अन्दर था उसे दूर करने के लिए काफी अच्छा कदम उठाया है लेकिन एक चीज जब वे यह कहते हैं कि हमारा education system democratic ideals के मुताबिक होना चाहिए तो मैं हैरान होता हूं कि यह जो बिल आज इस हाऊस के सामने पेश है इस में जो बुनियाद रखी गई है वह democratic ideals के मुताबिक नहीं । यह बुनियाद बिल्कुल गलत है । इस बिल में दर्ज है कि Vice-Chancellor को nominate करने के इख्तियार Chancellor को हैं परन्तु Chancellor elected नहीं । अब जब Chancellor elected न हो और वह Vice-Chancellor को nominate करे और फिर आगे Vice-Chancellor यूनिवर्सिटी के official तबका को appoint करे, इसका इन्तजाम करे और management के लिए अफसरान और कर्मचारी मुकर्रर करे तो यह democratic set up के मुताबिक नहीं । Democratic set up के अन्दर तो Chancellor कोई elected होना चाहिए । यह तो British Regime वाला पुराना तरीका चला आ रहा है कि Chancellor हमेशा Governor ही रहेगा । मैं इस से इत्तफाक नहीं करता । Education सिस्टम के अन्दर जो नकायस हैं हमें उन्हें दूर करना है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी को इन नकायस से साफ करें । आज जब हम यह कहते हैं कि प्रांत की administration को चलाने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि good government हो । अगर good government न हो और democratic set up में जब गवर्नमेंट नाअहल हो और administration को ठीक से न चलाया जा सके तो गवर्नमेंट को चलाने वालों को बदला जा सकता है । और अगर democratic set up न हो तो Government जिस तरह चाहे करती है । इस तरह administration को अच्छा नहीं किया जा सकता । Government अगर कमजोर हो तो Democracy में अवाम इसे बदल कर अच्छे आदमी ले आते हैं । इस तरह democratic set up के अन्दर अवाम को अपनी opinion को exercise करने का हक हासिल होता है । अगर हम इसी असूल को university में applicable न करेंगे तो यह एक बुनियादी गलती होगी । इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जरूरी नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमेशा Governor ही university का Chancellor रहे । अगर मुल्क चाहता हो तो वह रहे, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं लेकिन रहे democratic opinion से और

सूबे के लोगों की वोट से वह Chancellor रहे। हमें इस बात में लकीर के फकीर नहीं बने रहना चाहिए कि अंग्रेज़ों के वक्त से Governor ही Chancellor चला आता है इस लिए अब भी इस rule में कोई amendment न की जाए। बल्कि democracy के ज़माने में यह ज़रूरी हो गया है कि Chancellor elected हो। आज अगर Chancellor के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई जाए तो इस का हल यही है कि वह elected हो। इस से यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो नुक्स है वह दूर हो सकेंगे। फिर अगर Chancellor elected होगा तो वह Vice-Chancellor को चुनेगा और फिर यूनिवर्सिटी के fellows भी उसी ढंग से चुने जाएंगे। इस तरह सारा ढांचा ही democratic lines पर बदला जा सकेगा। इस लिए इस नुक्स को दूर किया जाए।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि इस बिल में यूनिवर्सिटी की working को और set up को ठीक करने की कोशिश की गई है। इस के लिए भी मैं इस बिल को पेश करने वालों और तैयार करने वालों को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। उन्होंने जिस तरह उन private colleges का जो यूनिवर्सिटी से affiliated हैं और उन में बड़े बड़े नुकस पाए जाते हैं उन की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए इस बिल में provision की गई हैं यह काबले दाद हैं। हम ने हाल ही में D.C. Jain College, Ferozepore के हालात को पढ़ा है कि वहां के हालात किस तरह unsatisfactory थे और उन को दूर करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाए और यूनिवर्सिटी को दिक्कतें आईं उनका हल भी इस बिल में आ गया है। जिन टीचरों को निकाला जाता था और उन की कोई दादो-फरियाद न सुनता था अब वे इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद अपीलें कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने वालों की यह कोशिश काबलेदाद है।

इस के साथ ही दूसरी चीज़ मैं system of education के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने इस सारे बिल को पढ़ा है और देखा है कि इस बिल के अन्दर system of education को बिल्कुल ignore किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पुराने system of education को बदलना चाहिए। इस पुराने system से हमारे young men की कोई बेहतरी नहीं हो सकती। University के अन्दर अब जब कि नए elected मैम्बर जाएंगे तो उन के सामने कोई नई चीज़ होनी चाहिए जिस को कि वह work out कर सकें उसके लिए इस बिल के अन्दर कोई provision होना चाहिए था। मगर इस में ऐसा कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है कि इस पुराने system of education के सिलसिले में भी कुछ होगा। इस के अलावा मैं कुछ Senate की constitution के बारे में कुछ अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं। Graduates के बारे में कहा गया है कि उन को 15 मैम्बर भेजने का हक दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह नम्बर बिल्कुल थोड़ा है। चाहे आप 85 की बजाए 95 total number of members कर दें मगर graduates को ज़्यादा representation मिलनी चाहिए और कम से कम पांच की और representation मिलनी चाहिये। फिर असैम्बली को तीन और Council को दो नुमाइंदे दिए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस की बजाए Senate

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी]
में Assembly के कम से कम पांच आदमी जाने चाहिएं जो कि university के system of education को समझने वाले हों और उस के improve करने में कुछ contribution करने वाले हों और Council की तरफ से भी दो की बजाए कम से कम तीन मैम्बर जाने चाहिएं। इस के अलावा यहां एक और कमी है जोकि मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत ज़रूरी चीज़ है और इस कमी का दूर किया जाना लाज़मी है। यह है representation to the heads of the Schools। मैं देखता हूं कि हैड मास्टरों को सैनिट में बहुत थोड़ी नुमाइंदगी दी गई है। हमारे हां हाई स्कूलों की इतनी तादाद है कि उस के मुकाबले में जो उन को representation दी गई है वह बहुत poor है उन को बहुत थोड़ी ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप Head Masters की बात न करें बल्कि Principals की बातें किया करें (हंसी)

(Now instead of talking about the Head Masters, the hon. Member should talk about the Principals). (*Laughter*).

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : मैं सब के बारे में कहूंगा। मैं कह रहा था कि उन की नुमायंदगी सारे पंजाब के अन्दर सिर्फ चार है जोकि बहुत थोड़ी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कम से कम आठ होनी ज़रूरी है। अगर उन की तादाद कुछ ज़्यादा होगी तो वह इस education code के बदलने में बहुत अच्छा part play कर सकेंगे क्योंकि उन की इस field के अन्दर बहुत वाकफीयत है और वह इस problem को समझते हैं। उसकी final approval तो बेशक Education Department ने ही देनी है मगर हाई स्कूलों के जो head masters हैं वे इस बारे में काफी contribution दे सकते हैं और अपने suggestions दे सकते हैं। इन हाई स्कूलों के अन्दर एक और नुक्स वाली चीज़ है। उनकी जो managing committees हैं उन के अन्दर वही पुरानी अंग्रेजों के वक्त वाली बातें चलती हैं यानी committees के मैम्बर जो हों वह loyal to the Government हों। यह एक बहुत बुरी चीज़ है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह democratic principles के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि progressive ideology इस के अन्दर नहीं आ सकती। कोई भी आदमी difference of ideology की वजह से निकाला जा सकता है। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में कोई Communist किसी मैनेजमेंट का मैम्बर नहीं बन सकता था, इसी तरह Socialist भी मैम्बर नहीं बन सकता था यानी जो Government से difference of opinion रखता हो वह इस का मैम्बर नहीं बन सकता था। उस पुराने कोड के तहत कई presidents managements से निकाले गए और कई managers और members भी निकाले गए। मैंने यह सारी बात सरदार प्रताप सिंह जी की खिदमत में कही थी कि यह चीज़ खत्म होनी चाहिए और इस तालीम को progressive बनाना चाहिए। उन्होंने भी तसलीम किया कि वाकई इस में तरमीम की ज़रूरत है और यह पुराना rotten system खत्म होना चाहिए। इस लिए

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा Senate ऐसा हो जिस में कि democratic ideal आएं, जो पुरानी चीज़ है वह बिल्कुल नज़र न आए और अगर इस में liberty की spirit आए, अच्छे असूल आएं, equality आए और progressive ideal आएं तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि students जो university से निकलेंगे graduates जो grinding machine से पिस कर निकलेंगे वे निहायत बुलन्द ख्यालात लेकर निकलेंगे जैसे कि दूसरे मुल्कों में होता है। हमारा जो नसाब है और education का तरीका है वह पुराना मैकाले के वक्त का चला आ रहा है। इसे बदलने की ज़रूरत है। एक बात प्रिंसीपल रला राम जी ने कही है वह उन के ख्याल में तो अच्छी है, मगर मैं उस से इख्तलाफ रखता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि politics जो है उस में students को हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए। उन्होंने अपने इस ख्याल की ताईद में एक तरमीम भी दी हुई है। मैं इस चीज को तो मानता हूं कि students को party politics में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए मगर politics का course तो university के syllabus के अन्दर है और वह तो उन्हों ने पढ़ना है। जब यह चीज़ है तो political consciousness तो उन के अन्दर आएगी ही। जब वह politics का course पढ़ेंगे तो उन के अन्दर political enlightenment आएगी जैसा कि economics के पढ़ने से होता है। बहुत सारे economics पढ़ने वाले ऐसे हैं जो Socialism की theory expound करते हैं। इस लिए politics पढ़ने वालों के अन्दर भी ऐसे ख्यालात का आ जाना कुदरती बात है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि students के लिए scope होना चाहिए कि वे freely think कर सकें और सोच सकें। यह बात तो मैं भी मानता हूं कि active politics के अन्दर उन को हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए ताकि वे party politics के ज़हरीले असर से बचे रहें। इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। Students जो हैं उन को colleges के अन्दर और university system के अन्दर इतनी आज़ादी हो कि वे अपनी एक miniature government बना सकें, यानी वे अपनी एक council बना सकें जिस में कि वे अपनी education के बारे में और अपनी भलाई के बारे में सोच सकें। Teachers को पूरी आज़ादी हो कि वे अपने system of education को ठीक करने के लिए एक board बना सकें। Professors, teachers और students की councils होनी चाहिए जिन में कि वह अपने हालात को खुद देखें जिस में कि वह.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारी चीज़ें इस University Bill के अन्दर कैसे आ गई हैं। (How do all these things come within the scope of the University Bill ?)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं बता रहा हूं कि इस Act के अन्दर यह lacunae है और इन को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। आजकल फीस बहुत ज्यादा है और prohibitive है। गरीब लड़का चाहे कितना genious हो, अच्छी education हासिल नहीं कर सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि तालीम को free किया जाना चाहिए।

[प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी)

अफगानिस्तान जैसा मुल्क जो बहुत पीछे रहा हुआ है, वह education को free कर रहा है मगर यहां पर...............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस चीज़ का इस बिल से ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

(This thing has no connection with this Bill.)

प्रोफैसर मोता सिंह आनन्दपुरी : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज़ इस में लाई जाए ताकि यह बिल मुकम्मल हो जाए ।

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸਿਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਜਗਰਾਉਂ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਦੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਉਡੀਕ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਜ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ university ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਨਾਸਿਬ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ system ਨੂੰ ਹੀ revolutionise ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ । Education ਜੇਕਰ ਸਹੀ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲੇ ਤਾਂ society ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ revolution ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ Senate ਵਿਚ 85 members ਦਾ provision ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ 85 ਵਿਚੋਂ 56 elected ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ 29 nominated members ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ nomination ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Government ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ control ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਨੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ nomination ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । University ਇਕ ਐਸੀ institution ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ autonomous body ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ govern ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ university education ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ upper hand ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੀ ਮੁਦਾਖਲਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ education ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਖਿਚਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ elected element ਦਾ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਹੋਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ nomination ਇੰਨੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੋਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ agree ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਕਿ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ elected ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਉਹੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਆਮ elected institutions ਦੇ ਵਿਚ party politics ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ Government ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ head ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ party politics ਤੋਂ above ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ conviction ਹੈ ਕਿ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਕ executive head ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ academic head ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । Senate ਦੇ elected members ਦਾ ਇਕ 5 ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦਾ panel ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਦੀ selection ਹੋਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । Elected element ਨੂੰ forefront ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਰੀ powers ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਚਲੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ success ਹੋ ਸਕੇਗੀ । ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੇ 56 members ਵੀ elected ਹੋਣੇ

ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ Government colleges ਅਤੇ Engineering colleges ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਅਸਲ ਇਹ ਇਕ Government body ਹੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ public element ਘਟ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ nomination ਬੜੀ ਘਟਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ 4 ਹੈਡ ਮਾਸਟਰਾਂ ਦੀ representation ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ difficulties ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ voice ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ strong ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦਿਆਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਤੇ ਹੈਡਮਾਸਟਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਧ ਮੁਕਰਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦਿਆਂ principals ਦੀ representation ਦੇ ਸਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ representation ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ voice Senate ਵਿਚ effective ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ਤੇ ਉਹ university ਦੇ syallabus ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ control ਕਰ ਸਕਨ। ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ university ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਸੀ। University run ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ private colleges ਬਹੁਤੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਿਚ develop ਹੋਣ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਖਰਾਬੀਆਂ ਆ ਚੁਕੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ strike ਕਰ ਕੇ colleges ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਕਈਆਂ students ਨੂੰ grievances ਸਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੂਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਮਸਲਨ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਾਇਕ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਢ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਠਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ। University ਦਾ institutions ਤੇ control ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ private colleges ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਕਲੀਫਾਂ ਸਨ ਲੇਕਿਨ professors ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ mislead ਕਰ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ shelter ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ managing committee helpless ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। Managing Committee ਨੂੰ eliminate ਕਰਨਾ ਦੁਰੁਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣ ਲਗਾ। Private institutions ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ services ਦੇ ਲਿਹਾਜ ਨਾਲ recognise ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ constitution ਬਨਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ control ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ constitution ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ professors ਦੀ ਸੁਨਵਾਈ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ students ਦੀ representation ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੇ students ਦੀ representation ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ managing committee ਦੀ representation ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ voice ਨੂੰ neglect ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਮੇਰਾ ਜਾਤੀ ਤਜਰੁਬਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ agree ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਕਈ professors ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ dishonest part play ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ private ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਬਮਾਣ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਬਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ । Managing committee ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ students ਵਾਸਤੇ useful ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ professors students ਦੀ strike ਕਰਾ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ managing committee ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਹਾਇਲ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ professors ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ stability ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ heartlessly ਕੱਢ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ professors ਵੀ ਹਨ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ strike ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਰਾਈ ਸੀ । ਇਹ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਨੇ strike ਕਰਾਈ । University ਦਾ Registrar ਉਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਉਸ ਨੇ students ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਡਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਕੋਈ action ਨ ਲਿਆ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰ party lines ਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ । ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਿਆਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਤੇ ਬਗੈਰ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਿਆਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਬਟੋਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । University Act ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਮਿਲਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ managing committee ਵਿਚ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਦੀ representation ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ best students ਹੋਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ managing committee ਵਿਚ representation ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ students ਕਮੇਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ voice ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ education ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । University ਦੇ professors ਦੀ ਵੀ representation managing committee ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ rules and regulations ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਕੋਲ approval ਲਈ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਭੇਜਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬਨਾਈਏ ਤੇ managing committee ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਲੈ ਲਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਕਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ university ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਹੜਾ clique ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਲਗਵਾਉਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ । Best books ਮਾਰਕਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ university ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦੀਆਂ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਸੀ clique ਨਾਲ ਨ ਰਲੇ ਹੋਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦੀਆਂ । ਇਸ ਲਈ university ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏ । university ਨੂੰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ voice ਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ । University ਦਾ Chancellor ਗਵਰਨਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ Vice-Chancellor executive ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦੀ selection ਦਾ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਉਸ panel ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ Senate ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੇ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਅਸੰਬਲੀ ਤੇ ਕੌਂਸਿਲ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਲਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਤਿੰਨ

ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜੇ Council ਦਿਆਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ 40 ਹੈ ਤੇ ਅਸੰਬਲੀ ਦੀ 126 ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੰਬਲੀ ਦੇ 6 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੇ Council ਦੇ ਦੋ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ representation ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ Council ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਤਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਅਸੰਬਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਛਡ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। [ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਬੜੇ ਜੋਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਬੋਲ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ] Education ਵਲ ਜੇ ਜੋਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਹਟ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੋਸ਼ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। (ਆਵਾਜ਼ : ਹੋਸ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ) ਜੋਸ਼ ਤੇ ਹੋਸ਼ ਇਕਠੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। Graduates ਵੀ 15 ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ। Graduates ਦਿਨੋ ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ percentage ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ registration ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। Graduate registration fee ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ register ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੀ ਗਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਅਧੀਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ graduate ਦੀ ਫੀਸ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ register ਕਰਾ ਲਏ।

ਤੀਜੀ ਗਲ Vice-Chancellor ਨੂੰ ਤਿਨਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਬਾਦ ਨਏ ਸਿਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤਿਨਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਸਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਸਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ Act ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ schedule ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੈ Education faculty ਦੀ B.Ed. class ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਦੇ Engineering College ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ ਹਾਲਾਂਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਢੇ ਪੰਜ ਲਖ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਬਤੌਰ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ। ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਪਤੀ ਖੁਦ ਉਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਥ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦਾ foundation stone ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Guru Nanak Engineering College ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ include ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮੁਸਵਦਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। It is not up-to-date.

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक शहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इस बिल के Schedule में 97 institutions का नाम आया है और दो-तीन Institutions का नाम जैसे कि principal साहिब ने फरमाया है नहीं आया। अगर इन को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तो कुल 100 Institutions बनते हैं जोकि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी से affiliated हैं और जिन के बारे में तरमीमी बिल हमारे हाऊस में आज पेश है। इन में से 27 ऐसे हैं जो कि सरकारी हैं और बाकी के 70, 72 के करीब ऐसे हैं जो कि लोगों की अनथक कोशिशों से, मेहनत से और उन के private enterprize से चल रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का बिल लोगों के दिल की तरजमानी करता है। यह सब से ज़्यादा अहम बिल है, रसमी तौर पर ही नहीं बल्कि इस पर सूबे की असल बनावट और तामीर का दारोमदार है। कोई चाहे politics को importance दे या किसी और चीज़ को दे लेकिन असली मेमार और मालिक सूबे के तालीम, University और उस के अध्यापक हैं। अगर अध्यापक

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

बालकों को सही राह पर चलाएं उन को सही तालीम दी जाए तो सूबे की बेहतरी हो सकती है । लेकिन चूंकि आजकल तालीम ग़लत तरीके पर दी जा रही है तालीमी अदारों की ग़लत बनावट है उन की management भी ग़लत है इस लिए यह university की बदनामी का बाइस बने हुए हैं । जहां कहीं भी पंजाब University का जिक्र आता है तो इसको घटिया का नाम दिया जाता है । इस का standard lower कहा जाता है और यहां तक कि इस को ठेकेदारों का अड्डा कहा जाता है । जब हम ऐसी बातें सुनते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म के मारे नीचे झुक जाता है । University की यह working 30,35 वर्षों से जारी है । ठेकेदारों का अड्डा इस sense में है कि वहां पर ग्रुप बने हुए हैं वह एक दूसरे की लिखी हुई text-books लगवाते हैं । अगर Examiner मुकर्रर करने हों तो इस University के उस में और उस university के इस university में examiner लगाए जाते हैं इस तरह यह सब मुनाफा खोरी के अदारे बनाए हुए हैं । यह सब इस लिए है कि यह सिलसिला पुरानी लीहों पर ही चला आ रहा है । 1947 में यह Act पास हुआ उस के बाद नवम्बर 1948 में Radhakrishnan Commission बना जिस में देश के काबिल-तरीन असहाब रखे गए थे । आजकल के Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan जोकि दुनिया के बेहतरीन Educationist और सब से बड़े philosopher हैं उस Commission के Chairman थे । उस के दूसरे मैम्बर भी देश के भारी विद्वान और शिक्षाविशारद थे । उन सब विद्वानों ने साल भर लगा कर अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि Commission की सिफारिशों में से एक भी हम ने नहीं अपनाई है । Vice-Chancellor का जिक्र अभी आया है । कोई कहता है कि उस की term of office तीन साल के लिये हो और कोई चार साल के लिए कहता है । Commission ने सिफारिश की थी कि कोई उम्मीदवार Vice-Chancellor की असामी के लिये canvassing करे तो यह उस की सब से बड़ी disqualification होगी । Vice-Chancellor बग़ैर दरखास्त के बनाना चाहिये और जो काबिल आदमी हो वही बने ।

> "The whole idea of 'standing as a candidate' for the Vice-Chancellorship must be suppressed. The Executive must in no way be limited to considering the names of would be candidates. On the contrary they should regard a man's declared intention of seeking the Vice-Chancellorship as a *prima facie* evidence of his unfitness for the post."

यह वह आदर्श था जिस को Commission ने पंजाब के सामने और दूसरी स्टेटों के सामने University Act को बदलने के लिये और Vice-Chancellor को appoint करने के लिये रखा । और उन्होंने बजा तौर पर यह कहा कि जो Vice-Chancellor है वह paid है और उस ने university की सारी व्यवस्था को चलाना है । इस लिए उन्होंने साफ कहा कि—

> "We realize that this means a revolutionary change from the procedure now current in many of our universities. But it is a necessary revolution if India is to place this highly important matter on a base comparable with that in other countries whose universities command the greatest respect."

और कितने अरसे के लिए रखा जाए । Draft Bill में इसको नहीं कबूल किया गया । क्यों कबूल नहीं किया गया, इस की वजूहात तो शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ही बता सकते हैं ।

"We, therefore, unanimously recommend that all Vice-Chancellors should be appointed for six years and should not be eligible for re-election".

ये सब बातें University Commission ने वाजिह अलफाज़ में इस देश की universities के अधिकारियों के सामने रखीं। लेकिन इन सिफारिशात को हमने बिल्कुल नज़र अन्दाज़ कर दिया है। स्पीकर साहिब, जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा हमारे सूबे में 100 संस्थाएं ऐसी हैं जो कि कई प्रकार की शिक्षाओं मसलन Engineering, Medical, Arts वगैरा से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। उन संस्थाओं की कोशिश के बिना पंजाब, पैप्सू और हिमाचल की तालीमी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती थी। हो सकता है कि उन संस्थाओं में से कुछ संस्थाएं ऐसी हों कि जिन का प्रयोग teaching shops के तौर पर किया जा रहा हो ; फीसें वसूल की जाती हों और तन्खाहें देते वक्त 200 रुपया देकर 300 की रसीद ली जाती हो। ऐसा अक्सर सुना जाता है। D.A.V., खालसा और Mission institutions को छोड़ कर बहुत सारे Institution ऐसे हैं जिन का इन्तज़ाम बहुत नाकिस है। उन का स्टाफ सही मानों में लायक और काबिल नहीं है। उन की तन्खाहें इतनी थोड़ी होती हैं कि बेहतरीन talent के प्रोफैसर और लैकचरर वहां पर खिचे नहीं आते।

शायद इस लिए कि आजकल के युग में हर कोई मनी इकानोमी को देखता है और आमतौर पर बैंक बैलेंस की रैफरेंस दी जाती है कि हर आदमी इन को पूरा करने की कोशिश करता है। फिर भी आज पंजाब के टीचर्ज़ की हालत नुमायां तौर पर दूसरे लोगों के मुकाबले में बहुत खराब है ; उन का स्टेंडर्ड बहुत नीचा है। लेकिन यह भी ठीक है कि जितनी प्राईवेट इंस्टीच्यूशंज़ हैं वे बावजूद इस बात के कि अच्छे लायक लड़के नहीं ले पातीं क्योंकि जो फर्स्ट-डिवीज़न के होते हैं आम तौर पर सरकारी कालेजों में चले जाते हैं। सैकेंड और थर्ड क्लास के लड़के उन के कालिजों में आते हैं, फिर भी देखा गया है कि उन के रिज़ल्ट्स बहुत अच्छे आते रहे हैं। उन को सख्त हैंडीकैप्स की हालत में काम करना पड़ता है। सीक्योरिटी आफ़ सर्विस बिल्कुल नहीं, प्रावीडेंट फंड का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं, कालेजों की इन्तज़ामिया कमेटियों में उन की कोई आवाज़ नहीं। यह ठीक है कि कई एक कालेजों में स्टाफ का कुछ ऐसा अनसर है जोकि बच्चों को सट्राईक करने पर उकसाता है, उन की गलत तरीके से रहनुमाई करता है लेकिन फिर भी यह अन्दाज़ा लगाया गया है कि जो अच्छी प्राईवेट इंस्टीच्यूशंज़ हैं जिन्हें हम हर साल चार लाख रुपया की ग्रांट देते हैं, उन्हें अगर चार या छः लाख की बजाए दस लाख की ग्रांट दी जाए तो उन का काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है और वे सूबे में शिक्षा की तरक्की में काफी हिस्सा डाल सकती हैं। इस के अलावा ज़रूरी है कि उन की दशा को सुधारने के लिए और उन में आत्मविश्वास और काम करने की लगन का मादा पैदा करने के लिए उन की सर्विस की शरायत को अच्छा बनाया जाए, मैनेजिंग कमेटियों में उन को नुमाइंदगी दी जाए। अगर उन्हें नौकरी से हटाना लाज़मी भी हो तो उन्हें एकदम बिना किसी वजह के नहीं निकालना चाहिए। जिस तरह सरकारी कालेजों में होता है कि ऐसी हालत में उन के खिलाफ चार्जशीट दी जाती है, वैसे ही चार्जशीट देकर उसे अपनी पोज़ीशन वाज़ेह करने का मौका दिया जाए ताकि किसी को किसी तरह की कोई शिकायत न रह जाए। आज हम क्या देखते हैं ? फिरोज़पुर में यह सुनने में आता है कि अठारह अठारह और बीस बीस प्रोफैसरों

[श्री देव राज सेठी]

को बग़ैर नोटिस दिए मोअत्तिल कर दिया जाता है। आए दिन हम ऐसे मज़हकाखेज़ नज़ारे सुनते और देखते रहते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जितने भी नौजवान प्रोफैसर और मास्टर होते हैं उन्हें यह भी पता नहीं होता कि उन का भविष्य कैसा है। वे यह नहीं जानते कि उन का फ्यूचर कैरियर कैसा बनने वाला है। उन की किस्मत हमेशा मैनेजिंग-कमेटी के मैम्बरों के हाथों में होती है। वे रात को जब सोते हैं तो पर्मानेंट कैपेसिटी में होते हैं लेकिन जब सुबह जागते हैं तो बावजूद इस बात के कि उन्होंने कालेज में बीस साल की सेवा की होती है उन्हें अलग कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए जब उन के दिल में सीक्योरिटी का भाव न हो, ऐसी सीक्योरिटी जैसे कि गवर्नमेंट कालेज के प्रोफैसरों को होती है, तो वह दिल लगा कर कभी भी काम नहीं कर सकते।

इस तसवीर का एक दूसरा पहलू भी है। कई प्राईवेट कालेज ऐसे हैं जिन का काम सिर्फ चन्दों पर चलता है। उन की मैनिजिंग कमेटियां भी बहुत अच्छी हैं। वह अपने प्रोफैसरों को सहूलियात भी देना चाहती हैं। लेकिन पैसा न होने की वजह से मजबूर होती है। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि गवर्नमेंट उन की आर्थिक सहायता करे। यह ठीक है कि छ: लाख से दस लाख तक बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को चार लाख रुपया ढूंढना पड़ेगा लेकिन उन चार लाख को प्रोवाईड करने से इन इंस्टीच्यूशंस की एफीशैंसी कई गुना बढ़ जाएगी और उन की कई तकलीफें दूर हो जाएंगी। इस लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा मैं कालेजों की तकलीफें गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो कालेज 15 में प्रोवियन किए गए हैं, उन के मुताबिक इस प्रकार के कवायद बनाए जाएं जोकि कम्परीहैंसिव हों।

गो मेरी नुक्ताचीनी करने की खाहिश नहीं लेकिन मैं बड़ी एगोनी (agony) के साथ यह कहता हूं कि हमारी मौजूदा पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का जो रिकार्ड है, उस में इतनी कमियां हैं कि मुझे निहायत शर्म आती है। इस का बहुत सा अनसर un-Indian like है। उस में सुधार लाने की निहायत ज़रूरत है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सभी ग्रेजुएट्स की नुमाइन्दगी इसमें होनी चाहिए। संस्कृत के शास्त्री, हिन्दी प्रभाकर, ज्ञानी और मौलवी फाज़ल, मुंशी फाज़िल वगैरा को भी नुमाइन्दगी मिलनी चाहिए ताकि तालीम के सही नुमाईंदे मैदान में आगे आ सकें। यह बिल बहुत जायज़ और दूररस है। पंजाब में तालीम का मयार तभी ऊंचा हो सकता है जब कि हम इन 70 प्राईवेट संस्थाओं के स्टाफ की पूरी तरह से तसल्ली करें और उन की सर्विस की सीक्योरिटी का पूरा इंतज़ाम करें।

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, यूनिवर्सिटी की तालीम और जो ऊपर की पढ़ाई है इस के मुतअल्लिक हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कहा सुनी चल रही है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति, यूनिवर्सिटी के चांसलर्ज़, वाईस चांसलर्ज़ और बड़े बड़े ऐजूकेशनिस्टों ने भी आए दिन अपने अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार किया है और कर रहे हैं कि तरीकाए-तालीम में बहुत सी खामियां हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मामला बहुत दिनों से पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की तवज्जुह का मुस्तहिक रहा है। इस सिलसिले में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने जो यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पेश किया है उस के उद्देश्य और मकासद में लिखा है कि जो मौजूदा पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट है वह जो

यूनाइटिड पंजाब के अन्दर यूनिवर्सिटी थी एक तरह से उसी की लाईनज़ पर बनाया गया था। यही नहीं, फिर यह भी बतलाया गया है कि तालीम के विषय पर बहुत कुछ कहा और सुना गया है। बड़े बड़े नुक्स और कमियां बताई गई हैं। एक कमिशन भी बैठा जिस के चेयरमैन न सिर्फ इस मुल्क के बल्कि सारी दुनिया के माने हुए ऐजुकेशनिस्ट हैं। उस कमिशन ने अपनी सिफारिशात कीं। इस के अलावा ऐजुकेशन का सैंट्रल ऐडवाइज़री बोर्ड बैठा उस ने भी कुछ रीकमैंडेशन्ज़ कीं। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि जब यह यूनिवर्सिटी एमेंडमेंट बिल पेश होगा तो हमारे वज़ीर साहिब यह बतलायेंगे और कुछ तफसील और वज़ाहत के साथ बताएंगे कि पुराने ऐक्ट में कौन कौन सी कमियां थीं, क्या कुछ बढ़ाया जा रहा है और ऐजुकेशन के पैटर्न पर वह क्या और कितना असर करेगा। कोई हर्ज़ नहीं था अगर मिनिस्टर साहिब बतलाते कि हमारे पिछले ऐक्ट में यह यह कमियां थीं, राधाकृष्णन कमिशन ने यह सिफारिशें की हैं, हम ने यह सिफारिशें मंज़ूर की हैं। ऐसी कोई बात मैंने उन के मुंह से नहीं सुनी।

मुझ से पहिले और भी प्रिंसिपल साहिबान और गुरुकुल के प्रोफैसर और आचार्य बोले जिन की तकरीरों को मैंने सुना है। यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने बहुत से नुक्स सुने और बताए हैं और एक मैम्बर साहिब को तो यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत देख कर बहुत शर्म महसूस हुई। लेकिन किसी ने नहीं बताया कि जो सैंट्रल कमेटियों और कमिशन की सिफारिशात थीं वे क्या थीं और उन में से किन पर अमल किया गया है। मैं तो न एक प्रोफैसर हूं और न आचार्य। मैं तो बतौर एक लेमैन (layman) यूनिवर्सिटी और तालीम के बारे में अर्ज़ करूंगा।

एक बात तो साफ नज़र आती है और वह यह है कि जितने भी कालिजिज़ हैं इन में जो गवर्नमेंट के कालेजिज़ हैं उन के मुकाबले में प्राईवेट कालेजिज़ की गिनती चार या पांच गुना ज्यादा है। चन्द रोज़ हुए मैंने सवाल भी दरयाफत किया था कि प्राईवेट कालेजिज़ और स्कूलों के प्रोफैसर और टीचर्ज़ की बाबत गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है, तो उस का जवाब सिर्फ यही दिया गया था कि हम एक अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं। इस वक्त के हालात से एक चीज़ बिल्कुल साफ है कि जितने भी इस वक्त पंजाब में कालेज हैं उन में प्राईवेट कालेजों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और उन में इन्तज़ामिया कमेटियों में सब में तो नहीं लेकिन काफी ऐसी मैनेजमेंट्स हैं जिन में काफी हद तक गड़बड़ है और बहुत सी खराबियां हैं। पहिले ऐक्ट के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट काफी हद तक बेबस और मजबूर थी। इस बिल की कलाज़ 14 में affiliated colleges के बारे में प्रोविज़न किया गया है।

फिर इस बिल की पन्द्रहवीं clause की sub-clause (2) में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि University के साथ affiliated colleges के teachers को security of service दिलाई जाएगी और उन कालेजों की administration पर किसी हद तक University का control होगा। जहां तक इन चीज़ों का ताल्लुक है यह बहुत ठीक बात है और मुनासिब बात है। यह अब उम्मीद की जाती है कि उन private colleges के teachers को security of service मिलेगी जिस की बड़ी आवश्यकता थी और उन private

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]
colleges के इन्तज़ाम और देखभाल में University की तरफ से scrutiny होने से उन्हें काफी फायदा मिलेगा।

इस के अलावा कुछ और बातें हैं। जहां यह teachers के लिए किया गया है वहां Commission और Board की कुछ और सिफारिशात थी जिन का यह मतलब निकलता है कि democratic ideals पर University के काम को चलाया जाये और उन ideals को सामने लाया जाए। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि कौनसे democratic ideals जोकि पहले Act में नहीं थे अब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिब इस बिल की रू से कायम कर रहे हैं। क्या यही democratic ideals लाये गये हैं कि सैनेट में पहले जितनी nominated members की elected members के मुकाबले में proportion मुकर्रर थी वह इस बिल में कहीं ज़्यादा बढ़ा दी गई है। इस से ज़ाहिर है कि इस बिल को democratic ideals के मुताबिक नहीं बनाया गया। यह तो ठीक है कि University के Chancellor गवर्नर साहिब हों या कोई और हो लेकिन यह मैं नहीं समझ सका कि Vice-Chancellor क्यों elect न किया जाये। इस में क्या खराबी हो जायेगी। मुझे समझ नहीं आ सका कि क्या इन तमाम बातों में एक democratic और socialist state का सिद्धांत based है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आज कुछ ऐसी universities हैं जहां देश के बड़े २ काबिल educationist और तजरुबाकार आदमी elect हो कर Chancellor और Vice-Chancellor बने हुए हैं लेकिन इस बिल के अन्दर इन दोनों की nomination का provision किया जा रहा है। मुझे इस में कोई एतराज़ नहीं कि Chancellor साहिब nominated हों क्योंकि उन की हैसियत ऐसी है जोकि ornamental सी होगी। लेकिन एक Vice-Chancellor nominated हो और उस की term इतनी लम्बी न हो जितनी कि Commission की रिपोर्ट में recommend की गई है और सैनेट में elected मैम्बरज़ की बजाए nominated मैम्बरज़ की पहले से proportion बढ़ा दी गई हो और अगर एक Principal बदल जाए तो भी उस को सैनेट का मैम्बर रहने दिया जाए तो इस तरह से University autonomous नहीं रहती जैसा कि होना चाहिये। University की working में political influence नहीं होना चाहिए और उस को power politics से अलग रखा जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस बिल को गौर से पढ़ कर मैं तो यही समझता हूं कि इस पर गवर्नमेंट का पूरी तरह से control हो जाता है और जिस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट होगी उसी पार्टी के मैम्बर इस में nominate हो जायेंगे और कुछ उन के अपने मुलाज़म और नौकर services में आ जायेंगे। इस तरह से University में वही पार्टी in power आ जायेगी जो अब गवर्नमेंट को चला रही है। वह कहां तक independent रहेगी इस बात का इस बिल में कतई तौर पर ख्याल नहीं रखा गया, हालांकि इस बिल के Statement of Objects and Reasons में तो लिख दिया गया है—

'and bring them in line with democratic ideals.'

मैं इस बिल को शुरू से आखिर तक देख चुका हूं मुझे तो इस में इन democratic ideals की कोई चीज़ नज़र नहीं आई। मैं इन से पूछता हूं कि इस बिल की कौन सी clause या कौन सी sub-clause इन democratic ideals के मुताबिक बनाई गई है। अगर आप इसे शुरू से देखना शुरू करें तो जो इस का title है वह तो ठीक ही है। उस के बाद Chancellor और Vice-Chancellor, fellows और ordinary fellows Senate को constitute करेंगे। फिर Headmasters होंगे इस में यह सब दिया है कि इतने ये होंगे और इतने वे होंगे और इस में बाकी यह भी कह दिया गया है कि nomination बढ़ेगी और nominated मैम्बरज़ की proportion बढ़ा दी गई है। इन तमाम चीज़ों में कोई democratic ideals नज़र नहीं आते सिवाये इस बात के कि जो private colleges जो University के साथ affiliated है उन के teachers की जो पहले शिकायतें थीं और उन के पास कोई हल नहीं था और वे बिचारे उन को दूर कराने के लिये कहीं भी जा नहीं सकते थे वे अब इस बिल के पास हो जाने से कुछ दूर हो जायेंगी और उन कालिजों की जो managements है वे भी अब कुछ control में लाई जा सकेंगी। इस से बड़ा भारी काम पूरा किया जा रहा है। लेकिन अगर हम इस amending bill को ग़ौर से देखें तो इस में democratic ideals की कोई चीज़ नज़र नहीं आती है।

वैसे तो स्पीकर साहिब, अब जब कि पंजाब के दो administrative zones बनाये जा रहे हैं एक पंजाबी speaking area का और दूसरा हिन्दी speaking area का और अब Regional Committees के ज़रिये काम चलाया जाना है तो अब सारे पंजाब की एक इकट्ठी University का रहना कुछ ठीक मालूम नहीं देता। शायद यह बात मेरे कई दोस्तों को नागवार भी लगे। मैं कहूंगा कि अब इन दोनों regions की अलग अलग Universities होनी चाहियें ताकि हरेक region में ऊपर की तालीम और नीचे की तालीम regions में language के base पर एक ही तरीके से चल सके। क्योंकि मैं हरियाना या अंबाला division का हूं और इस असैम्बली का मैम्बर होने की वजह से मुझे इस बात का अहसास है कि गवर्नमेंट में ही नहीं बल्कि जहां तक University का ताल्लुक भी है इस में भी उस तमाम के तमाम इलाके को जोकि कुल पंजाब के 40 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा हैं। University की management के अन्दर जो representation मिली हुई है वह सिफर के बराबर है।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस वक्त आप की ruling का शिकार नहीं होना चाहता, मगर यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि education के काम में पंजाब की 126 लाख की आबादी के 40 या 45 फीसदी हरियाने की आबादी को अगर देखा जाए तो उस की नुमायंदगी अगर University के इन्तज़ाम के अन्दर बराये नाम भी मौजूद न हो तो उस से education के cause में जो कि तमाम लोगों को socially, economically और educationally एक साथ आगे ले जा सकता है, कितना interest

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लिये जाने की उमीद की जा सकती है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आगे क्या तरीका इख्तियार किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह भी रहे हैं और नहीं भी कहते (The hon. Member says a thing and yet maintains that he does not mean it.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : वह तो आप की तबीयत के मुताबिक करना ही पड़ता है । आज नहीं तो कल यह बात आयेगी तो देखा जायेगा । लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि इस amending bill में कोई ऐसी बात लाई जाती जिस से उन तमाम ज़िलों बल्कि division की division और लोगों के तबकों के तबकों के लिए कोई रास्ता भी निकल आता जिस से वे अपने आप को पसमान्दा महसूस न करते ।

एक बात स्पीकर साहिब मैं और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि जब मैं इस के Schedule में दी गई private कालिजों की list को पढ़ता हूं तो हैरान होता हूं कि उन में एक भी college ऐसा नहीं जो हिन्दू कालिज या खालसा कालिज न हो या जैन कालिज न हो या सनातन धर्म कालिज न हो या अहीर कालिज न हो यानी इस तरह हर कालिज के नाम के साथ किसी न किसी community या caste का नाम ज़रूर लगा हुआ है । लेकिन अब वक्त इन चीज़ों का नहीं रहा । अब कहते तो हम यह हैं कि यूनिटी पैदा कर दो, मगर यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट में तरमीम करते वक्त गवर्नमेंट के दिमाग में यह बात आनी चाहिए थी कि मास्टर आफ आर्टस की डिगरी लेते वक्त तक जिस के दिमाग पर 24 घंटे और 365 दिन यह चीज़ रहे कि मैं खालसा कालिज में बैठा हूं वह सनातन धर्म कालिज में बैठा है तो उस पर क्या असर हो सकता है, और क्या यह चीज़ हमें अपने आबजैक्टिव की तरफ ले जाएगी ? इस तरफ इन का दिमाग क्यों नहीं चला ? एकदम न सही मगर आहिस्ता २ लाने के लिए तो कुछ करना चाहिए । इंडियनपने का भाव पैदा करना बड़ा जरूरी है । यह मैं मानता हूं कि यह ह्यूमन नेचर है कि लोग छोटे जज़बे पर धर्म या ज़ात और बरादरी के नाम पर चंदा दे देंगे परन्तु दुनिया के नाम पर नहीं देते । और यह भी बात है कि इन institutions से कुछ न कुछ भला भी हुआ है । मैं इस से इनकार नहीं करता और मैं इन को ईविल नहीं समझता । यह बात भी नहीं कि इन की गुड साईड नहीं है । लेकिन बीसवीं सदी में जबकि हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हो चुका है तो यूनिटी की सख्त ज़रूरत है, इस बात से कि पंडित जवाहर लाल से लेकर नीचे तक सभी रट लगाते हैं । अभी पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कुछ ही दिन हुए कहा अखबारों में यह खबर छपी थी कि कास्टिज़म और कम्यूनलिज़म से मुल्क खराब होता है । जब इन कालिजों के अन्दर से पढ़ कर लाख लाख लड़के निकलेंगे तो क्या उन में मजहब, फिरके और बरादरी का जज़बा नहीं होगा । तो क्यों नहीं गवर्नमेंट सोचती , क्यों गवर्नमेंट को अक्ल नहीं आती । अगर एकदम नहीं हो सकता तो रास्ता तो दुरुस्त इख्तियार किया जाए, जिस से इस बुराई में कमी हो । कुछ ऐसे रूलज़ बनाए जाएं कि किसी मैनेजिंग कमेटी पर वह ऐक्सक्लूसिवली एक ही कम्यूनिटी के लोगों को न रख सकें बल्कि किसी खास परोपोरशन में उन को दूसरी कम्यूनिटी के मैम्बरों को भी रखना पड़े। इस से नैशनलिज़म और यूनिटी में कुछ न कुछ इज़ाफा होगा । सरकार इस पर गौर कर के

देखे कि इस चीज़ की गुंजायश है या नहीं। जो आदमी बड़े हो गए उम्र में उन पर इन चीज़ों का असर कम होता है मगर जो बच्चा पहली जमात से ले कर एम. ए. तक एक डिनोमिनेशनल institution में पढ़ता है उस पर बहुत ज्यादा असर हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस टैंडेंसी पर कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकलना चाहिए।

अब बुक्स वगैरा का मामला ऐसा है कि जिस के मुताल्लिक हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट से सवालों के ज़रिए और तकरीरों के ज़रिए शिकायत करते रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर आम तौर पर यह समझा जाता है कि बड़े काबिल और बेलाग आदमी होते हैं और होने भी चाहिएं कि जिस से लोगों को विश्वास हो जाए कि वहां कोई फ़ेवरटिज़म और लिहाज़ नहीं होगा। देखने में यह आया है कि किताबों के लिए जो कमेटी बनी होती है जो किताबों को पास करती और लगवाती है उस के बारे में काफी शिकायतें आई हैं। और एक इतनी ऊंची जगह जोकि ऐजुकेशन का मम्बा हो, कल्चर का सोर्स हो अगर उस के मुताल्लिक ऐसी शिकायतें आएं तो नीचे का क्या हाल होगा। अब जब सरकार ने यह अमैंडिंग ऐक्ट हाथ में लिया है तो इन चीज़ों को दुरुस्त करना चाहिए था और जो इलाके इगनोर किए गए हैं उन में कनफीडैंस पैदा करने का रास्ता निकालते। फिर जो राधा कृष्णन रिपोर्ट ने सिफारिशात कीं जिनका कि इस बिल के आबजैक्टस ऐंड रीज़न्ज़ में हवाला दिया गया है वह भी मुझे इस में नज़र नहीं आई। और फिर जो डैमोक्रैटिक आइडियलज़ हैं नौमीनेशन जो की जा रही हैं या जिस तरह वाईस चांसलर की भी नौमीनेशन की जानी है............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाईंड अप करने की कोशिश करें।

(The hon. Member should try to wind up.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं बोलने के लिए नहीं बोल रहा। आप ने देखा होगा कि मैं ऐसे सुझाव दे रहा हूं जिन पर अमल करने की गवर्नमेंट में हिम्मत नज़र नहीं आती। यह जो अमेंडिंग ऐक्ट है इस की बड़ी देर से इन्तज़ार हो रही थी। सवालात के जवाब में इस के मुताल्लिक यहां पर कई बार यकीन दिलाया जाता रहा है कि एजूकेशन में जो कमी है वह दूर कर दी जाएगी। मगर आज 9 साल मुल्क को आज़ाद हुए हो गए हैं और ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक हरेक ने खड़े हो कर कहा है कि हमारे तरीकाए तालीम में बड़ी कमी है। यह वह तरीका तालीम है जो अंग्रेज़ों के वक्त से ले कर चला आ रहा है जबकि उन्हें क्लर्क चाहिएं थे। इस तरह की बातें हमारे बड़े २ नेताओं ने कौनवोकेशनज़ में कई बार कही हैं और वज़ीरों ने भी यही कहा है कि यह तरीका तालीम आज़ादी डैमोक्रेसी और सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के मुताबिक नहीं है। हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि यह बिल........घंटी......इन खराबियों को दूर करेगा। मैंने इस बिल को शुरू से आखिर तक देखा है मगर इस में कहीं भी यह कोशिश नहीं की गई कि पिछले यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट में जो नुक्स....घंटी.....थे और जो राधा कृष्णन कमिशन ने जो बातें सजैस्ट की थीं..........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ने कई दफा कहा है ।

(This the hon. Member has said a number of times)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जिस तरह सेठी जी ने बताया है कि उस कमिशन की रिकमैंडेशन यह थी कि वाईस चांसलर की टर्म ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा हो, वह भी इन्होंने.......

Mr. Speaker : Order please. Now the House stands adjourned.

The Sabha then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1956.

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PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA DEBATES

11th April, 1956

Vol. I—No. 29

OFFICIAL REPORT

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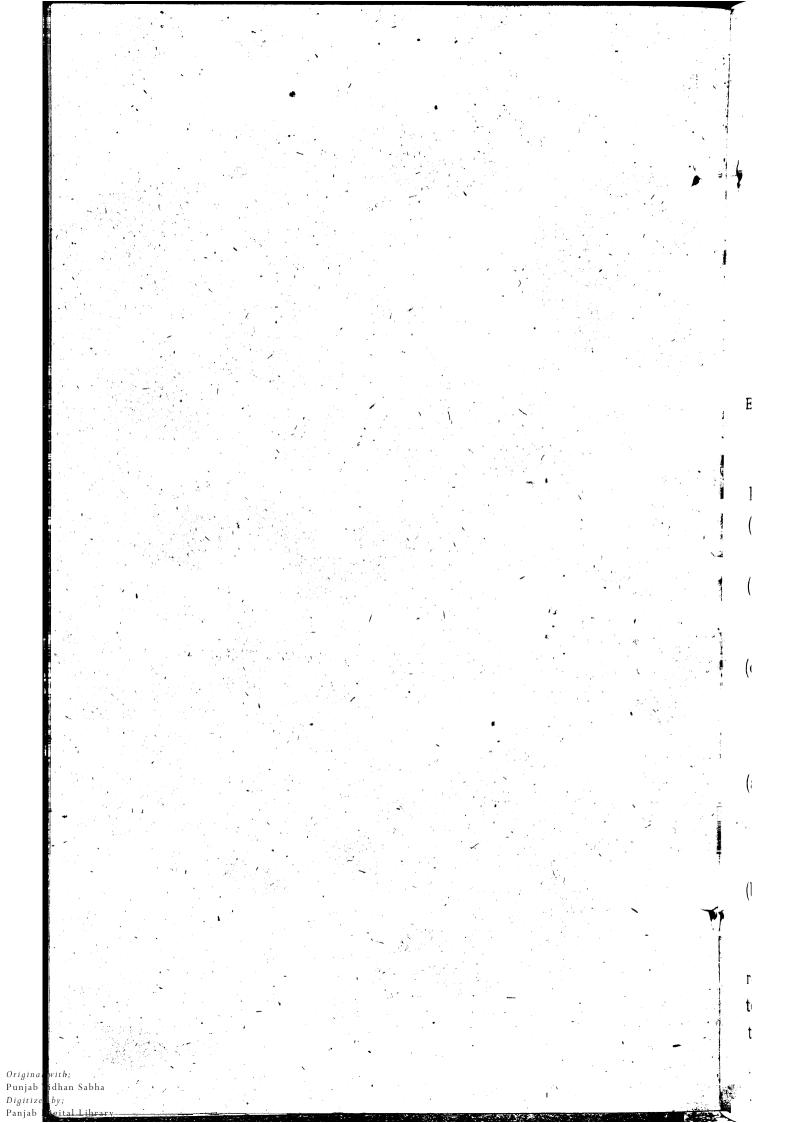

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Wednesday, 11th April, 1956.

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, Chandigarh Capital at 2 P.M. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

*6365. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:-

(a) the total amount of expenditure so far incurred by the Government under the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the share of expenditure referred to in part (a) above of State Government and the Central Government separately;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred district-wise in the State under various heads under the Five Year Plan ?

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon :

(a) Rs. 3241. 69 lakhs as against a plan of Rs. 3309. 80 lakhs. This figure includes actuals upto 1954-55 & budget for 1955-56 as actuals cannot be available till reconciliation of accounts is done.

(b) (i) State's share 2969.81 lakhs.

(ii) Central Government's share 97.02 lakhs.

The figures about the Central Government's share which represents grants, are tentative because final accounting has to be done. These figures do not include grants received in the Medical & Health Departments.

[Chief Minister]

(c) The First Five Year Plan of this State was not conceived on a district basis and has not been split up into district plans. It is, therefore, not possible to give total expenditure so far incurred in each district in the State on development schemes under the Ist Five Year Plan.

श्री तेग राम : यह जो चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बताया है कि पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने इतना खर्च किया है और सैंट्रल गवर्नमैण्ट की तरफ से इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया है क्या मन्त्री महोदय कृपा कर के बताएंगे कि किन शर्तों पर यह रुपया पंजाब गवर्नमैंट को मिला है?

Mr. Speaker : This question does not arise.

श्री तेग राम : मैं यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूं कि आया यह रुपया सैंटर ने मदद के तौर पर दिया है या कर्ज़े के तौर पर ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ।

CONSTRUCTION OF BHAKRA DAM

*6366. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state:-

(a) the date when the work connected with the construction of Bhakra Dam Project was taken in hand together with the amount of expenditure so far incurred thereon;

(b) details of work still to be executed in connection with the said Project together with the date by which it is expected to be completed and the estimated expenditure in this respect ?

Shri Sher Singh :

(a) (i) The work of construction of Bhakra Dam Project was first taken in hand in 1946.

(ii) Expenditure incurred up to January, 1956 on Unit No. I is Rs. 30, 88, 18, 936.

(b) (i) The remaining works to be done are:-

(1) Concreting of Bhakra Dam.

(2) Construction of Power Houses.

They are scheduled to be completed as follows:-

Power Plant Left. 1960-61

Power Plant Right. There is no plant complete as yet, but only its excavation, concreting up to tail race level and installation of panel penstock have to be done. Power House will be completed and units installed as and when demand develops.

(ii) The estimated cost of expenditure for the same is about Rs. 35.08 crores.

श्री तेग राम : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी इतना काम हो चुका है। मैं दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूं कि यह काम निश्चित समय के मुताबिक क्यों नहीं खत्म हुआ ?

मन्त्री : यह काम प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक चल रहा है। 1958 को रब्बी में पानी भी दे सकेंगे। इन सर्दियों में 1/5 हिस्से को पानी दे सकेंगे और perennial supply 1958 रब्बी में दे सकेंगे।

श्री तेग राम : यह जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है क्या यह सारे का सारा पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट का है या सेंटर से भी सहायता मिली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता। [This question does not arise.]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : जब यह काम 1946 में हाथ में लिया गया था तो अंदाजा था कि 1955 में खत्म हो जायेगा। अब क्या वजह है कि यह काम 1960-61 में खत्म होगा ?

मन्त्री : पहले ख्याल था कि गुरु 1955 में खत्म कर देंगे उस के बाद यह जरूरी समझा गया कि डैम की height ऊंची की जाये। यह 687 फुट ऊंची बनानी है शायद यह height 700 फुट तक पहुंच जाये। क्योंकि काम बढ़ गया है इस लिए समय ज़्यादा लग रहा है।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अब बताया गया है कि यह काम 1955 की बजाये 1960-61 में खत्म होगा और ज़्यादा वक्त लगने की वजह सिर्फ यह बताई गई है कि डैम की height पहले की निस्बत बढ़ गई है। क्या इस को ऊंचा करने में छः साल लग जायेंगे ?

मन्त्री : पहले बहुत सा समय Designing और machinery मंगवाने में लग गया। कुछ समय लग गया सामान मिलने में क्योंकि उस समय चीजें वक्त पर नहीं मिलती थीं। डैम का काम बढ़ गया है क्योंकि ऊंचा बनाना है। यह सारे factors थे जिन की वजह से देर लग गई है। अब काम तेजी से हो रहा है और प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक खत्म हो जायेगा।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या वक्त बढ़ने के साथ साथ खर्च भी उसी proportion में बढ़ा है ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਖਰਚ ਵਿਚ ਬੜ੍ਹੋਤਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਜਿਉਂ ੨ ਸਮਾਂ ਗੁਜ਼ਰਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਧਦੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या कुछ अंदाजा है कि कीमतें कितनी बढ़ गई हैं ?

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ: ਦਸ ਦਿਆਂਗਾ ਜੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇਣ।

श्री तेग राम : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि किन कारणों की वजह से यह डैम ऊंचा करना पड़ा ?

मन्त्री : इस को ऊंचा इस लिए कर रहे हैं कि पानी store कर सकें और ज़्यादा अलाके को पानी दे सकें।

श्री तेग राम : क्या यह बात पहले नहीं सोची गई थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सवाल करने के बाद उन्हों ने यह सोची है (हंसी) (He has considered it after the hon. Member put this question.) *(Laughter)*

DEVELOPMENT OF CLAY POTTERY

*6364. **Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government is taking any steps to encourage village potters for the development of clay pottery; if so, the details thereof and the total amount incurred in this connection during the year 1955 ?

Shri Mohan Lal :

First Part. Yes.

Second part. To encourage village potters, the Government Central Pottery Agency, Sonepat, imparted training

in the pottery industry with modern equipment and an expenditure of Rs. 58,900/- was incurred in this connection during the year 1955-56. Special concessions were given to hereditary potters, as regards relaxation of age, qualifications and scholarships. 12 students were admitted during the said year. Steps are being taken to encourage village potters with the help of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. With the financial assistance from the Board it is proposed to distribute improved implements to village potters at 50% of their actual cost.

श्री तेग राम : वज़ीर खज़ाना ने फरमाया है कि खादी बोर्ड भी उन को मदद देगा क्या वह कृपा कर के बताएंगे कि वह मदद किस तरह से दी जायगी ?

मन्त्री : हम ने उन की मदद के लिये प्रार्थना की है । मदद वह देंगे लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि किस तरह से मदद दी जाएगी ।

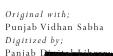
श्री बाबू दयाल : वज़ीर साहिब ने फरमाया है कि 12 कुम्हारों को गवर्नमैण्ट की तरफ से वज़ीफे दिये गए हैं, क्या वह बताएंगे कि वह कुम्हार किस २ ज़िले के थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज इस हाऊस ने एक नया record कायम किया है । आज questions की सब से छोटी लिस्ट थी सिवाए श्री तेग राम के किसी मैम्बर ने सवाल नहीं पूछा और सब से कम मैम्बरों ने supplementaries पूछे हैं । और बहुत कम वक्त लगा है ।

(This House has set up a new record today. The list of questions for today was the shortest one. Except Shri Teg Ram no other Member asked questions and a very few Members have asked supplementaries. Thus very little time was taken.)

Mr. Speaker : The Secretary will lay some papers on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary : I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Report of the Rules Committee of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha as required under rule 258 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Businesss in the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 30-TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON THURSDAY

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move-

> That rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly be suspended and Government business be transacted on Thursday, the 12th April, 1956.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸਾਡਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕੰਮ ਅਜ ਹੀ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ 12 ਤਰੀਕ ਤਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਪਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ Session 12 ਤਰੀਕ ਤਕ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ballot ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ballot ਵੀ ਹੋਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਲ non-official day ਰਖ ਲੈਂਦਾ। ਖਿਆਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਜ ਕੰਮ ਮੁੱਕ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਭੁਲੇਖਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਕਿ non-stop sitting ਕਰੀਏ ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਰ ਵਧਾ ਲਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਚੂੰਕਿ Resolutions ਅਤੇ Bills ballot ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅੱਛਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਏ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved-

> That rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly be suspended and Government business be transacted on Thursday, the 12th April, 1956

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री और यह वज़ारत तो अपनी आदत से लाचार है, और मैं अपना फर्ज़ अदा करने के लिये मजबूर हूं। आँ जनाब ने वजूहात भी दी हैं। यही नहीं किया कि खड़े हो कर यही फरमा दें कि कल ग़ैर सरकारी resolution के लिये दिन नहीं होगा सरकारी काम काज के लिये दिन ले लिया जाएगा। बल्कि आप ने वजूहात भी दी हैं। आप फरमाते हैं कि हमारा ख्याल था कि आज काम 'मुक' जाएगा। जैसे आप ने फरमाया है कि questions के लिये आज हाऊस में record कायम हो गया है क्योंकि केवल तीन ही सवाल थे। इसी तरह यह भी रिकार्ड कायम करना चाहते थे। अगर बिलों की तादाद देखी जाए तो बहुत ज़्यादा है लेकिन अब यह फरमाते हैं कि इन का ख्याल था कि आज सारा कार्य (business) 'मुक' जायगा। कल भी इन्होंने ख्याल कर लिया था कि इन की तरफ के मैम्बर तो बोल कर क्या लेंगे और Opposition के मैम्बर भला 10 बजे रात तक क्यों बैठने लगे। यह दलील इन्हों ने दी है कि इन को 'भुलेखा' था कि

काम मुक जायगा। जिस तरह हाऊस में आज सवालों की लिस्ट सब से छोटी होने और उस पर बहुत कम सवाल उठाये जाने का रिकार्ड कायम हुआ है इसी तरह मेरा ख्याल है कि इतने ज़्यादा बिल और इतने थोड़े समय में लाये जाने और उन को पास करने का रिकार्ड भी कायम हो जायगा। 23,24 बिलों की लिस्ट पेश हुई है और इन का ख्याल था कि आज ही खत्म हो जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इन का ख्याल तो एक और Session लाने का भी है (He is thinking of holding another Session also.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, इन के ख्याल तो एक से एक बढ़िया होते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह कहीं बेहतर रहता अगर वह यह कह कर बैठ जाते कि majority हमारे पास है। हमें इख्तियार मिला हुआ है। हम non-official business के लिये दिन नहीं देना चाहते। इन का ख्याल था कि काम मुक जाएगा। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या खुदा की तरफ से कोई बही उतरी हुई है कि आज के दिन इतना काम अवश्य खत्म ही होना चाहिये? क्या सूबे में ऐसी emergency पैदा हो गई हैं? मैं कहता हूं कि जब लंडन में बम पड़ रहे थे तो पार्लियामैण्ट ने उस समय भी ज़मीन के नीचे अपना काम जारी रखा था। लेकिन यहाँ पर इन्हों ने यह चीज़ पहले ही तै कर रखी थी कि आज इजलास खत्म हो जाएगा। कोई पूछे कि आखिर इन मैंम्बरों और वज़ीरों को इस से ज़्यादा ज़रूरी और काम क्या है? लोगों ने 126 मैम्बरों को चुन कर सूबे की हकूमत चलाने के लिये भेजा हुआ है, इन के लिये इस से ज़्यादा अहम चीज़ और क्या हो सकती है? इन का ख्याल था कि काम मुक जायगा। साथ ही साथ agenda की लिस्ट भी तैयार करते हैं। एक ही दफा नहीं बल्कि रोज़ रोज़ उन की तरतीब भी बदलते हैं कि पहले कौन सा बिल रखना है और पीछे कौन सा बिल रखना है? मैम्बर किस वक्त हाऊस में कम होंगे और किस वक्त ज़्यादा होंगे। और भी कहा कि ballot नहीं हो सका। स्पीकर साहिब. आखिर यह काम किस का था? Ballot करवाना भी तो इन की ही जिम्मेवारी थी। कहते हैं कि ballot नहीं हो सका। यह नहीं कहते कि बैलट नहीं किया गया। साथ ही धमकी भी देते हैं कि वरना non-stop sitting करनी पड़ेगी। सच्चर साहिब ने भी non-stop sitting की थी। अगर यह भी चाहें तो non-stop sitting कर सकते हैं। अगले दिन सुबह के पांच बजा लें या 6 बजा लें! बहरसूरत Opposition के मैम्बर तो अपना फर्ज़ अदा करेंगे ही। यह हम जानते हैं कि हमारी कोई बात भी गवर्नमेंट आसानी से मानने को तैयार नहीं होती चाहे वह कितनी ही माकूल क्यों न हो। Non-stop sitting करनी पड़ेगी, बैलट नहीं हो सका, काम मुक जाएगा, वगैरह यह सब बातें बेमानो हैं। असल बात यह है कि हमारी Ministry और मुख्य मन्त्री non-official day से घबराते हैं। वह समझते हैं कि non-official day वाले दिन गवर्नमेंट किसी न किसी form में expose होती है।

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

आप ने देखा होगा कि जब छुट्टियाँ होती हों तो Session आम तौर पर सुबह के वक्त शुरू होता है ताकि मैम्बर साहिबान को बाहर जाने की आसानी रहे। लेकिन पिछली बार चूंकि non-official day आ गया था तो उन्होंने इजलास सुबह की बजाए बाद दोपहर के वक्त का रख दिया। आप ने इशारा भी किया था कि Opposition के मैम्बरों ने कहीं जाना था इन को accommodate किया जाए। लेकिन आं जनाब ने बैठे बैठे गरदन हिला दी और आखिर कोरम भी पूरा नहीं रह सका। दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि गैर सरकारी दिन में किसी को ज़्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं थी। उस दिन Opposition वालों के अधिक प्रस्ताव थे। लेकिन जब अगले गैर सरकारी दिन अपनी ही पार्टी के मैम्बर का resolution था तो चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को भाग कर आना पड़ा और हरिजनों को सरकारी ज़मीन दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव पास न होने दिया और बीच में लटकता छोड़ा गया। इस से ज़ाहिर यह होता है कि वजूहात कुछ नहीं हैं। असल वजह यह है कि मिनिस्टरी और मुख्य मन्त्री non-official day से घबराते हैं। वह समझते हैं कि न सिर्फ Opposition की तरफ से बल्कि उनकी अपनी पार्टी के मैम्बरों की तरफ से भी ऐसे resolutions आएँगे जिन के सम्बन्ध में न तो इन में जुर्रत है कि खड़े हो कर उन की हिमायत से इनकार करें और न ही यह कि भलमँसी से मान लें। मुझे अफसोस है कि यह Ministry पहली Ministry से भी निकम्मी और गई गुज़री साबित हुई है। जहाँ तक Opposition के मैम्बरों के rights का सम्बन्ध है............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप बड़े हाई लैवल की बात कर रहे हैं ? (Is the hon. Member keeping the level of debate high?)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business में यह provision मौजूद है कि हर हफ्ते एक दिन non-official business के लिए रखा जाए। अगर बहुत मजबूरी हो, बड़ी भारी emergency हो, कोई extra-ordinary बात हो तो लिखा लिखाया और बना बनाया rule change किया जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ तो उन्हों ने rule ही यह बनाया है कि non-official day देना ही नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि पहली Ministry भी बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी। यह high और low level की बात नहीं है। सवाल इस बात का है कि democratically और constitutionally हमारी गवनमैंट निहायत low चली गई है। जहाँ तक rules की implementation का, democracy की spirit का और Opposition को accommodate करने का ताल्लुक है, they have gone to the lowest depth. इन लफज़ों के साथ मैं बड़े ज़ोर के साथ इसकी मुखालफत करता । हूं

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਚੀਫ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ agenda ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਵਿਚ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੁਕਿਆ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ballot ਜਾਣ ਬੁਝ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਾਇਆ । ਸਾਰੇ Session ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ ਦੋ non-official ਦਿਨ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਬਹਾਨੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ non-official days ਖੋਹੇ ਗਏ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੋ ਦਿਨ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਵੀ ਗਏ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ arrange ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕਿ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ੨ ਘਰ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਕਾਹਲ ਸੀ ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੀਰਵਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਇਕੋ ਜਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਦੋਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਹੀ ਸਿਰ ਹਲਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਸਿਰ ਹਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਹ Leader of the House ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਵਾਰੀ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਬਿਲ ਵਕਤ ਸਿਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵਾਰੀ ਬੜੀ ਅਜੀਬ ਗਲ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਏਜੰਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਲ੍ਹ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਅਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ । ਇਸ order ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस दफा तो कोई तबदीली नहीं की गई । [No change has been made this time.]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Order रोज बदला जाता है ।

Mr. Speaker : No. They are coming in the same order.

Pandit Shri Ram Sharma : No, Sir, the order of the bills is changed every day.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਕਿਹੜਾ Bill ਕਦੋਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ । ਇਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ amendments ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਬਿਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਛੋਟੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਅਹਿਮ ਗਲਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਤੇ ਗਹਿਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਤਨੇ non-official days ਲੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ? ਇਸ ਹਾਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਲੋਕ democratic ਰਾਇ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ। ਇਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ Leader of the House ਚਾਹੁਣ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਇਲੈਕਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਡਰ ਦਿਸਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਛੁਟੀ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ। ਪਿਛੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ, ਨਾਮ ਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਗੱਲ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਹੀ ਸੀ। ਲੋਕਲ ਬਾਡੀਜ਼ ਦੀਆਂ elections ਵਿਚ ਗੜਬੜ ਸੀ। ਗੱਲ ਕੋਈ ਕਹੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬਹਾਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੋ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਗੇ ਅਪੀਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹਾਊਸ ਦਾ democratic right ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਖੋਹਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ motion ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹਾਊਸ ਦਾ verdict ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਊਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਦੇਵੇ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਡੇਹਲੋਂ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿਛਲੀ ਵਾਰ ਜਦੋਂ Leader of the House ਨੇ ਇਹ move ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ non-official day ਦੀ ਥਾਂ official ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਨਿਹਾਇਤ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਹ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਾਰਚ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ੨ ਬਜਟ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ S.R. Bill ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਦਿਹਾੜੇ ਲਗ ਗਏ ਇਸ ਲਈ non-official day ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਬਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਿਰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਖਾਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਅਗੇ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ non-official day ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਪਰ ਅਜ ਜਿਹੜੀ motion Chief Minister ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਲੋਂ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਅਜ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ motion ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਜੇ ਕੰਮ 12 ਤਾਰੀਖ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਰ ਬੈਠਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜ ਜਾਂ ਕਲ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਇਜਲਾਸ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਬਿਲ ਕਲ੍ਹ ਤੀਕਰ ਪਾਸ ਨ ਹੋਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਆਫਤ ਆ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਟੇਟ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਪਿਛਲੀ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਵੇਲੇ ਵੀ ਅਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ non- official days ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਗਿਲਾ ਸੀ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਨਵੀਂ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰੀ Opposition ਦੇ democratic rights ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਖੋਹਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੇਗੀ। ਪਰ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬੜੇ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Opposition ਨੂੰ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ right ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ ਦੋ ਦਿਨ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਬਹਾਨਾ ਦਸਕੇ ਖੋਹ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ motion ਹੈ ਉਹ democracy ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ rights ਉਤੇ ਭਾਰੀ ਗਲਬਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਚੀਫ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ majority ਦੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ motion ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲੈਣ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੈਰੋਂ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰ ਭਾਈ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ meetings ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਰਹਿ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਦੋ ਚਾਰ

ਦਿਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਣ ਲਗ ਪਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਫ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਕੁ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਦਾਦ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਪੰਡਿਤ श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब कितनी irrelevant बात हो रही है ; चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब सारी बातें हंसी में टाल रहे है।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਵੀ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਗੈਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਅਖੀਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਗੇ ਹਨ। ਬਾਕੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ। ਵੈਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ agriculturist ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪਰਸੋਂ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਣਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਢੀਆਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਨੇ partition ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਵੇਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਜ ਤਕ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ meet ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਵੀ meet ਕਰੀਏ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਡੀ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਸਾਂ ਤਾਂ Opposition ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹ ਹਾਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦੁਹਰਾਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ closure move ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਚੁਕੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਮੁੜ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਉਹੋ ਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਅਸਾਂ ਕਦੇ point raise ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ, ਨਾਂਹੀ ਅਸਾਂ ਕਦੇ closure move ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਇਸ ਵਾਰੀ ਅਸਾਂ ਹਰ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ discussion ਲਈ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ general discussion of the Budget ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ Second Five Year Plan ਤੇ discussion ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ development ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਆਪ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਹਾਉਸ ਦੇ 124 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ ਦਸਣ ਤੇ resolution ਲੈ ਆਉਣ। ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵੀ resolution ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਹੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਹੀ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦੁਖ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਲਾਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਦਿਨ ਲੈਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਵਰਨਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਸੰਕੋਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਮਨਸ਼ਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Opposition ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ resolution ਲੈ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪਰਸੋਂ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਾਢੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸ਼ੁਭ ਮੇਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਹਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਕੇ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਥੇ ਕੰਮ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਿਰ ਆਪਣੇ ੨ ਘਰ ਪੁਜ ਜਾਣ। ਫੇਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਇਹ 15 ਦਿਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਬੁਲਾ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਹਾਉਸ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ

[ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ]

ਮੇਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਪੰਡਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਦਾ purpose ਹਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਸ ਬਿਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਕਲ ਇਹ ਦਿਨ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਲੀਲ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਹਕ ਉਸ ਬਿਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ nominal ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਹਕ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਦਲੀਲ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੈਂ ਪੰਡਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲਿਆਉਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਤਦ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਕਰਾਂ ਗੇ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब भी आप की बातें पसन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਮੈਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is:-

> That Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly be suspended and Government business be transacted on Thursday, the 12th April, 1956.

The motion was carried.

OFFICIAL RESOLUTION RE-ADOPTION OF PRIZE COMPETITION ACT, 1955 (42 of 1955) BY THE STATE OF PUNJAB

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move:-

> Whereas for the purpose of securing uniformity in Legislation it is desirable that the control and regulation of Prize competitions and all other matters ancillary thereto should be regulated in the State of Punjab by the Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (42 of 1955) passed by Parliament;
>
> Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution, this Assembly resolves that the Act aforesaid be adopted by the State of Punjab.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ resoluation ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੋ ਤਿੰਨ ਤਰੀਕੇ competition ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਈ

ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਂ cross words puzzles ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ, ਜਾਂ missing letters ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਜੋੜਨ ਦੇ ਬਹਾਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ fraud ਜਿਹਾ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੂਆ ਜਿਹਾ ਖਿਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਨ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਲਈ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ 10 ਜਾਂ 12 States ਨੇ Central Government ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ regulate ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਬਿਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਇਕ copy ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਠਗਣ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਚਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਆਪਣੀ intelligence ਅਤੇ initiative ਵਿਖਾਣ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਸੁਹਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ cross-word, puzzles solve ਕਰ ਸਕਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਹੋਨਹਾਰੀ ਵਿਖਾ ਸਕਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਹਾਉਸ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਸ resolution ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:-

> Whereas for the purpose of securing uniformity in legislation it is desirable that the control and regulation of Prize Competitions and all other matters ancillary there to should be regulated in the State of Punjab by the Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (42 of 1955) passed by Parliament;
>
> Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution, this Assembly resolves that the Act aforesaid be adoped by the State of Punjab.

पण्डित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं बड़े ज़ोर से इस resolution की ताईद करता हूं मगर इस तरीका की बड़ी मुज़म्मत करता हूं जो हमारी गवर्नमैंट ने इख्तियार किया है। आज यहाँ आ कर बैठते ही पता लगा कि एक resolution है और उस के साथ ही हमारे सत्र के सामने एक इतना बड़ा बिल भी रख दिया गया है। आप खुद ग़ौर कर के फरमाएँ कि इस तरीके से हाऊस की कार्यवाई करने कराने से कहां तक हम अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी पूरी कर सकते हैं। हमें इतना वकत भी नहीं मिला कि हम इस बिल को देख लें और सोच लें..........

Mr. Speaker : This, I understand, was circulated a number of days ago.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : हमें तो यह आज ही मिला है । यह resolution तो ठीक है लेकिन............

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस चिट्ठी को अभी मंगवाता हूं जिस के ज़रिये यह circulate किया गया था। [I shall just now call for that letter with which it was circulated.]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर यह circulate हो चुका हैं तब तो मैं अपनी शिकायत वापस लेता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो बीबी सीता देवी को गलती लगा करती थी आज आप को भी यह गलती लग गई है। [Previously, Shrimati Sita Devi used to make a mistake. Now you seem to be doing the same.]

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मेरे ख्याल में तो यह circulate नहीं हुआ। बहरहाल मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह resolution बड़ा अच्छा है लेकिन यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह resolution उस बिल की ताईद के लिए है जो आज से २ महीने पहले लोक सभा और फिर राज्य सभा में पास हुआ। काफी अरसे से इस बात की शिद्दत से ज़रूरत महसूस की जा रही थी कि अकसर नौजवान तबके के अन्दर न सिर्फ जूए की आदत बढ़ रही थी बल्कि विद्यार्थियों की भी ज़्यादा तवज्जुह इन्ही crosswords, puzzles की तरफ लग रही थी। Illustrated Weekly आता तो लोग -/12/- दे कर उसे इस लिए खरीदते कि उन में यह puzzles होते थे और इनाम होता था एक लाख रुपया। इसी तरह शमा अखबार था जिस में होता कुछ नहीं था लेकिन डाकखानों पर उस के puzzles भेजने के लिए queue लग जाते थे। यह एक देशव्यापी चीज़ बनी हुई थी। इस की history में जाने की ज़रुरत नहीं। यह रोग बहुत व्यापक था और अकसर लिखे पढ़े लोगों के अन्दर गलत instincts पैदा करता था। जो इनामात मिलते थे वह तीन २ हिन्दसों में नहीं, चार में भी नहीं बल्कि पांच २ हिन्दसों की रकमों के होते थे सच्चे और झूठे भी। आम तौर पर इन अखबारों की कामयाबी इन्हीं cross-words, puzzles पर होती थी, circulation इन्हीं की वजह से ज़्यादा होती थी। इस लिए इन गलत instincts को रोकने के लिए या इन पर control करने के लिए एक छोटी सी पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है कि इन puzzles की रकम एक महीने में एक हज़ार से ज़्यादा नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह से missing या blank छोड़े हुए लफज़ों को suggest करके जो speculation को उन्नति मिलती थी उसे भी रहने दिया गया और साथ ही gambling को रोक कर भारत सरकार ने निहायत मुनासिब बात की है। इस लिए मैं इस की ताईद करता हूं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ resolution ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਪੀਆਂ circulate ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਪਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ circulate ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਵੀ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ੀਦ objection ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ List of Business ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਛੋਟੇ ਮੋਟੇ ਬਿਲ ਜਿਵੇਂ Lunacy Bill ਵਗੈਰਾ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਰਹੇ........।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने file मंगाई है, उस के मुताबिक यह circular 12-3-56 को जारी हुआ। (I sent for the file and I find that this circular was issued on the 12th March, 1956.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੋ list of business ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦੋ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਸਿਵਾਏ ਅਜ ਦੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬਹਿਸ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ time ਬਚਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ.....।

Mr. Speaker : This was circulated.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮਗਰ List of Business ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ......।

Mr. Speaker : When the resolution had already been circulated it could be put on the agenda any time.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਮਗਰ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਦੋ ਜਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਮਤੇ ਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ। ਹੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਮਾਲਕ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਾਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਾ ਲਵੇ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : जनाब मैं इनको इस चीज़ के लाने पर मुबारकबाद देता हूं (एक आवाज़ : लेकिन) नहीं, कोई लेकिन नहीं गैर मशरूत मुबारक है। किस्सा यह है कि इन पज़ल्ज़ के एक लाख रुपये हासिल करने के लिए कितने ही घर तबाह हो गए। जो गरीब भी थे वह भी पांच दस रुपए इस पर ज़ाया करते थे। सिट्टा की बीमारी की तरह की ही यह बीमारी थी। और यह कदम इस लिहाज़ से भी मुनासिब है कि बाज़ अखबार कोई न कोई मोइम्मा शाया करते थे, कुछ मियार रखा काबलियत का और अपने अखबार की सरकूलेशन बढ़ा ली। खैर, मुझे खुशी है कि इन को अब ऐसा मौका न मिलेगा। यह चीज़ फेलयोर हुई। शायद सरदार जी की नज़रों में एक हरदिलअज़ीज़ अखबार जिस ने यह तरीका अख्तियार किया और नाकामी उठाई, इतना हरदिलअज़ीज़ न हो यानी 'प्रताप' और जिस पर गवर्नमैंट ने पाबन्दी लगाई। तो भी मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया और इस तरह स्टेट की खिदमत की। अब किसी की जुर्रत न होगी कि ठग्गी कर सके- मैं इसकी गैर मशरूत ताईद करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

Whereas for the purpose of securing uniformity in legislation it is desirable that the control and regulation of Prize Competitions and all other matters ancillary thereto should be regulated in the State of Punjab by the Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (42 of 1955) passed by Parliament;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution, this Assembly resolves that the Act aforesaid be adopted by the State of Punjab.

The motion was carried.

THE EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

(RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION)

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will resume discussion on the motion that the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration at once.

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, मैं पंजाब की Ministry को University amendment bill लाने पर मुबारकबाद देता हूं । इस बिल के पीछे पंजाब के College teachers और शिक्षा विभाग की 5, 7 सालों की लम्बी कहानी है । अब जब कि हम एक नया ढांचा बनाने जा रहे हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान का तो हमें शिक्षा की बुनयाद में भी तब्दीली लानी चाहिए । जब तक Universities के अन्दर तब्दीली नहीं आती तब तक यह काम मुकम्मल नहीं होगा । हमारे देश के नेताओं ने एक कमिशन बैठाया और उस की report के मुताबिक यह जो बिल आया है इस में तीन चार बातों पर ज़ोर दिया गया है जैसे reconstitution of University Syndicate, Senates and Academic Councils, the appointment of Vice Chancellor वगैरह । इस बिल का main objective यह लिखा है कि University Education Commission Radhakrishnan Commission और Central Advisory Board of Education की recommendation पर अमल करना है । Central Board of Education Advisory Board ने 4, 5 बातों की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाई थी जो मैं पढ़ कर आप को सुनाता हूं ।

Recommendations of the University Education Commission regarding:-

a) the re-constitution of University Syndicates, Senates and Academic Councils and the appointment of Vice-Chancellor;

b) the improvement in salary of teachers;

c) the provision of students' hostels and teachers' quarters;

d) the replacement of formal lectures by tutorials; and

e) the provision of merit scholarship;

be accepted as a substantial improvement in University Education.

स्पीकर साहिब, अब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है। यूं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले University Act में बड़ी भारी improvement हुई है मगर राधा कृष्णन कमीशन की बाज़ recommendations पर यह पूरी तरह से पूरा नहीं उतरता। उस में से मैं एक दो चीजें लेना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले जहां तक Vice Chancellor की appointment का ताल्लुक है सपीकर महोदय, Radhakrishnan Commission ने अपनी Report के अन्दर कुछ एक सिफारिशात की हैं जिन के मुतअल्लिक मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री देव राज सेठी ने तवज्जुह दिलाई है। Commission ने साफ तौर पर Vice Chancellor की appointment के मुतअल्लिक सिफारिशात की हैं और इन सिफारिशात में मुख्तसिर तौर पर इस तरह लिखा है:-

The Chancellor should appoint Vice Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Executive.

आज हम इस बिल के ज़रिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हम Vice Chancellor की appointment के बारे में वही पुराने तरीके पर चल रहे हैं कि Chancellor ही Vice Chancellor को appoint कर सकता है जिस का मतलब यह था:-

The Chancellor should appoint Vice Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Executive.

दूसरी बात यह थी:-

The Executive should send forward one name only to the Chancellor. He can, of course, refer the name back but initiate the appointment himself.

तीसरी और चौथी recommendations Radhakrishnan Commission की Report में यह थीं:-

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The Executive should be charged to maintain strict privacy in their deliberations concerning the appointment. No doubt there may be differences of opinion and actual voting inside the Executive but they must keep this to themselves until they emerge with the name of the man whom they are requesting the Chancellor to appoint. There is of course no objection to their privately approaching the man of their choice to see if he is willing to serve, before they send his name to the Chancellor.

(IV) The whole idea of 'standing as a candidate' for the Vice-Chancellorship must be suppressed. The Executive must in no way be limited to considering the names of would-be candidates. On the contrary they should regard a man's declared intention of seeking the Vice-Chancellorship as prima facie evidence of his unfitness for the post.

स्पीकर महोदय, यह सिर्फ Radhakrishnan Commission ने ही सिफारिश नहीं की। जहां तक Central Advisory Education Board का संबंध है जिस का इस बिल की Objects and Reasons की statement में हवाला दिया गया है उन्हों ने जो सिफारिशात कीं उनकी रिपोर्ट के सफा 311 पर Vice Chancellor के मुताल्लिक इस तरह की recommendations की गई हैं:-

With regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor the Committee was of the view that the University Education Commission's recommendations should be accepted in the form in which these have been in force at the Delhi University. Under this system, the Syndicate or Executive Council of the University nominates two ditsinguished educationists not directly connected with the University and the Visitor nominates one person. These three constitute a Selection Committee which submits to the Visitor a panel of not more than three names out of which one is appointed the Vice-Chancellor,. The Committee was of the view that if this method of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is accepted by all Universities, there need be no objection to the re-election of the same person as the

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Vice-Chancellor for second or even a third term. Conditions and terms of service of Vice-Chancellors should be never-the-less uniform throughout the country.

स्पीकर महोदय इसके साथ वह आगे लिखते हैं कि वह तरीका जो दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी के लिए रखा गया है वह सिर्फ दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी के लिए नहीं। इस Advisory Board ने लिखा है कि इस सारे system को सारे देश की मुख्तलिफ युनिवर्सटियों में रायज करने की ज़रूरत है। उन्हों ने युनिवर्सिटी को सिफारश की है कि वह इस तरीके को adopt करें लेकिन स्पीकर महोदय हम क्या देखते हैं कि वही पुराना तरीका हम एक democratic set up के अन्दर ला रहे हैं। अगर हम democratic set-up कायम करने जा रहे हैं तो हमें इस पुराने तरीके को बदलना होगा। हमें इस पुराने तरीके को बदलना है कि Vice Chancellor की appointment Chancellor करे और executive की सिफारिशों पर करे।

यह बात ठीक है कि जहां तक Radhakrishnan Commission का ताल्लुक हैं और जहां तक Central Advisory Board का ताल्लुक है कि उन्हों ने यह सिफारश की है कि election को हर युनीवर्सिटी के अन्दर बार बार और हर step पर न लाया जाए परन्तु इस democratic set-up के अन्दर और democracy के अन्दर Vice Chancellor की appointment Chancellor द्वारा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और अब भी इस की ओर फौरी तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं, स्पीकर महोदय, आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि पहले senate में 72 members हुआ करते थे और आज हम एक नया senate बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसमें 90 मेम्बर होंगे। पहले Senate में 72 में से, स्पीकर महोदय, जो हमारा nominated block था कोई 33% बनता था। और आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि इसको 34%तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है। पहले nominated block की गिनिती 33% थी और आज 1% की increase, की जा रही है। यह बिल्कुल नावाजिब है। हालांकि Radhakrishnan Commission ने recommend किया था कि nominated block को 5% से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि Report Book जिस को हमारे देश के बड़े २ नेताओं ने तैयार किया, देश के बड़े बड़े educationsits जैसा कि Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Shri Ramaswamy Mudliar, Shri Ayyangar Dr. Zakir Hussain ने तैयार की है और इस Report को तैयार करने पर $1\frac{1}{2}$ साल की मेहनत खर्च की गई थी और हमारे सामने एक ढांचा तैयार करके पेश किया जिस के मुताबिक हमने अपने Education system को तबदील करना है

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परन्तु आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं कि इस Amending Bill में बुनियादी चीज़ों को भी नज़रअंदाज किया जा रहा है। स्पीकर महोदय, सिर्फ यह बात ही नहीं इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात की तरफ भी तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है। Radhakrishnan Commission की report के अन्दर और हमारी Central Advisory Board ने हवाला दिया और recommend किया है कि Senate के अन्दर 2/3 मैंम्बर College के टीचर हों और युनिवर्सिटी के टीचर हों और out side से 1/3 से ज़्यादा न लिए जाएं। स्पीकर साहिब, आज जो हम reconstitution of Senate करने जा रहे हैं अगर इस में Senate के मेम्बरों को देखें और पिछली Senate के मेम्बरों को देखें तो हमें पता चलता है कि सारी युनिवर्सिटी के टीचरों को मिला कर और सब affiliated कालेजों और Government Colleges को मिला कर 33 की तादाद बनती है और आज भी करीबन यही रखी जा रही है। यह बिल्कुल कम है। हमें इन कालेजों को ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा representation देने की ज़रूरत है। Nominated मेम्बरों की गिनती को कम करके elected मेम्बरों की गिनती ज़्यादा की जानी चाहिए। यहां ही बस नहीं। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इन institutions की representation Senate में 2/3 होनी चाहिऐ। हम इस हद से भी नीचे उतर आए हैं। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है जिस की तरफ तवज्जुह देने की ज़रूरत है। इसलिए हमे यह देखना है कि इस बिल से जो nominated members की गिनती 34 प्रतिशत गिनती की जा रही है यह democratic असूलों के खिलाफ है। Nominated मेम्बर उस से कम होने चाहिए जो इस बिल में propose की गई है। युनिवर्सिटी टीचरों की गिनती को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात, स्पीकर महोदय, जो मैं आप द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं वह private college के सम्बन्ध में है। आज जो हमारे सामने पंजाब के अन्दर private colleges का सिलसिला है उसे इस बिल में नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं करना चाहिए। जहां तक पंजाब युनिवर्सिटी का ताल्लुक है इस के साथ 90 के करीब affiliated colleges हैं। इन में 70 के करीब arts और science कालेज हैं। और 17 के करीब professional colleges हैं और इतने ही technical और vocational colleges हैं। इन के अलावा non-affiliated colleges भी हैं। इन में 2000 के करीब college teachers हैं। Professional colleges के अन्दर 291 के करीब टीचर हैं। तो, स्पीकर महोदय आज जो हम बिल ला रहे हैं, इस में इन कालेज टीचरों की representation बहुत कम रखी गई हैं। आज की senate और पिछली Senate के अन्दर कालेज टीचरों की जितनी representation थी वह बहुत कम थी। आज इन दो हज़ार टीचरों को Senate में adequate representation नहीं दी जा रही। यह वह टीचर हैं जिन के पास पंजाब के लाखों

विद्यार्थी शिक्षा पाते हैं। इन को हम builders of nation कहते हैं। यह वही विद्यार्थी हैं जिन्हें हम I.A.S. और दूसरी services में ऊँचे status देते हैं परन्तु जब तक हम कालेज टीचरों की senate में representation न बढ़ाएंगे यूनिवर्सिटी के मियार को ऊँचा नहीं किया जा सकेगा। हमने यह देखना है कि इन टीचरों को Senate में हमने किस हद तक accommodate करने की कोशिश इस बिल के द्वारा की है।

फिर, स्पीकर महोदय, जहां तक इन की security of service का ताल्लुक है हम क्या देखते हैं ? पिछले छः, सात या आठ सालों का इतिहास हम देखें तो पता चलता है कि private colleges में टीचरों की क्या हालत है। वहां कोई security of service नहीं है। टीचरों को कभी किसी बहाने, कभी किसी बहाने नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है। अभी एक कालेज में जो फिरोज़पुर में है 32 टीचरों को एक एक करके arbitrary तौर पर service से हटा दिया गया है। आप D. C. Jain College, Ferozepore के इतिहास को देखें और 1947-48 से लेकर आज तक के हालात की पड़ताल करें तो पता चलता है कि पिछले आठ सालों में एक एक करके एक हज़ार professors को निकाला जा चुका है। किसी को एक बिना पर या दूसरे पर, किसी को dismiss, किसी को transfer कर दिया गया है। इस तरह इन टीचरों को security of service नहीं है। इन आठ सालों में इतनी बड़ी गिनती में टीचरों को arbitrary तौर पर हटा देने से security of service नहीं है। अगर आप पिछले आठ सालों के professors के हालात देखें तो उन से पता चलता है कि उनकी नौकरी की मियाद की average एक जगह पर 31 दिन से ज़्यादा नहीं बनती। सात principals को कभी हटाया गया, कभी re-appoint किया गया और फिर कभी dismiss किया गया। मुझे खुशी है कि इस की तरफ इस बिल से तवज्जुह दी गई है परन्तु जो security of service हम इन टीचरों को देने जा रहे हैं कम है। अब ठीक है कि आज हम यूनिवर्सिटी को इख्तियार देने जा रहे हैं कि वह ऐसे private colleges के affairs में दखल दे परन्तु इस में लफ्ज़ 'adequate' के लिख देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमने private colleges की managing bodies और administration के अन्दर mal-practices और बुराइयों को दूर करना है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि टीचरों को security of service हो तो मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इन्हें और ज्यादा ताकत देनी चाहिए ताकि senate के मेम्बर न सिर्फ इन कालेजों को dis-affilitate कर सकें बल्कि और भी सख्त कार्रवाई कर सकें और इन कालेजों में पढ़ाई के तरीके पर काबू पा सकें। अगर हम इन प्राईवेट कालजों की mal-practices को दूर करने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट और यूनिवर्सिटी को और ज्यादा powers न देंगे तो टीचरों को security of service प्राप्त न होगी और ऐसी घटनाओं के repetition से पढ़ाई का भी नुकसान होगा।

[श्री राम किशन]

स्पीकर महोदय, यही नहीं कि हमने college teachers की security of service की तरफ तवज्जुह देनी है बल्कि उनकी तनखाहों को भी बेहतर बनाना है। Radhakrishnan Commission ने और हमारे Central Advisory Board ने अपनी reports में improvement of teachers' salaries की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाई है।

जहां तक इस Commission की recommendations का ताल्लुक है उस के दो पहलू हैं। एक इस का financial aspect है और दूसरा non-financial है। जो financial aspect है उस में तो मुश्किलात आ सकती हैं मगर जो non-financial aspect है उस में कोई खास मुश्किलात नहीं हो सकती हैं और हम इस बिल में उसे काफी हद तक implement करने भी जा रहे हैं, लेकिन स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप की विसातत से मन्त्री महोदय की तवज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब rules बनें और grants के rules बनें तो इन builders of the nation को भी पूरी तरह मद्दे नज़र रखा जाए। उनकी तकलीफात का एहसास करके rules बनाए जायें। Radhakrishnan Commission की Report में भी इस बात की तरफ बार बार तवज्जुह दिलाई गई है कि teacher का जितना status बढ़ेगा उतना तालीम का मियार भी बढ़ेगा। Teachers की जितनी अच्छी हालत होगी उतनी ही अच्छी तालीम तुलबा को मिल सकेगी इस लिए मैं आशा रखता हूं कि इस बात की तरफ पूरी तवज्जुह दी जायेगी।

Radhakrishnan Commission ने जहां तक college teachers का Managing Committees से ताल्लुक है अपनी सिफारिशात दी हैं और मैं आशा रखता हूं कि जब Managing Committees की तशकील होगी तो इन सिफारिशात की तरफ पूरी तवज्जुह दी जायगी। इस Commission की report के साफ़ 419 में लिखा है कि किस तरह से Senate में representation होनी चाहिए। इस में दिया हुआ है:-

We consider it important that College governing bodies should conform more or less to the normal pattern for the governing bodies of universities as outlined in section V of this Chapter. A college governing body consisting of 12 to 15 members should include:-

(a) representatives of the body from which it draws endowments;

(b) principal and other representatives of the teaching staff;

(c) representatives alumni of the college;

(d) representatives of the University;

(e) (If the College receives a direct Government. grant) representatives of the Government,

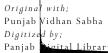
(f) representatives of enlightened public opinion to be co-opted by the others.

स्पीकर महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने शुरु २ में कहा कि इसके पीछे पांच सात साल का इतिहास है। 1949 में जब डाक्टर गोपी चंद भार्गव पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो एक कमेटी बैठी थी। उस कमेटी में University के मेंम्बर थे, Senate के मेंम्बर थे, College teachers, unions और Managing Committees के representative भी शामिल थे। उस में काफी सोच विचार हुआ था और काफी बातें तय की गई थीं। अगर उस कमेटी की सिफारिशात ही आप पूरी तरह अमल में लाते और उन पर अमल दरामद करते तो शिकायत न होती। मगर उस पर भी अमल नहीं किया जा रहा। तो मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि इस चीज़ को देखते हुए आज जो देश की demand है, यह जो democratic demand और जो Commission ने report तैयार की है उस के मुताबिक हमें चलना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश का जो तालीमी ढांचा है, जिस पर कि हम अपने देश की बुनियाद रखने जा रहे हैं मौजूदा हालात के मुताबिक बदल सके। स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे विश्वास है कि जिन चीज़ों पर दो तीन नहीं बल्कि सारे मेम्बरान ने पूरा ज़ोर दिया है और इस पर unanimous राए है। क्या Opposition और क्या Treasury Benches सब ने ज़ोर दिया है। उनको हमारे मंत्री महोदय मान लेंगे क्योंकि यह तो एक academic सवाल है और इस में politics का दखल नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आशा रखता हूं कि इस तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाएगी।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज़ करनी चाहता हूं। कल भी यहां सवाल उठाया गया था कि Graduates की registration fee जो रखी है वह निहायत नामुनासिब चीज़ है। हमारी पंजाब कौंसल के भी चुनाव होते हैं। उस में तो ऐसी कोई fees मुकर्रर नहीं हैं मगर हमारी जो graduates constituencies जो senate की election के लिए है उन में छः रुपए fees मुकर्रर है। मैं नहीं जानता कि किस तरह से यह फीस ली जाती हैं मगर यह एक खुली हुई बात है और सब जानते हैं कि किस की जेब से यह पैसे जाते हैं। इस लिए मैं इस बारे में ज़्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता मगर यह ज़रूर कहूंगा कि candidates खुद अपनी जेब से पैसे देते हैं और यह voters नहीं देते हैं। तो स्पीकर महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सारे भारत के अन्दर तालीमी सिलसिला बदल रहा है। आंधरा University ने अपनी education का पहला नमूना और पुराना structure बदल डाला है। West Bengal University ने भी बदल दिया है और देश की बड़ी बड़ी universities भी इस ढांचे को बदल रही हैं। अगर हम पंजाब को एक नया पंजाब बनाने जा रहे हैं और एक नए पंजाब की बुनियाद रखने जा रहे हैं और ऐसे नए पंजाब के अन्दर अच्छे २ economists पैदा करना

[श्री राम किशन]

चाहते हैं, बड़े २ engineers और डाक्टर पैदा करना चाहते हैं, बड़े २ काबिल administrators और builders of the nation पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि इस तमाम चीज़ को बनाने में, shape देने में हम इस शकल में इसे बदलें जिस का बुनियादी ढांचा हमारे सामने देश के ही नहीं बल्कि इस संसार के महान फिलासफर श्री राधाकृष्णन ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है । मैं आशा रखता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पर अमल दरामद करेंगे ताकि हमारे पंजाब का ढांचा ऐसा बने जो भारत में एक नई मिसाल कायम कर सके । मुझे आशा है कि जो तजावीज़ यहाँ रखी गई हैं उन पर हमदरदाना गौर किया जायेगा ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ (ਟਾਂਡਾ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਜਿਸ ਉਤੇ ਕਿ ਕਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਹਿਸ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ University ਨੂੰ ਸਿਆਸੀਆਤ ਦਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਦੇ Objects and Reasons ਦਾ ਤਅਲੱਕ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬੜੇ democratic ideals ਉਤੇ based ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਉਤੇ ਬੜੀ ਅਹਮੀਅਤ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਕਹਿਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਲ ਵੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਛੇਤੀ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਕਿ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਬਿਲ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ progressive ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਫੇਰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ senate ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਕਿ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਨਵੇਂ ਬਿਲ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ Act ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਹੋਰ progressive ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ। ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ private colleges ਵਿਚ teachers ਦੀ security of service ਲਈ ਕਾਫੀ ਅਛੇ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਗੜਬੜ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਛੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਹਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਪਰ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ Senate ਦੀ constitution ਦਾ ਤਅਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ progressive ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਇਹ claim ਕਰਨਾ ਕਿ Senate ਜੋ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ democratic ਅਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ Senate ਨੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ reorganise ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਕੌਮ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਲੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ, ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਸ Act ਵਿਚ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। Senate ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 60 members ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਹੁਣ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 85 ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਇਕ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੇ ਇਥੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ideals ਉਤੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ Radhakrishnan

Commission ਦੀ report ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਕਮੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਕਤਈ ਵੱਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਪਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ 32, 33 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਰੱਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਜੋ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਹ Senate ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਪੈਨਲ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Senate ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਹੀ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨੀ। ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਬੜੇ democratic ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਚਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਥੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਪੈਨਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨਾਲ ਪੂਰਾ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Senate ਦੀ ਜੋ ਰਾਏ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬੜੀ ਅਹਿਮ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਦੀ post ਹੈ ਇਸ ਉਤੇ ਇਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੱਛਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਬਿਲ ਆਦਮੀ ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਚਲਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਹੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਿਭਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ education ਨਾਲ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਦੇ select ਕਰਨ ਲਈ Senate ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਬੜਾ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਰਾਏ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਥੇ ਆਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ post ਲਈ ਪੰਜ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਪੈਨਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਹੈ। ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਕਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾ ਸਕੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਦੂਜਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਤੀਜਾ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ Senate ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਬੜੇ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਚਲੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਝਗੜਾ ਰਗੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੈ।

ਫੇਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ graduates ਦੀ registration ਦਾ ਮਸਲਾ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ graduates ਡਿਗਰੀ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ registration ਦਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਮੰਗੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੋਟਰਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਤਾਂ ਵੋਟ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸੈਂਕੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ Graduates ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ registered ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਚੁਨਾਓ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ corruption ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜਾ candidate ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਖਰਚ ਕੇ Graduate ਨੂੰ register ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੋਟ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਜ਼ੱਮਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ provision ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ candidate corruption ਦੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ Senate ਦੇ ਚੁਨਾਓ ਜਿੱਤ ਨ ਸਕੇ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਦੂਜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ Graduates ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ Senate ਵਿਚ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ University Senate ਦਾ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਬਦਲਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਸੈਨੇਟ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੀਂ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀ ਢੂੰਡਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੀਂ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ philosophy ਨੂੰ ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਲਿਆ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਦੀਆਂ universities ਵਲ ਵੇਖੋ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ graduates ਨੂੰ Senate ਵਿਚ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ students ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਇ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦਿਆਂ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਐਨੀਆਂ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ students ਦੀਆਂ unions ਦੀ ਰਾਇ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਤੇ ਕਾਲੇਜ ਦਿਆਂ principals ਦੀ ਰਾਇ ਮੰਨਣ ਨੂੰ politics ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। Autocratic University ਬਣਾ ਦਿਉ ਜਾਂ democratic University ਬਣਾ ਦਿਓ ਉਥੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ politics ਹੈ ਮੁਖਤਲਿਫ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਇਕੱਠੀਆਂ ਕਰ ਦਿਉ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਥੇ politics ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੌਜੂਦਾ system of Government ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਕੋਈ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਬਲੰਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਆਸਤ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਦਬਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, 25 ਜਾਂ 30 ਦੇ ਦਰਮਿਆਨ Graduates ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। High Schools ਦੇ teachers ਤੇ Head-masters ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। Vice Chancellor ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ 29 ਆਦਮੀ ਹੋਰ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਤਾਦਾਦ Graduates ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਕੁਝ teachers ਦੀ, ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਹ 29 ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, यह nominations Chancellor साहिब ने करनी हैं। [No these nominations are to be made by the Chancellor.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ 29 ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ democratic ideals ਨੂੰ curb ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ democratic ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Local Colleges ਘੱਟ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ University ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਅਦਾਰਾ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ democratic institution ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ democratic institution ਬਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਵਿਆਂ graduates ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਏ। Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਸਿਰਫ ਐਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ 5 ਫੀਸਦੀ

ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਨ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ। ਪੰਜ ਫੀਸਦੀ nomination ਕਾਫੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ quota ਪੂਰਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਠੀਕ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ private colleges ਦੇ teachers ਦੀ services ਦੀ security ਕਾਇਮ ਰਹੇਗੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਇਕ College ਨਹੀਂ, ਕਈ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਈ Students ਰਗੜੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਕਾਲੇਜਾਂ ਦੀ Managing Committee ਦੀ ਰਾਇ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ Managing Committee ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ majority ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ private Colleges ਆਪਣੇ initiative ਨਾਲ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ Graduate ਤਬਕੇ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਦੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ authorities ਨਾਲ ਟੱਕਰ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ institution ਵਿਚ ਖਰਾਬੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਦੂਜੇ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ college ਅੱਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਗ੍ਰਾਂਟ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ Secular State ਵਿਚ ਇਹ institutions ਮਜ਼ਹਬ ਤੇ ਫਿਰਕਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਉਂ ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਕਾਦਾਰਾਨਾ ਫਿਜ਼ਾ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦਿਨੋ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਰ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। Institutions ਵਿਚ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਝਗੜੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੋ ਫਿਰਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਖਤਲਾਫ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਮਦਾਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ institutions ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪਣਾ propaganda ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਤੇ ਸਿਖ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਤਾਲੀਮੀ ਅਦਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾ ਰਹੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਿਖ ਇਤਹਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਾਲੀਮੀ ਅਦਾਰਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ University Bill ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ private ਕੋਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਅਫਜ਼ਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ aid ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਏ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ institutions ਵਿਚ ਫਿਰਕਾਦਾਰਾਨਾ propaganda ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ institutions ਦੇ ਰਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦਾ standard ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਕਾਲਿਜ ਦੀ education ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ staff ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ staff ਵਿਚ ਫਰਕ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਆਪਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਤਨਖਾਵਾਂ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਐਨੇ resources ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹ staff ਨੂੰ ਵਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਨ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ provident fund ਦਾ ਬੰਦੋਬਸਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਨ।

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ]

ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਇਹ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੁੰਡੇ politics ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਾ ਲੈਣ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦੇ ਮਿਆਰ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ politics ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਦਬਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਗਲਤ ਬਾਤ ਹੈ । ਅਜ ਕਲ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ hostels ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ, libraries ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ politics ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਦਬਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਗਲਤ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ । ਅਜ ਕਲ students ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੰਗਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹ Graduates ਦੀ ਜਾਂ teachers ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਕਿ ਓਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਰਾਏ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ । ਓਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ union ਹੋਵੇ । ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੇ । ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਓਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲ ਰਿਹਾ । ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਏ ਦਿਨ colleges ਵਿੱਚ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ University Institutions ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਝਗੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ । Institutions ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਰਹੇ । Institutions ਤਦ ਹੀ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, University ਤਦ ਹੀ ਅੱਛਾ ਨਾਮਨਾ ਖੱਟ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਤਦ ਹੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ students ਨੂੰ confidence ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਿਲ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਉਪਰ ਹੀ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਭਾਖਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਹ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ provision ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇ ਕਿ ਮਾਤ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਖਾ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ University ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੇਗੀ ।

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member is irrelevant.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਓਥੇ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਲਿਆਂਦੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ । ਇਸ amending Bill ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਸਾਡੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ Progressive ਬਿਲ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਵਾਏ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ।

Mr Speaker : This is an amending Bill.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ amending ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Language के बारे में amendment कैसे आ सकती है? इस के general principles के बारे में बहस करें । [How can an amendment be brought in connection with the language question ? The hon. Member should discuss the general principles of this Bill.]

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਐਸੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ union ਨਾਲ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਅਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਅਹਿਮੀਅਤ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਆਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਂ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कई ऐसे मौके आएंगे जब कि आप यह बातें कह लेंगे। (Many an occasion will arise when the hon. Member can discuss these things.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : Vice Chancellor ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ panel ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : No repetition please. This is the third round when he is making repetitions.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੇ ਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਖਲ ਦਿਓਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣੇਗੀ। ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ।

Mr. Speaker : I will not allow the hon. Member to speak without any proper limits about the scope of this Bill.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਦਿੰਦੇ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਤਕਰੀਰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं थोड़ी देर और देख लेता हूं। (I allow the hon. Member a little more time.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੂਤ : ਪਹਿਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ Vice Chancellor ਕਮ ਸੇ ਕਮ 5 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ Senate ਵਿਚ Assembly ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। Assembly ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਪਹਿਲੇ 126 ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਤਾਦਾਦ 4 ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ Assembly ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ 154 ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਕਮ ਸੇ ਕਮ ਤਾਦਾਦ 5 ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Council ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ 3 ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ। Graduates ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਕ ਮੈਂ ਦੱਸ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦਗੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैम्बर साहिबान का ख्याल है कि स्पीचिज़ करने के लिये कोई time limit रख ली जाए ? (Do the hon. Members favour the idea that a time-limit should be fixed for them to make their speeches ?)

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : It should be, Sir. ਇਕ ਦੋ ਸਪੀਚਾਂ ਹੋ ਲੈਣ ਦਿਓ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਕਰ ਦਿਓ ।

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता (अमृतसर शहर मध्यम) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह जो University के मुतालिक Amending Bill आज ईवान में पेश है इस से कुछ न कुछ दखल तो University का private Colleges के बन्दोबस्त में हो जाएगा । मैं समझता हूं कि सूबे के जो अच्छे colleges हैं उन में भी इस वक्त कई किसम के नकाइस हो सकते हैं । उनके students strike कर दें, professors से झगड़ा हो जाए या किसी की तनखाह के सिलसिले में कोई झगड़ा हो जाए, तो इन झगड़ों को निपटाने के लिए अब इन कालिजों पर यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई कंट्रोल हो जाएगा लेकिन आज एक जो बड़ी वबा हमारे सूबे के अन्दर, प्राइवेट कालेजिज़-कम-स्कूल्ज़ की है इस बिल में उस के मुतअल्लिक कुछ नहीं किया गया है । सूबे के हर शहर के हर मोड़ पर, बाज़ार, हर कूचे, हर गली में आप ऐसे बोर्ड और साइनबोर्ड पाएंगे जो ज़ाहिर करते हैं कि वहां पर लोगों ने प्राइवेट तौर पर कालेजिज़-कम-स्कूल्ज़ खोले हुए हैं । वह स्कूल और कालेज ऐसी बिल्डिंगज़ में जारी किए हुए हैं जहां पर कि रौशनी और हवा की आमदोरफ़त नहीं । हमारी नेशन के ला तादाद बच्चे ऐसे गन्दे प्राइवेट स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ रहे हैं । वह ऐसे मकानों में वाक्या हैं कि बच्चों की सेहत खुदा की पनाह ! अगर मैं यह कहूं कि ऐसे स्कूल और कालेज एक तरह से ज़िबाह खाने यानी स्लाटर हाऊसिज़ हैं तो कोई गलत बात न होगी ।

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्री : क्या वे एफीलिएटिड हैं ।

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता : एफीलिएटिड नहीं हैं । एफीलिएशन के लिए वह यूनिवर्सिटी के पास दरखास्त तक भी नहीं करते ।

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मन्त्री : जब वह रेकगनाइज्ड नहीं हैं तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं ।

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता : यह ठीक है लेकिन जो इस तरह की संस्थाएं हैं, जो इस तरह की institutes हैं उन की तरफ सिवाए गवर्नमैंट के और कौन तवज्जुह देगा ? इन के इसी तरह से बरकरार रहने से आने वाली नसलों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है । न सिर्फ उन की सेहत इस कदर खराब हो रही है बल्कि उन की जो तालीम है वह मंहगी होने के अलावा बहुत वाहियात तरीके की है । क्योंकि उन को अपनी खामियों का एहसास है इस लिए वह रेकगनीशन और ऐफीलिएशन की दरखास्त तक नहीं करते । इस लिए गवर्नमैंट को चाहिए कि इस तरफ अपनी खास तवज्जुह दे और इस तरह के जो गन्दे कालेज और स्कूल हैं उन को जल्द अज़ जल्द खत्म करने के लिए इकदाम उठाए । अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाए

जो इन के कंट्रोल के लिए देखभाल करे और गवर्नमेंट के पास सिफारिश करे कि उन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए या उन को खत्म करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है। अगर यह कहा जाए कि चूंकि वह एफीलिएटिड नहीं इसलिए उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है। इन को रोका जा सकता है। आखिर अमली तौर पर यह इवान ही एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस ने इन सब बुराइयों को दूर करना है। यूनिवर्सिटी और गवर्नमेंट को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी इस इवान की ही है। जो इस किसम की दरसगाहें हैं जो रिकगनाइज्ड नहीं हैं और जो एफीलिएशन की दरखास्त भी नहीं करती, जो बहुत ही गन्दे मकानों में वाकया हैं जिन से हमारी आने वाली नसल की सेहत पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता हैं अगर उन को सुधारा नहीं जा सकता तो यह हमारा फर्ज है कि उनको खत्म करें।

Mr. Speaker: Please refer to clause 15 of the Bill. You will find there–

> (u) adequate arrangement for proper administration of the colleges other than Government colleges affiliated to the University.

This covers your objection.

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता : वह तो एफीलिएशन के लिए है। ऐसी संस्थाएं अपने स्टूडेंटस का दाखला दूसरे रिकगनाइज्ड और ऐफीलिएटिड कालेजिज़ और स्कूलों की मार्फत भेज देतीं हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस बिल में कोई ऐसी तरमीम कर देनी चाहिए कि इस चीज़ का कोई अच्छा बन्दोबस्त हो सके। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी की सभी ऐसी संस्थाएं बुरी हैं, कुछ अच्छी भी होंगी। लेकिन जो इस तरह बुरे माहौल में हैं और जिन की तादाद बेशतर है उन को बन्द किया जाना सूबे के हित में निहायत जरूरी है। अगर कोई और कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता तो कम से कम उन्हें इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि वह मकान तबदील कर के ऐसी जगहों पर चली जाएं जहां बच्चों के लिए खेलने का मैदान भी हो, रोशनी और हवा आ जा सके और वहां जो प्रोफैसर और टीचर्ज हों वे लायक और ट्रेंड होने चाहिए।

इस के अलावा इस तरह के जो लड़कियों के कालेज और स्कूल हैं उन के बारे में आए दिन खबरें सुनाई देती रहती हैं कि जिन्हें सुन कर शर्म आती है। मेरे अपने शहर में अक्सर सुनने में आता है कि आज लड़कियों के कालेज में यह हो गया, आज वह हो गया है। यह निहायत ही अफसोसनाक बातें हैं। अगर इन सभी बातों को ठीक करने की तरफ तवज्जुह न दी गई तो कौम को उन्नत करने के फर्ज से

[श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता]

सख्त कोताही करने वाली बात होगी । कालेजों की मैनेजमैंट वगैरह के झगड़े तो होते हैं, यह तो आसानी से दूर किए जा सकते हैं लेकिन इन सलाटर हाउसिज को बन्द करना भी सरकार का पहला और अहम फर्ज़ है । कोई फिलैंथरापिस्ट माइंड के आदमी तो इन सभी बुराइयों को दूर कर नहीं सकते । यह तो गवर्नमैंट का अपना ही फर्ज़ है कि यूनिवर्सिटी की मार्फत इन चीज़ों को ठीक करे । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस तरफ वज़ारत ज़रूर अपना ध्यान देगी; अगर बहुत कुछ न हो सकता हो तो थोड़े बहुत इख्तियारात के साथ एक कमेटी ज़रूर बना दी जाएगी जो इन बुराइयों के तदारक करने की तरफ तवज्जुह दे सके और इकदाम उठाए ।

इस के अलावा जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है मैं भी इस बात में सहमत हूं कि रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ ग्रेजुएट्स की कोई फीस नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री श्री चंद (बहादुरगढ़) : साहिबे सदर, मैं आप की मार्फत वज़ीर साहिब का चन्द एक दरखास्तें करना चाहता हूं । मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर वह उन पर गौर करेंगे तो यह बिल जैसा कि हमारे सामने इस वक्त है, कुछ अच्छी सूरत में बन जाएगा । सब से पहले मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल की कलाज़ 15 की सब कलाज़ i है । इसमें लिखा हैं ।

> (1) in sub clause (o) the following words shall be added namely:-
>
> " till such time as the Government may set up some other statutory body to control Secondary Education."

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी मिनिस्टरी और यूनिवर्सिटी के आपस में बहुत अच्छे ताल्लुकात नहीं हैं । इस का मतलब यह है कि सैकंडरी ऐजूकेशन को जब गवर्नमैंट चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी से निकाल कर किसी दूसरे अदारे के सुपुर्द कर सकती है । मुझे नहीं मालूम किन ख्यालात के तहत उन्होंने यह प्रोवीजन किया है लेकिन इस का जो असर यूनिवर्सिटी पर होना है वह इतना बड़ा होगा कि मेरे ख्याल में यूनिवर्सिटी ही बैठ जाएगी । जहां तक मेरा अन्दाज़ा है यूनिवर्सिटी को हायर और सैकंडरी ऐजूकेशन से कोई 32 लाख रुपए की आमदनी होती है । इम्तहान वगैरह का खर्चा निकाल कर यूनिवर्सिटी को इस से कोई 12 लाख रुपए का खास मुनाफा होता है । अगर इतनी बड़ी रकम यूनीवर्सिटी से ले ली जाए तो उस का चलना निहायत मुश्किल हो जाएगा । मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि अगर वज़ीर साहिब की निगाह में कोई ऐसा अदारा है जिस को यह काम सोंपना चाहते हैं तो यूनिवर्सिटी को कोई स्टेच्यूटरी ग्रांट (Statutory Grant) देकर इसे अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए वरना यूनिवर्सिटी चलेगी नहीं ।

दूसरा suggestion इस में यह दिया गया है कि origional Act का Section 15 जो है उस की जगह इस Amending Bill की clause 9 रखा जाये । उस में दिया गया है

Once in every year on such dates as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf.

यह यहां से शुरु होता है। इस Original Act की जो second proviso थी उस को delete कर दिया गया है। वह proviso यह थी:—

An election under sub section (1) shall be held subject to such directions prescribing qualifications of the persons to be elected as may from time to time be given by the Chancellor with a view to secure the return duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches in the Senate.

साहिबे सदर, जमहूरियत का यह असूल है कि जिस के हक में ज्यादा हाथ उठें वही मेंबर बन जाए। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चीजे है और कुछ ऐसे अदारे हैं जैसा कि University की Senate है उस में हमें खास qualifications के मेंबर भेजने होते हैं। इस के लिए मैं आप का ज्यादा time नहीं लूंगा। आप देखें कि कैसे कैसे आदमी किस किस चीज के लिए select हो जाते हैं। मगर अब University में भी ऐसा ही कर दिया गया है। अब जो आदमी qualified नहीं होंगे और जिन से State को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और ऐसे आदमी जो तीन जमात भी पास न होंगे और पता नहीं कि कैसे कैसे अनपढ़ लोगों को अब सैनिट में बिठा दिया जायेगा। जरा आप सोचें इस से क्या बनेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Old Act में भी तो बैठ रहे हैं। (Even under the old Act people have been nominated to the Senate.)

श्री श्री चन्द : इस तरह तो ऐसे मेंम्बर Council of States में भी होंगे और यहां भी बैठे हैं। ऐसे ऐसे अनपढ़ आदमी Council of States में भी भेज दिये जाते हैं जहां वह अंग्रेजी भी नहीं समझ सकते। स्पीकर साहिब, आप देखें कि पहले Act में यह दिया हुआ था कि Vice Chancellor साहिब देखेंगे कि किन किन qualifications के मेम्बरों की ज़रूरत है वैसी वैसी qualifications election के लिए ज़रूरी कर देंगे। वह पहले यह देख कर कि किस faculty के मेंम्बर की ज़रूरत है आया Physics faculty या Chemistry faculty या Arts faculty या और किसी faculty के लिए ज़रूरत है, उसी के मुताबिक qualifications मुकर्रर कर के elections कराते थे। अब वज़ीर साहिब ने उस clause को निकाल दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस के निकालने से कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि नुकसान होगा।

[श्री श्री चन्द]

इस के अलावा स्पीकर साहिब, जो बहुत सारे मेंबर साहिबान ने कहा है वह मैं भी repeat करना चाहता हूं कि Senate की seats जो nomination से भरी जानी हैं उन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा कर दी गई है। अगर उन की तादाद 29 की बजाये 20 या 18 या 15 तक कर दी जाये तो इस से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा; बल्कि फायदा होगा। Graduates या दीगर पढ़े लिखे आदमी Senate के मेंबर चुन कर भेजे जाने चाहियें। इसलिए Graduates की मार्फत चुने जाने वाले मेंबरों की तादाद घटा देने में कोई grace नहीं है और न ही कोई फायदा है। इस लिए मेरा ख्याल है कि वज़ीर साहिब इस बात को भी मान लेंगे और Graduates की मार्फत चुने जाने वाले मेंबरों की तादाद पहले से घटायेंगे नहीं बल्कि बढ़ायेंगे।

इस के अलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, ख्याल यह था कि जो University बिल आयेगा जिस के लिए पहले एक University Commission बैठाया गया था और उस Commission ने रिपोर्ट भी पेश की थी और रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने के बाद यह ख्याल था कि अब एक खूबसूरत बिल आयेगा। लेकिन वैसा नहीं लाया गया। साहिबे सदर, मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट जितने भी development के काम करना चाहती है education उन में सब से ज़रूरी है और इसी से nation बनती है और बच्चों की मज़बूत नींव तालीम से रखी जाती है। अगर उन्हें तालीम ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिलती तो उन का सुधार कभी नहीं हो सकता। गवर्नमेंट चाहे कितने ही development के काम कर ले, कितने ही चण्डीगढ़ बना ले और यहां कितनी ही lights जला ले लेकिन अगर यह बच्चों को बचपन से ले कर जवान उमर तक तालीम ठीक ढंग से नहीं दे सकती तो उस उमर में जो तालीम की छाप इन के जीवन पर पड़ जायेगी वह सारी उमर हट नहीं सकेगी और जो ख्यालात उन के उस उमर में बन जायेंगे वह बदलेंगे नहीं। यह easy way, जो बड़ा आसान रास्ता है हमारी गवर्नमेंट हमेशा के लिये इख्तियार करने की कोशिश करती है। अंग्रेज इन चीज़ों को बना गये थे। उस ज़माने में यह तरीका मुनासिब था और उस वक्त यह fit भी बैठता था, लेकिन यह अब ठीक नहीं बैठ सकता। उसी सिलसिले में कांट छांट कर के, कहीं एक लफ़ज़ बढ़ा कर या एक comma हटा कर यह बिल लाया गया है। इस के सिवा और कुछ नहीं किया गया। मैं तो कहता हूं कि इन में हिम्मत नहीं और courage नहीं और इन्हें डर रहता है कि अगर इन्हों ने उस रास्ते से एक भी कदम इधर उधर किया तो मुमकिन है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा गढ़ा हो जिस में जा कर वह गिर पड़ें। इन को अनेकों बार इस असेम्बली के floor पर कहा गया है कि यह जो तालीम का सिलसिला है सिवाये इस के कि यह और बेकारी लाये और सिवाये इस के कि इस से और बेकारी बढ़ जाये इस का और कोई फायदा नहीं लेकिन बावजूद इन तमाम बातों के इस बिल में एक भी ऐसा लफ़ज़ नहीं लाया गया जिस से यह ज़ाहिर हो

कि इस तरज़े तालीम को हमारी गवर्नमेंट बदलना चाहती है। हमारी तालीम के तरीके में निहायत गंदे नकायस मौजूद हैं। हमारे प्राईम मिनिस्टर साहिब पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जगह जगह पर casteism और communalism के खिलाफ कहते फिरते हैं और कहते हैं कि ज़ातपात और फिर्कादाराना झगड़े हिन्दुस्तान को फिर तबाह करदेंगे और इन्हीं झगड़ों की वजह से पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान तबाह हुआ था और इन्हीं की वजह से यह हज़ार साल गुलाम रहा है और यही चीज़ें हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी कहते रहते हैं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट इन चीज़ों को सुनती रहती है करती कुछ नहीं। मैं वज़ीर साहिब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह इन चीज़ों को महसूस करें और इन का जो कारण है उसे दूर करने की कोशिश करें। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इन का कारण हमारे तालीम देने का खास ढंग है। आप ज़रा गौर करें। हमारे रोहतक शहर में एक तो जाट स्कूल है, एक गौड़ ब्रह्मण स्कूल है, एक वैश्य स्कूल है। एक सैनी स्कूल है एक झांगड़ा ब्राह्मण स्कूल है गरज़ेकि जितनी भी कौमें वहां आबाद हैं उन सब ने एक एक स्कूल अपना बनाया हुआ है और उन के लड़के वहां पढ़ते हैं। इसी तरह वहां एक वैश्य कालेज है, एक जाट कालेज है और एक गवर्नमेंट कालेज है और वहाँ उसी ढंग से लड़के पाले पोसे जाते हैं और बचपन से ले कर जवानी तक वह इसी माहौल में पढ़ते रहते है। और अगर अब हम उन्हें यह कहें कि वह भूल जायें कि वह ब्राह्मण है, वह भूल जाये कि वह वैश्य है और वह भूल जायें कि वह जाट है और याद रखें कि वह सब हिन्दुस्तानी है इन हालात में हम उन से ऐसा करने की कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं? साहिबे सदर, मैं भी वहाँ के एक कालेज की management का मेंबर हूं और अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि रोहतक में हरगिज़ तीन कालेजों की ज़रूरत नहीं है, यह waste है और इस तरह से पब्लिक का रुपया ज़ाया हो रहा है। क्या ही अच्छा हो अगर उन में से एक Engineering College बना दिया जाये और एक Agricultural College बना दिया जाये। इस तरह तीन तरह के College आसानी से वहां चलाए जा सकते हैं और इन से लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन जब तक यह गवर्नमेंट है वहां यह तीनों arts colleges ही रहेंगे। वहां एक college में जाटों की जय बोली जाती है तो दूसरे में ब्राह्मणों की जय बोली जाती है और तीसरे में वैश्यों की। जब लड़के इस तरह के माहौल में पढ़ें लिखें जिस तरह का माहौल उन कालेजों में बना हुआ होता है तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन से कैसे उम्मीद करती है कि वह casteism और जात पात को भूल जायेंगे? लेकिन यह इन को टस से मस कराना नहीं चाहती। यह ठीक है कि यह अदारे जो चलते हैं वह उन कौमों के रुपये से ही चलते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर इन कालेजों को हटा कर बदल दिया जाये तो भी यह रुपया आप से भाग नहीं जायगा। यह रुपया आप को मिल जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई इस का तरीका भी तो बतायें। [Please suggest some remedy for this.]

श्री श्री चन्द : इस का तरीका तो मैं ने बता ही दिया है कि इन में से एक को Arts College रहने दिया जाये, दूसरे को Engineering College में convert कर दिया जाए और तीसरे को Agricultural College में बदल दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इन को गवर्नमेंट कैसे take over करे ? [How can the Government take them over ?]

श्री श्री चन्द: यह तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को सारी institutions को एक दफा take over करना पड़ेगा अगर यह ज़ातपात और casteism को निकालना चाहती है ।

यह अगर 15, 15 करोड़ रुपया चण्डीगढ़ पर ज़ाया कर सकते हैं जहां कि गधे भी नहीं बसते, अगर वहां lights जल सकती हैं तो इन Colleges को लेने में क्या हर्ज़ है । एक तरफ इस तरह रुपया ज़ाया किया जा रहा है जो और कई बेहतर तरीकों से खर्च किया जा सकता है । ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां Socialistic Pattern पर रोशनी की जाती है । (हंसी)

(Here the light is provided in accordance with the Socialistic Pattern.) (*Laughter*)

श्री श्री चन्द : हां ठीक है Socialistic Pattern होगा । लोगों के घरों में दिए नहीं जलते और अन्धेरे में दलिए में भूंड गिरते हैं और यहां खाहमखाह light जलती है । (हंसी) मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि अगर यह सोच लें कि इन institutions को लेना चाहिए तो यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है । कल मेरे एक लायक दोस्त ने कहा था कि 20 लाख इस tax से, इतना उस टैक्स से लिया जाएगा तो मैं चाहता हूं कि लोगों की भलाई के लिए एक Education Tax लगा दें अगर और कोई रास्ता नहीं मिलता । मगर इस दिक्कत को जरूर खत्म करें । अगर आप आज नहीं इसे करेंगे तो 10, 20 साल में करना ज़रूर पड़ेगा । जब तक यह नहीं होगा फिज़ा अच्छी नहीं होगी ।

इस के इलावा स्पीकर साहिब, मैंने पिछले रोज कहा था कि अगर Colleges में से mixed education खत्म नहीं होगी तो बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए यह ठीक न होगा । यह योरुप की चीज़ यहां नहीं चलेगी । आज हमारे लड़के लड़कियों को पुराने रिवाजों का पास है, मां बाप का लिहाज़ है और अगर यह चीज़ इसी तरह चलती रही तो यकीन रखिए किसी मां बाप को ब्याह शादी पर खर्च करने की ज़रूरत न पड़ेगी ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस नाचने वाली teachress की बदली हुई या नहीं ? (हंसी)

(Was that teachress who used to dance, transferred ?) (*Laughter*)

श्री श्री चन्द : बदल दिया है जी, और मालूम होता है उसे गुरदासपुर लगा लिया है। (हंसी)

मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह mixed education बाहर से ले ला है, यहां नहीं चलेगी और अगर चलेगी तो हिन्दुस्तानियों को morals का नज़रिया बदलना पड़ेगा। और मेरा ख्याल है कि आज जो हम कभी २ खबर पढ़ते हैं कि फलां कालिज की लड़की गायब हो गई, फलां लड़के ने खुदकशी कर ली, तो यह तादाद जा अब थोड़ी है बहुत बढ़ जाएगी।

इस के इलावा, स्पीकर साहिब, हमारी State में रिश्वत की विद्दत बहुत बढ़ गई है। जब हरेक ने देखा कि यहां पर रिश्वत का आम रिवाज है तो University कैसे पाक रह सकती थी, उस पर भी इस का असर पड़ा। मैं ने कई cases ऐसे किए हैं कि जिन में B.A. की Degrees, F.A. और Matric के certificates बेचे गए हैं। जिस University की यह हालत हो कि रुपए पर उस की जाला Degree मिल जाए उस की इज्ज़त और साख का अन्दाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है। और ऐसे cases जो पकड़े गए उन की तादाद तो 50 या 100 होगी मगर बिके हैं हज़ारों की तादाद में मेरे ज़िले में ही, तो सारे पंजाब... ... ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मुलज़मान की तरफ से पेश हुए होंगे। (हंसी)

(The hon. Member must have represented the accused.) (*Laughter*)

श्री श्री चन्द : हां जी, और वह छूट भी गए। लेकिन अफसोस मुझे उस वक्त भी था कि अगर यही हालत रही तो पढ़ाई बेकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक आप हैं वह ऐसी बातें करते ही रहेंगे। (हंसी)

(So long as you are there, they will keep on doing such things.)

श्री श्री चन्द : साहिबे सदर, अगर मेरी वजह से यह हो तो मैं इस एवान में कहता हूं कि मैं आयंदा कभी ऐसा case नहीं लूंगा (Opposition की तरफ से तालियां) अगर यह विद्दत इस तरह खत्म होती हो।

साहिबे सदर, अगर हम उन किताबों को देखें जो हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं तो समझ नहीं आती कि क्या पढ़ाया जा रहा है। एक २ किताब में 300, 300

[श्री श्री चन्द]

गलतियां हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि वह teachers उन किताबों को फाड़ के क्यों नहीं फेंक देते। जब किसी वज़ीर के दिल में कोई किताब आ जाती है तो वह लगवा दी जाती है। लिखने वाले की तालीमी हालत नहीं देखी जाती। मैं ने एक किताब देखी है जिस का लिखने वाला सातवीं फेल है। छटी पास होता तो और बात थी मगर वह तो सातवीं फेल है (हंसी)। कोई किताब उठाओ गलतियां ही गलतियां नज़र आती हैं। हिसाब की किताब है तो सवालों के जवाब गलत हैं और किताब है तो spellings गलत हैं, कहीं फिकरे ही गलत होते हैं। इन के मुताल्लिक मैं corruption की बात नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि अभी case pending है, लेकिन मैं प्रिन्सिपल साहिबान से कहूंगा कि उन को चाहिए कि वह इन किताबों को आग लगा दें और लड़कों को अपनी मर्ज़ी से पढ़ाएं। गलत पढ़ाई से तो अनपढ़ ही अच्छे हैं। मगर वह गलत किताबें भी मिलती कहां हैं। अप्रैल में किताब लगी जब जमात शुरु हुई, मगर अगले मार्च तक तो वह किताब ही नहीं मिलती, हां black में मिलती है। आम तौर पर ब्लैक में बढ़िया चीज़ें मिलतीं हैं मगर हमारी University और महकमा तालीम ने लोगों को मजबूर किया है कि वह गन्दगी खरीदें और वह भी ब्लैक में। यह हालत है हमारी education की। इस लिए मैं तो वज़ीर साहिब से कहूंगा कि वह इस को वापिस ले लें, इस से कोई आसमान नहीं टूट जाएगा; जैसे 8, 9 साल हालत रही और 6 महीने रहने में बहुत नुकसान नहीं, ताकि बैठ कर सोच समझ कर यह चीज़ तैयार हो। जो आप की कमेटियां या कमिशन या राधाकृष्णन जैसे बड़े २ आदमियों के ख्यालात को देखें, इस State की हालत देखें उस के मुताबिक अपनी तालीम का तरीका इख्तियार करें। लेकिन यह तो करते हैं कि रात को सो रहे सुबह उठ कर लिखवा दिया कि जो यह amending bill तैयार है, भेज दो (हंसी); न पढ़ा न देखा और फैसला यह कर लिया कि इस में comma नहीं बदलना। मैं कहता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं। अगर आप ने इसे पास कर दिया तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। हम समझ रहे थे कि University Bill आएगा, पंजाब की तालीम अच्छी होगी और मुल्क की तरक्की होगी, मगर हमें क्या पता था कि यह बाजवा साहिब के सिर मढ़ दिया जाएगा। लिखा किसी और ने और दे दिया इन को। अगर उन की Chancellor साहिब से लड़ाई थी तो आप की तो नहीं; आप तो इसे ठीक कर दें। इसे वापिस ले कर अगले Session में पास करा लें। यहां प्रिंसिपल साहिबान बैठे हैं, इन से सलाह करें, औरों से पूछें। यह नहीं कि वज़ीर बन गए तो अब किसी से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह नहीं होता कि वज़ीर बनने के बाद सारी अक्ल आ जाती है।

ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ

(Rao Gajraj Singh was called upon to speak.)

Sardar Hari Singh: Sir, I beg to move-

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker: After the hon. Member, Rao Gajraj Singh, has spoken, the question will be put.

4 P.M. **राओ गजराज सिंह** (गुड़गांओं) : स्पीकर साहिब, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे आज एक Amending Bill लाया गया है। इसका आधार या basis Radhakrishnan Report है। इसको हमने इस मयार पर नाप तोल करना है और जो Radhakrishnan Commission ने सिफारिशात की है और आज इसको हर हाऊस ने माना है या गवर्नमैंट खुद भी मानती हैं अगर इस मियार पर यह Amending Bill पूरा उतरता है तो यह ठीक है। इस के अलावा यह भी ज़रूरी है कि इन सिफारिशात पर अमल दरामद किया जाए। लेकिन जो दिक्कतें पहले यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट में थीं उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है; इसके भी देखने की जरूरत है। यूनिवर्सिटी क्या होती है एक Seat of higher learning होती है। और यह आज से नहीं माना जा रहा। प्राचीन काल से ही भारत की यूनिवर्सिटी को माना जा रहा है । यह अंग्रेज़ों के वक्त से नहीं। हमारे भारत का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारे यहां उच्च कोटि के विश्वविद्यालय थे । नालन्दा की यूनिवर्सिटी सारे संसार में प्रसिद्ध थी और इस प्राचीन यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर आला दर्जे की तालीम दी जाती थी। और इस में शिक्षा पाने के लिए बाहर के देशों से भारी खर्च करके लोग तालीम पाने आते थे । प्राचीन इतिहास में इस बात का ज़िक्र आता है कि यहां पर प्राचीन यूनिवर्सिटियों में आला से आला तालीम हासिल करने के लिए छात्र दूसरे देशों से आते थे । लेकिन पता नहीं आज किन कारणों से हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियाँ पीछे रह गई हैं। उन कारणों को जानना जरूरी है।

जहां तक पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का सम्बन्ध है इस का मियार एक examining university के तौर पर रहा है । विशेष तौर पर इस का काम रहा है examinations hold करना जैसे कि Matriculation, F.A., और B.A. आदि के और सनदें और Diplomas grant करना । सिर्फ इस मियार पर चलने से यूनिवर्सिटी में बहुत से नुकस आ जाते हैं । यूनिवर्सिटी का सिर्फ examining body ही बन जाना ठीक नहीं । फिर इस में तरह २ की खराबियां आ जाती हैं । Examinations के लिए पर्चे तैयार करने होते हैं तो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि हमें examiner और sub-examiner बना दिया जाए या Paper Setter बना दिया जाए। इस तरह की भावना आ जाने से कुदरती तौर पर यूनिवर्सिटी की working पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । इस तरह तमाम खराबियां Punjab University के बारे में Amending Bill

[राश्रो गजराज सिंह]

लाने से नहीं दुरुस्त हो सकतीं। यूनिवर्सिटी की यह इब्तदा ही गलत है कि इसे सिर्फ एक examining body बना दिया जाए । इस तरह से कई लोग पर्चे लिखने और notes तैयार करने में लग जाते हैं और students पर्चे, notes और .guides को पढ़ना शुरू कर देते हैं क्योंकि उनके सामने एक लक्ष्य इम्तहान पास करने का होता है ।

फिर जो लोग Senate पर आते हैं वह भी यही कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारे मिलने वाले और हमारे दोस्त examiner बन जाएं या paper setter मुकर्रर किए जाएं । तो फिर उनमें एक रस्साकशी सी जारी हो जाती है। एक मैम्बर किसी एक को examiner appoint करवाना चाहता है तो दूसरा किसी और को। इस तरह से vested interests में खींचा तानी जारी रहती है । यह एक बिल्कुल गलत माहौल है यूनिवर्सिटी की तालीम देने का । और इस तरह के गलत माहौल के तहत यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि तालीम का मियार दिन बदिन नीचे को जा रहा है । और यह चीज़ कि यूनिवर्सिटी की तालीम का आला मियार हो और ऊंचा standard हो, खत्म होती जा रही है । आज एक ऊंचे standard की तालीम की देश को ज़रूरत है और यह भी इस लिए ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि Senate पर आला तालीम पाए हुए और बेहतरीन किस्म के आदमी आएं और ऐसे आदमी आएं जिनका कोई लिहाज़ मुलाहज़ा न हो । लेकिन इस तरह से Senate में वह आदमी आ सकते हैं जिन का बहुत असरो रसूख हो ।

इत्तफाक से स्पीकर साहिब, अम्बाला डिवीज़न में कोई Government College न था और कोई Private College भी नहीं था। तो यहां के लोग 15-20 साल तक दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते रहे । यह यूनिवर्सिटी 1922 में कायम की गई थी। वहां पर कई लोगों ने graduation की और यह किसी तरह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वहां के graduates नाकाबिल हैं । वहां भी एक अच्छे मियार की education दी जाती थी । वहां पर भी तालीम का एक खास standard था । फर्क सिर्फ यह है कि वह residential university है और वहां पर रह कर ही graduation हो सकती है । अब अगर जिन लोगों ने वहां आला तालीम पाई है और graduation की है तो हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी उन्हें पंजाब University के at par treat नहीं करती । मैं Principal इकबाल सिंह के विचारों से सहमत हूं कि इन graduates को at par treat किया जाए । मैं न केवल यही कहता हूं कि पंजाब का रहने वाला कोई आदमी अगर किसी अन्य यूनिवर्सिटी से graduation करे तो उसे वोट देने का हक हो। मैं तो इस से भी और आगे जाता हूं और कहता हूं कि अगर कोई भी graduate चाहे वह

Calcutta University से या Madras University से graduation करे उसे पंजाब University के graduate के at par treat करना चाहिए और हमें चाहिए कि अगर आला तालीम के graduate पंजाब में रहते हों तो उनके आला तालीम याफ्ता होने का फायदा हमारी State को उठाना चाहिए। उन्हें voters की लिस्ट पर नाम दर्ज कराने में कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन्हें वोट देने का पूरा २ हक होना चाहिए। अगर वह पंजाब में रहते हों तो यह ज़रूरी नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के ही graduates हों। जैसा कि मैं ने ऊपर बताया कि हालात की मजबूरी की वजह से पंजाब के रहने वाले लोगों ने बाहर से तालीम हासिल की तो फिर वह क्यों इस University के registered graduates नहीं बन सकते। हमारे अन्दर broad mindedness और बलन्द ख्याल होने चाहिएं ताकि पढ़ा लिखा तबका हमारे युवकों की ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा रहनुमाई करे और तालीम के ऊंचे मियार को कायम रखने की कोशिश करे। हमें इन graduates को इन के बुनियादी हक से महरूम नहीं करना चाहिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि वज़ीर साहिब भी इस चीज़ को मुनासिब ख्याल करते होंगे कि पंजाब में जो graduates रहते हों चाहे वह किसी Indian University के graduates हों या Foreign University के हों और आला तालीम के मालिक हों उन्हें यहां Senators की elections में वोट देने का हक हासिल हो। इस से आला मियार पैदा होगा। और जो चार साल की मियाद रखी हुई है इसे बेशक कमोबेश कर दिया जाए लेकिन जो भी graduate पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की jurisdiction में रहता हो उसे वोट देने का हक और राय देने का हक देना एक मुनासिब और जायज़ चीज़ है। इस किस्म की provision की जा सकती है और ऐसे graduates को छोड़ देना मैं समझता हूं कि narrow mindedness के सिवा और कुछ नहीं। हम खुद भी मानते हैं कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी की तालीम का मियार बहुत नीचा था। सिर्फ इम्तहान पास करने का मियार दूसरे मियार से बहुत नीचा है। यूनिवर्सिटी का मियार तो बहुत ऊंचा होना चाहिए और इस के करने के लिए आला दिमाग की ज़रूरत है। इस लिए इस से दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के graduates को महरूम न रखा जाए। इस लिए मैं अपनी सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह इस बात को मुनासिब वक्त पर मान लेंगे।

फिर यह चीज़ पहले भी कही जा चुकी है कि graduates का एक पढ़ा लिखा तबका है। इस का यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बन्ध है। इन के representatives की तादाद मुकर्रर की गई है 15। यह तादाद बहुत थोड़ी है। Senate में इनकी राय बहुत थोड़ी है। यह कम से कम 30 होनी चाहिए।

फिर एक चीज़ और है कि आज कल के वाक्यात को मद्देनज़र रख कर बिला शुबा यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्राइवेट संस्थाओं ने तालीमी मियार को

[राओ गजराज सिंह]
पंजाब के अन्दर antinational और communalist बना दिया है। ऐसी संस्थाओं पर जो इस तरह के भेद भाव का प्रचार करें यूनिवर्सिटी का control होना चाहिए। इस तरह की भावना को कम करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कालेजों की स्थापना अधिक की जानी चाहिए और यह उचित ढंग से होनी चाहिए। आप अगर पंजाब के अन्दर Government Colleges को देखें, जैसा कि श्री श्री चन्द जी ने बताया कि किसी जगह पर तो तीन तीन कालेज हैं और किसी जगह पर एक भी नहीं। इस लिए इस विषय की ओर भी ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ज़रा बैठिए। मैं मैम्बर साहिबान को compel तो नहीं कर सकता कि वे तकरीर न करें लेकिन आप देखिए कि इस बिल की consideration motion पर तीन घण्टे बहस हो चुकी है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि दूसरी stages पर भी आप को अपनी राय देने का मौका दूं। मैं ने आप साहिबान की भी राय लेने की कोशिश की कि इस बहस को इस stage पर किस तरह control किया जाए लेकिन आप भी मुझे guide नहीं कर सके। इसलिए अब मैं इस बिल पर तमाम बहस को Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business के Rule 90 की रू से control करूंगा। यह Rule इस तरह है:–

1. Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion becomes, in the opinion of the Speaker, unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the Assembly, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

2. At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion.

अब मैं इस बिल पर बहस ज्यादा लम्बी नहीं होने दूंगा। इस consideration motion पर आज दो दिन से बहस चली आ रही है और more than three hours already बहस हो चुकी है। अब आप अपनी स्पीच को wind up करें।

(Please resume your seat. I cannot compel the hon. Members not to speak. But you should see it that the discussion on the consideration motion has lasted for 3 hours. I would like the hon. Members to have an opportunity to express themselves during the other stages of the Bill also. I sought the guidance of the House as to how to control the debate at this stage but in vain. I am, therefore, compelled to control the debate under Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure. This rule runs thus-

1. Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion becomes, in the opinion of the Speaker, unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the Assembly, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

2. At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion.

Now I will not allow the debate on the Bill to be unduly protracted. The discussion on the consideration motion has been going on for the last two days and already it has exceeded three hours. Now the hon. Member should wind up his speech.)

राम्रो गजराज सिंह : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह जो suggestion दी गई है कि Vice Chancellor की selection के लिए एक panel Senate की तरफ से बनाया जाए और उसी में से selection हो बहुत अच्छी suggestion है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बड़े २ educationists और eminent आदमियों का यह panel होना चाहिए जैसा कि और बड़ी बड़ी Universities में होता है। आप बनारस University को ही लें वहां भी ऐसा होता रहा है। जो हिन्दुस्तान भर के eminent आदमी होते थे educationists होते थे उन को Vice-Chancellor बनाया जाता रहा है। इस education के मामले

[राम्रो गजराज सिंह]
में local patriotism की जरूरत नहीं है कि जरूर पंजाब ही से Vice-Chancellor लिया जाए बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि बाहर से भी लेने में डर नहीं है। Senate में तमाम पढ़ा लिखा तबका होगा; वही इस सिलसिले में suggest कर सकते हैं कि कौन आदमी इन मसलों को समझ सकते हैं इस लिए उन की राय लेनी जरूरी है। मेरी तो यही राय है कि Vice Chancellor की nomination नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि जो panel Senate की तरफ से बनाया जाए उसी में से उसे select करना चाहिए।

इस के इलावा private कालिजों के Staff और Managing Committees के बारे में भी काफी जिक्र हुआ है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह ठीक है कि बाज़ जगह Colleges की Managing Committees का भी कसूर होता है जो तजवीज़ यहां इस बारे में की गई है वह मैं दुरुस्त समझता हूं। Managing Committees में जो आदमी लिए जाएं तो यह बातें नहीं देखनी चाहिए कि कैसे वह आदमी है बल्कि यह भी देखना है कि वह तालीम के लिए कोशाँ हैं और इस के फरोग के लिए दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। Staff में भी जो undesirable आदमी और खाहमखाह झगड़ा पैदा करने वाला element हो उस के बारे में भी जो तजावीज रखी गई है वह दुरुसत हैं। यह education का मसला ऐसा है जो कि सारे प्रांत की life को affect करता है इस लिए इस पर जो गौर हो वह किसी party consideration से नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि जो House की unanimous opinion है उस को मिनिस्टर साहिब को accept कर लेना चाहिए। आखिर में मैं फिर अपील करूंगा कि जो suggestions हैं इन पर गौर किया जाए और जो तरमीमें हैं उन को मन्जूर फरमाया जाए।

Sardar Hari Singh : Sir, I beg to move-

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸ੍ਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬੜੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਉਤੇ ਬੜੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਗ਼ੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੁਝਾਣ

ਦੇ ਕੇ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਵਾਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲਾਈਟ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਲਾਈਟ ਵਿਚ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਬਿੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। Education ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਜਾਂ ਗੈਰ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਖਾਸ improvement ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਬਹਿਸ ਤੋਂ evident ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਇਥੇ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਕੂਕ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਨਾਵਾਕਫ਼ੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹਨ ਵੈਸੇ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ light ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਲਵਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਕ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ background ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਹੈ university education ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਅਲਿਕ ਹੈ। University education, secondary education, ਅਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ education ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਅਲਗ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ communalism ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ university education ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਤਅੱਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀ institution university standard ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਉਤਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਹੋਵੇ, ਅਸਲਾਮਿਆ ਕਾਲਜ ਹੋਵੇ, ਹਿੰਦੂ, ਜਾਟ, ਅਹੀਰ ਚਾਹੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ affiliation ਦੇ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਖਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ institution ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀ community ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰਖਦੀ ਹੈ। University ਸਿਰਫ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਸਦਾ standard ਮੁਕਰਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਉਹ standard ਉਸ institution ਵਿਚ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ education ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਦਖਲ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। University ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਖਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਗਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਖਲ ਦੇਣ ਲਗ ਪਏ ਅਤੇ education ਦੇ ਸਿਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਮਾੜੀ ਮੋਟੀ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਖਲ ਦੇਣ ਲਗ ਪਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ private sector ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦੇ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਦਿਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ। Private sector ਨੂੰ ਵੀ encourage ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਕੋਈ institution university ਦਾ ਦਸਿੱਆ ਹੋਇਆ standard maintain ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ education ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਉਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਈ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ। D. A. V. ਕਾਲਿਜ ਨਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ S. D. ਕਾਲਿਜ ਨਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਲਾਮਿਆਂ, ਖਾਲਸਾ, ਜਾਟ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਨਾਂ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਫਲਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਫਲਾਂ ਨਾਂ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ university ਲਈ ਕਰਨਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਇਤਫਾਕ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ ਕਿਤੇ communalism ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ preach ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ university ਉਠ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਲਗਾ ਦੇਵੇ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ]

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ Colleges ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ control ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲਵੇ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ University Act ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਤਅਲੁੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਪੈਸੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੀ taxes ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਉਗੇ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ Government ਅਜਿਹੀ institution ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਹਲ ਸਿਰਫ ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ University ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਲਾਂਦੀ ਫਿਰੇ। ਨਾ ਹੀ University ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕੋਈ D. A. V. ਕਾਲਿਜ, ਜਾਟ, ਅਹੀਰ, ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਲਾਮੀਆ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦਸੋ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੀ public sector ਦੀ contribution ਹੈ। Government ਸਿਰਫ Government Colleges ਖੋਲ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ University ਸਿਰਫ University Colleges ਹੀ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ denominational Colleges ਨਹੀਂ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ। ਇਹ ਬਚਿੱਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਲਦੈਨ ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਲਿਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਿਲ ਚਾਹੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਚਿੱਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਭੇਜਣ। University ਕੋਈ ਇਸ੍ਹ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੀ particular ਕਾਲਿਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਭੇਜਣ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕਿਥੇ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦ ਕਿ Government ਨੇ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ Ambala Division ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਬੜਾ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ communalism ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਉਹ ਹੋਰ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ communalism ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਦੋ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕੱਠੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ। ਇਥੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਰਾਧਾ ਕਰਿਸ਼ਨਨ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਵਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੀ recommendation ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਧ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ 100 ਆਦਮੀ senate ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 10 ਤੋਂ ਵਧ graduates ਨੂੰ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਪਰ ਅਸੀਂ 90 ਵਿਚੋਂ 15 ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਥੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹੋ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮੈਂਬਰ 10 ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ 30 ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜਿਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਵੇਖੋ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ recommend ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਨਾਲ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਲਾਹ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖੀ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਬੜਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਉਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਜਿਹੜੀ registration fee graduates ਲਈ ਰਖੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਹਟਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ

ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ interested ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਵੋਟ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਕ graduate ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਫੇਰ ਗਲ ਹੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ graduate ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਵੋਟ ਵੇਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ basis ਤੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਪਾਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵਧ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਉ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਥੋੜੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਕ graduate ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਦੂਜੇ ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਵੋਟ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵਜਾਹ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੰਨੀ representation ਵੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ defend ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਛੇ ਰੁਪਏ registration fee ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਸ graduate ਨੂੰ expect ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੋਟ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਤ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸਨੂੰ graduation ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਵੀ ਵੋਟ ਦੀ value ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ right ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ..............

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या आप यह भी बतला सकेंगे कि जब Commission ने recommend किया है कि पांच फी सदी से ज़्यादा nominations नहीं होनी चाहिएं तो आप ने क्यों इस nomination को 32 या 33 फी सदी तक पहुंचा दिया है ? इस की क्या वजह है कि आप ने Radhakrishnan Commission की रिपोर्ट को पंजाब में तोड़ मरोड़ कर इस्तेमाल कर लिया है ? इस की भी क्या आप के पास कोई वजह है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਆਂਗਾ ਅਜੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਠਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ report ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ 100 ਆਦਮੀ Senate ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ 10 graduates ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਪਰ ਅਸੀਂ 90 ਵਿਚੋਂ 15 ਦੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਦਸੋ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ report ਵਿਚ improvement ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਮੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ? ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਾ ਲਵੋ...............

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : उस में तो sixty per cent representatives of the teachers भी लिखा है ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗੱਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ improvement ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਪਿਛਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਥੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 60 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 40 ਮੈਂਬਰ elect ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਹੁਣ 85 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 56 elect ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ 12 ਹੋਰ nominate ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ]
ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ 60 ਜਮਾਂ 12, 72 ਹੋ ਗਏ। Ex-officio ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਿਰਫ 5 ਰਖੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ 85 ਜਮਾਂ 5 = 90। 56 ਮੈਂਬਰ elected ਹੋਣਗੇ 34 nominated। ਕੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਬੇਹਤਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਫੇਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ teachers ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ representation ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ। ਪਹਿਲੇ 60 ਵਿਚੋਂ 20 teachers ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਹੁਣ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ 36 ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਇਹ improvement ਨਹੀਂ। Panel ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਕ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Vice-Chancellor ਦਾ panel ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਦੇਵ ਰਾਜ ਸੇਠੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ Vice Chancellor ਦਾ Panel ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ corruption ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗੀ। ਸੈਨੇਟ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਮਗਰ ਮਗਰ ਫਿਰਨੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਅਸਾਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ Chancellor ਤੇ ਛਡ ਦਿਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ Head of the State ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ corruption ਦੇ chances ਨੂੰ eliminate ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ। Chancellor ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਦੇਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਹੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਤਕਰੱਰੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮਿਆਦ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਛੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ Vice Chancellor ਨੂੰ ਛੇ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਚੁਣ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੁਮਕਿਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਪਾਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਏ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਚੰਗਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਵਾਲ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਕਰੱਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਜੇ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਇਹ provision ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਨੇ Section 15 ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੁਆਇਆ ਹੈ।

> In Sub Section 2 of Section 31 of the principal Act in Sub Clause (o), the following words be added, namely, till such time as the Government may set up some other statutory body to control Secondary Education.

Government of India ਦੀ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ Secondary Education, Univeristy Education ਤੋਂ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਏ। University Education ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਕੋਲ ਰਹੇ ਤੇ Secondary Education ਲਈ ਇਕ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ। Government of India ਦੀ ਹਿਦਾਇਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Secondary Education ਦੇ ਬੋਰਡ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਹ provision ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ Government of India ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ Secondary Education, University Education ਤੋਂ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਏ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ਼ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਫੇਰ Amending Bill ਨਾ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ

ਪਏ । ਦੂਜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਹੀ ਕਿ section 15 ਦੀ ਕਲਾਜ਼ 2 delete ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ। Sub section 1 ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ persons ਦੀਆਂ qualifications prescribe ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ elect ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ qualifications ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ prescribed ਹਨ ਤੇ ਨਵੀਆਂ qualifications prescribe ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ provision ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ-

> The election of any ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਦਮੀ undesirable ਹੈ ਤੇ prescribed qualifications ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਉਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ Chancellor ਨੂੰ ਹਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵੇਖੇ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਕਰੱਰ ਨਾ ਕਰੇ। ਇਸ provision ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਕੋਈ ਡਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ undesirable person ਮੁਕਰੱਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ teachers ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ teachers, professors ਨੂੰ service ਦੀ security ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਟ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ Pepsu ਤੇ Himachal ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੈ। ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਉਥੋਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ management ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ । ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ management ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । Chancellor ਨੂੰ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ desirable ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ nominate ਕਰ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ University Education ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਅਹਿਲ ਹੋਵੇ । University Education ਲਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਂ ਦਿਆਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ democratic System ਨਾਲ election seek ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ । ਹਰ registered graduate ਨੂੰ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ democratic ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ restricted ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। Teachers, professors ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਾਹ education ਨਾਲ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ teachers ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ । ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲ ਦਿਆਂ teachers ਨੂੰ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ University Education affect ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੈ ਲਈਏ । ਚਾਰ headmasters ਨੂੰ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਹ possible ਹੈ Secondary Education ਅਲੱਗ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿੱਚ headmasters ਦੀ representation ਵੀ ਉਡਾਣੀ ਪੈ ਜਾਏ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੱਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ represention ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ । ਅਸਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ democratic ideas ਨੂੰ ਸਾਮ੍ਹਣੇ ਨਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ । ਆਖਿਰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ University ਦੀ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਦੀ membership ਵਾਸਤੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਬਾਲਗ ਖੜਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ।

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ]

ਫਿਰ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ competent ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ, Chancellor ਦੇ ਅਖਤਿਆਰਾਤ ਵਰਤਣੇ ਪੈਣਗੇ, ਇਸ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ qualification ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ complications ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਅਸਾਂ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ democratic ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ university ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਰਹੇ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਦਾ ਦਖਲ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਢਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਕਿਸੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ University ਦੇ working ਵਿਚ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਆਪਣਾ ਦਖਲ ਰਖੇ। ਹੁਣ ਅਸਾਂ ਫਿਰ Chancellor ਅਤੇ Vice-Chancellor ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਉਪਰ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ University ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ university ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। University ਵੇਖੇਗੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ institution ਨੂੰ affiliate ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੀ services ਦੀ ਕੀ condition ਹੈ; pay ਦੀ ਕੀ condition ਹੈ। Senate ਦੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ management ਭੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਪੰਡਤ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ Act ਕੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਫਰਕ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹਤਾਂ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ libraries ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। Assembly ਦੀ Library ਵੀ ਹੈ। Libraries ਇਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਥੇ ਪਿਛਲਾ Act ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ Act ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਉਪਰ ਹੀ ਸੁੱਟ ਛੱਡਣ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ democratic ਅਸੂਲ ਦੇ ਖਲਾਫ ਹੋਵੇ। ਅਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ representation ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ, ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ representation ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਬੜਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Graduates ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੌਣ ਐਸਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ 6 ਰੁਪੈ registeration fee ਭਰ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ vote ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ representation ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸੀ। ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਤਾਬਾਂ ਦਾ scandal ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ clique ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਗੱਲ Graduates ਦੀ constituency ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ vote ਲਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ clique ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫਤ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਅਨਸਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ politics ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਡਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਉਪਰ ਠੰਡੇ ਦਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਗੌਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਛਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

> That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB CLAUSE (2) OF CLAUSE 1.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

> That sub clause (2) of clause I stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 2 & 3.

Mr. Speaker : There are no amendments to clauses 2 & 3. I will put them together to the vote of the House.

Question is-

> That clauses 2 & 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 4.

Mr. Speaker : Now clause 4 is before the House.

Shri Rala Ram (Mukerian) : Sir, I beg to move-

> In the proposed section 10 (1) Line 3,-
>
> between "chancellor" and "." *add* "out of the panel of five names recommended by the University Senate"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि हमारे चान्सलर चूंकि नान पार्टीमैन हैं उन का हैड पर रहना निहायत उचित है। जो वाइस चान्सलर होते हैं उन्होंने सेनेट

[श्री रला राम]

के साथ मिल कर कार्यवाही चलानी होती है इस लिये उन के चुनने में चान्सलर साहिब से बेहतर और कोई आदमी नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन जो इस समय लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली है, डैमोक्रेटिक सैट अप है उस में यह भी उचित है कि किसी न किसी तरह से वाइस चान्सलर साहिब यह समझें कि उन के चुने जाने में या उन के appoint होने में सेनेट का भी हाथ है। इस से सेनेट की ज़िमेदारी की भावना भी बनी रहेगी और हालात और भी बेहतर होंगे। किसी तरह से खराब नहीं होंगे। और आखिर में अगर पांच नाम तजवीज़ किये जाएं तो उन में से यह ख्याल करना कि कोई एक घटिया दर्जे का आदमी manoeuver करके अपना नाम recommend करवा लेगा उचित नहीं है। सेनेट जैसी ऊंची बाडी से, जिस में ग्रैजुएटस होते हैं, यह आशा करना कि वह गैर ज़िमेदारी से काम लेते हुए घटिया लोगों के नाम इतनी ऊंची पोस्ट के लिये भेजेंगे जिस का यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ इतना ताल्लुक है और वह इस सिलसिले में पूरी ज़िमेदारी से काम नहीं लेंगे मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है। सेनेट की तर्फ से पांच नाम रिकमैंड किये जाएं यह सिफारिश राधा कृष्णन रिपोर्ट के अनुकूल है। जब पांच व्यक्तियों के नाम चान्सलर साहिब के पास जाएंगे तो यह क्लीयर होगा कि जो बेहतर व्यक्ति हो और जिस को वह फिटैस्ट समझते हों उन को वाइस चान्सलर नियुक्त करें। फाईनल सिलैक्शन चूंकि चान्सलर साहिब ने करनी है और वह नान पार्टीमैन है इस लिये इस में पार्टी फैक्शन का खतरा भी नहीं रहेगा। इस तरह सेनेट की राए से वाइस चान्सलर की अपाइंटमैंट हो यह मांग भी पूरी हो जायगी। नाजायज़ भी नहीं है और दोनों के दरमियान अच्छे ताल्लुकात कायम करने वाली बात है और राष्ट्र को उन्नति की राह पर अग्रसर करने वाली बात है। इस से वाइस चान्सलर यह समझेगा कि सेनेट एक ऐसी बाडी है जिस की वायस उस को नियुक्त करने में है। इस लिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो यह संशोधन है यूनिवर्सिटी की working को बेहतर बनाएगा, पार्टी फैक्शन से परे रखेगा। डैमोक्रेटिक आइडियाज़ को यूनिवर्सिटी के working के अन्दर दाखिल करने का प्रयत्न करेगा। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे क्योंकि इस से यूनिवर्सिटी का वर्किंग अवश्य बेहतर होगा और किसी तरह भी नीचे नहीं जाएगा।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved-

In the proposed section 10 (1), line 3,-

between "Chancellor" and "." *add* "out of the panel of five names recommended by the University Senate".

Principal Iqbal Singh (Jagraon) : Sir, I beg to move-

In the proposed Section 10 (1), line 3,-

between "Chancellor" and ".", *insert* "out of a panel of five appointed by the Senate."

In the proposed Section 10(2), line 3,-
for "three" *substitute* "five".

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਰਲਾ ਰਾਮ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ Mr. Chancellor Non-Party man ਹਨ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਚੂੰਕਿ ਉਹ Head of the Government ਹਨ Vice-Chancellor ਦੀ appointment ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਦੇ ਦੇਣ ਨਾਲ elected element ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ Senate being the Executive of the University, Senate ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Senate 5 ਆਦਮੀ recommend ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਚੁਣ ਲੈਣ। ਇਹ ਤਰੀਕਾ democracy ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Radhakrishnan Commission ਦੀ report ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਵੀ ਹੈ।

ਮੇਰਾ ਦੂਜਾ point ਇਹ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕਰ Vice-Chancellor ਦੀ appointment ਦੀ term ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਉਹ continue ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ 5 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ term ਦੇ expire ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਵੀ ਜੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ continue ਕਰ ਸਕੇ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ set policy ਉਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ carry out ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ competency ਤੇ inefficiency ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਤਨੀ ਵਡੀ post ਵਿਚ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ selection ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਖੁਦ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹ efficiency ਦੇ interest ਵਿਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਣ।

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved-

In the proposed section 10(1), line 3,-

between "Chancellor" and "." *insert* "out of a panel of five appointed by the Senate".

In the proposed section 10(2), line 3,-

for "three" *substitute* "five"

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਾ executive head ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ election ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਵਾਲ ਤੇ ਖਾਸਾ ਗੌਰ ਕੀਤਾ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ]

ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ senate ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਚੰਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾ ਅਹਿਲ ਹੋਣਗੇ । ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਵਡਾ ਆਦਮੀ manoeuvring ਕਰਕੇ 80 ਜਾਂ 90 ਵੋਟਾਂ ਤੀਕਰ ਵੀ ਲੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਲਿਆ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ election ਰਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ element ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਇਹਤਮਾਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਗਲਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਪਰ ਇਹ possibility ਤਾਂ rule out ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ head of the State ਯਾਨੀ Chancellor ਜਿਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ appoint ਕਰੇਗਾ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਡਰ ਨਹੀਂ । ਕਿਉਂਕਿ Chancellor ਤਾਂ ਇਕ no-party man ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ । Appointed ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਉਸੇ policy ਨੂੰ carry out ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ senate ਨੇ ਬਨਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ । ਜੇ executive head elected element ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਥੋੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਦਬਾ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਰਹੇਗਾ । ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਬੇਲਾਗ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ । ਇਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ elected element ਨੂੰ ਇਸ institution ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ।

ਦੂਜੀ amendment ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ term ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਮੈਂ ਅਗੇ ਹੀ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਮਤਲਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਫਿਰ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਉਹੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਅਗਲੀ term ਲਈ ਭੀ appoint ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ policy ਹੋਏ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਉਸੇ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਚਲਾਈ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ incumbent ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ term extend ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਲਟ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਹੋਵੇ ਯਾਨੀ senate ਦੀ policies ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ carry out ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ senate ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਭਾਰੀ differences ਹੋਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ patch up ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ਤੇ ਜੇ 5 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ term ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਢਣਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਵਾਲਾ provision ਹੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 10 (1), line 3,-

between "Chancellor" and "." *add*, "out of the panel of five names recommended by the University Senate".

The motion was lost

Mr. Speaker : The first amendment of principal Iqbal Singh is identical with that of Principal Rala Ram, which has been rejected by the House. So it will not be put to the vote of the House.

I will put his second amendment to the vote of the House.

Question is-

In the proposed section 10(2), line 3,-

for "three" *Substitute* "five".

The motion was lost

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 7

Mr. Speaker : There are a number of amendments to clause 7.

Principal Harbhajan Singh (Garhshanker) : Sir, I beg to move-

In the proposed section 13(1) line 2,-

"for" eighty-five" *substitute* "seventy-seven".

In the proposed section 13(1) (a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" substitute "thirty"

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਈ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ Convince ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਿਹੜੀ 85 ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ 77 ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮੇਰੀ amendment ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦਾ। ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੇਰੀ amendment 15 ਦੀ ਬਜਾਇ 30 ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਂ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ 'graduate' ਦੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ confuse ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ College students ਨਾਲ confuse ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। Graduates ਦੀ ਤਾਰੀਫ fresh graduates ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਹਨ। Graduates ਵਿਚ Engineers ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਡਾਕਟਰ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਭ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ Corruption ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੁਪੈ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ register ਕਰਵਾਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੋਟ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਬੜੀ ਹਦ ਤੀਕਰ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ graduates ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ walks of life ਵਿਚ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ elections ਵਿਚ interest ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਂਦੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਉਹ register ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਲੋਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ undue approach ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਨਗੇ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੋਟ ਪੂਰੀ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ reasonably cast ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇ 15 ਦੀ ਬਜਾਇ 30 ਨਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਣ ਤਾਂ 20 ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved—

In the proposed section 13(1) line 2,-

for "eighty-five" substitute "seventy seven".

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" substitute "thirty".

Shri Rala Ram (Mukerian) : Sir, I beg to move—

In the proposed section 13(1), line 2,-

for "eighty-five" *Substitute* "ninety".

In the proposed section 13(I)(a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "sixteen".

In the proposed section 13(1)(e), line 1,-

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

In the proposed section 13(1)(f), line 1,-

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

In the proposed section 13(1)(j), line 2,–

between "Chancellor" and ".", *insert* "with the proviso that three out of them shall be Shastris, who are also graduates and have been serving as teachers for ten years prior to their nomination."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दो संशोधन मैंने पेश किए हैं उनमें पहला तो यह है कि ordinary members की संख्या 85 की बजाए 90 की जाए। उसका एक कारण यह है कि मैं समझता हूं कि कालिज teachers के लिए, जिन की तादाद बहुत ज़्यादा है, बहुत थोड़ी representation दी गई है। 8 की representation बहुत थोड़ी है। इस लिए मैंने यह संशोधन पेश किया है कि उन की गिनती 8 की बजाए 10 हो।

इसी तरह कालिजों के principals हैं। कालिज principals का University के अन्दर बड़ा important roll है। लेकिन उनको भी 8 की तादाद इस representation में दी गई है। कालिजों की संख्या काफी बढ़ गई है और बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि 8 की बजाए उन की संख्या भी कम से कम 10 होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक registered graduates का सम्बंध है यह ठीक है कि उन के representatives की तादाद 20 से 15 कर दी गई है। graduates के साथ यह एक बड़ा भारी अन्याय है क्योंकि graduate की संख्या प्रति वर्ष खास कदम के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है उन की संख्या बढ़ती चली जाये और सैनिट के अन्दर उन की representation कम होती चली जाये यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा अपने शिक्षा मन्त्री तक यह बात पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि graduates ने जिन representatives को University के अन्दर भेजा है उन्होंने यह कोई अनुचित तरीके से किया हो या ऐसे आदमी भेजे हों जो बिल्कुल निकम्मे थे या नाकारे थे या उन्हों ने University के अन्दर आ कर dirty politics को introduce कर दिया हो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है मगर आप देखेंगे कि उन्होंने जो representatives भेजे हैं वह या तो graduates हैं या प्रोफैसर्ज़ हैं या principals हैं या डाक्टर साहिबान हैं और head masters भी उन के द्वारा आए हैं। । चुनांचे जो भी उन के द्वारा चुन कर आये हैं उन से साफ ज़ाहिर है कि उन्होंने franchise का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से किया है। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि उन्होंने अपने इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग कर के रद्दी आदमियों का University की politics के अन्दर भेजा हो और अपने इस अधिकार को अच्छी तरह न बरता हो। इस लिये सैनिट में graduates के representatives की संख्या को घटाने

[श्री रला राम]

के लिये यह दलील देना कि वह अपने इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग करेंगे गलत बात है। अगर उन्होंने पीछे अपने इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया तो महज़ क्यास से यह बात कहना कि उन की representation कम होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह University के अन्दर party politics को फरोग़ देंगे मैं समझता हूं कि इन की इस दलील के अन्दर कोई वजह नहीं है, फिर जो representatives registered graduates की तरफ से सैनिट में आते हैं वह किसी पार्टी के वोट पर खड़े हो कर elect नहीं होते। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की टिकट पर या अकाली पार्टी की टिकट पर या किसी और पार्टी की टिकट पर सैनिट की election के लिए खड़े नहीं होते। इस लिये मैं तो समझता हूं कि किसी तरह भी registered graduates ने अपने इस हक का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया इस लिये यह कोई वजह नहीं है कि registered graduates के representatives की संख्या 20 की बजाये 15 कर दी जाय। क्योंकि graduates की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है इस लिये मैं ने तजवीज़ किया है कि सैनिटरज़ की संख्या बजाये 85 के 90 कर दी जाये और सैनिटरज़ की बढ़ी हुई संख्या का कुछ हिस्सा graduates के जो प्रतिनिधि हों उन को दिया जाय, इस का कुछ हिस्सा कालिज़ teachers के representatives को दिया जाये और कुछ principals के representatives को मिलना चाहिये।

[*At this stage, Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the chair.*]

अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया तो यह बहुत न्यायपूर्ण बात होगी। मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर देता हूं कि जो nomination का element है वह नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये। Graduates के प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या 20 से घटा कर 15 कर देना बहुत अन्याय है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मेरा संशोधन है जिस के द्वारा के सैनिट के मैंबरज़ बजाय 85 के 90 कर दिये जाने की मांग की गई है और इस के साथ ही कालिज के teachers का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ा देने के लिये कहा गया है और कुछ nominations की तरफ से कमी कर के graduate की representation को अगर बढ़ाया नहीं जाता तो इसे उतना ही कायम रखने के लिए कहा गया है। मुझे आशा है कि शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ज़रूर मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motions moved-

In the proposed section 13(1), line 2,-

for "eighty five" *substitute* **"ninety",**

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" ***substitute*** **"sixteen".**

In the proposed section 13(1)(e), line 1,–

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

In the proposed section 13(1)(f), line 1,–

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

In the proposed section 13(1)(j), line 2,–

between "Chancellor" and ".", *insert* "with the proviso that three out of them shall be Shastris, who are also graduates and have been serving as teachers for years prior to their nomination".

Shri Teg Ram (Khuyan Sarvar) : Sir, I beg to move–

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,–

for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty".

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 2,-

between "Graduates" and ";" *insert* "and Shastris and Honours in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic".

After the proposed section 13(1)(a), add,-

"(b) five shall be elected by the Shastris, Parbhakars, Gianis, Munshi Fazils, Adib Fazils and Maulvi Fazils;"

In the proposed section 13(1)(g), line 3,-

between "themselves" and ";", *insert*

"and four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves".

After the proposed section 13(1)(g), *add*,-

"(h) four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves".

In the proposed section 13(1)(i), lines 4-6,-

delete "provided that–..............................University Degree."

[श्री तेग राम]

उपप्रधान् जी, मेरा इस बिल की धारा 6 के लिए एक संशोधन है। इस संशोधन द्वारा यह मांग की गई है कि University के पांच fellows जो हमारी पुरानी संस्कृत भाषा है उस के शास्त्री, हिन्दी के प्रभाकर, पंजाबी के ज्ञानी और इसी तरह उर्दु, फारसी और अर्बी के मौलवी फाज़ल, अदीब फाज़ल वगैरह यानी जितना भी हमारी पुरानी भाषायें हैं उन की जिन्हों ने University परीक्षा पास की हुई है, यह पांच सीटें उन के प्रतिनिधियों में बांट दी जायें।

उपप्रधान् जी हमारी यह University अंग्रेज़ी हकूमत के समय की बनी हुई है इस लिये आज भी इस में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का बोल बाला है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे शास्त्रों में तीन बातों को महान माना गया है पहली जन्म देने वाली माता को, दुसरा मातृ भूमि को और तीसरी मातृ भाषा को। शायद यह हिन्दुस्तान ही पहला देश है जहां मातृभाषा को दुर्दशा हो और इस का कोई सम्मान न हो। इस बिल पर दो दिन से बहस हो रही है और यही कहा जा रहा है कि graduates लिये जायें, principals लिये जायें औरheadmasters लिये जायें लेकिन वह संस्कृत के शास्त्री, हिन्दी के प्रभाकर और पंजाबी के ज्ञानी जिन्हों ने पुराने समय से संस्कृत की रक्षा की है उन को University में यह किसी तरह का कोई स्थान देने को तैयार नहीं है। आज हमारी University की ज़िम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ गई है क्योंकि देश के आज़ाद होने के बाद यहां से अंग्रेज़ी हकूमत चली गई और उस के साथ ही अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का महत्व भी चला गया और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निश्चय किया कि 15 साल के अन्दर हम ने अंग्रेज़ी की बजाय हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान देना है। इस से हमारे देश की Universities पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ गई है। पन्द्रह साल के अन्दर जब हमारी University ने जो अपने देश की भाषा को सम्मान देकर यानी हिन्दी भाषा को सर्वप्रकार से पूर्णत्या संपन्न कर के अंग्रेज़ी की जगह देनी है तो यह ज़रुरी है कि अंग्रेज़ी में जो University के Course हैं जो ग्रन्थ हैं और जो वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकें हैं उन सब की जगह हमें हिन्दी की पुस्तकें लानी चाहियें। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है और यह University तभी पूरा कर सकेगी जब संस्कृत आदि भाषाओं के विद्वानों की कदर होगी और उन्हें इस के इन्तज़ाम के लिये जो सैनिट हैं उस में इन को स्थान मिलेगा। अगर हम इन की University के इन्तज़ाम में स्थान देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते और इन का सैनिट की election के लिए कोई वोट नहीं होता और उन का कोई fellow नहीं बन सकता तो आप समझ लीजिये कि पन्द्रह साल का समय जो अंग्रज़ी भाषा के स्थान पर हिन्दी भाषा लाने के लिये रखा गया है उस में यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा और उस समय के बाद भी यहां अंग्रेज़ी ही रहेगी और हिन्दी हमारी तब तक राष्ट्रभाषा का पूरी तरह से स्थान नहीं ले सकेगी। हिन्दी शिक्षा के प्रभाकर पास लोगों को सैनिट में बिठाने के लिये कोई भी जगह हम ने नहीं रखी और न ही कोई उन के लिये कोई और गुंजायश रखी गई है। मेरा यह संशोधन

हैं कि जहां सैनिट के लिये 15 मैंबर graduates में से लिये जायें तो वहां कम से कम 15 न सही पांच तो ज्ञानी, प्रभाकर, मौलवी फाज़ल और अदीब फाज़ल से जरूर लिये जायें। अगर हम यह नहीं कर सकते तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम पर जो देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बहुत बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी है वह हम पूरी नहीं कर सकेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप देखते हैं कि पंजाब University के खज़ाने को अपनी फीसों द्वारा भरने वाले ज़्यादातर संस्कृत, हिन्दी और गुरमुखी की परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले विद्यार्थी ही होते हैं।

वे हजारों रुपए फीस भेजते हैं मगर उन के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। University को चलाने को इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं मगर दुख की बात है कि उन के लिए हमारे पास जगह नहीं।

फिर High Schools के Headmasters में से 4 fellows लिए जाते है मगर जहां हैडमास्टर एक होता है, उस के नीचे teachers बहुत होते हैं। अबोहर की मैं मिसाल देता हूं। 1700 या 1800 लड़के हैं स्कूल में, एक हैडमास्टर और 50 teachers है। हैडमास्टर तो fellow बन सकते हैं मगर जो उन की गिनती से High Schools में ही कई गुना है उन के लिए सैनिट में कोई जगह नहीं। इस लिए मैं संशोधन पेश करता हुं कि इन की इतनी बड़ी तादाद में से कम से कम चार आदमी चुने जांए। आज जबकि democracy का लिहाज़ है इतनी बड़ी तादाद के रास्ते में कोई दिक्कत क्यों पैदा की जाए। इस लिए जो उन में से तजरुबाकार हों उन के चार नुमायंदे लिए जांए।

फिर असैम्बली के मैम्बरों में से तीन लिए जाते हैं। मगर इन के लिये भी अब शर्त लगा दी है कि वह graduates हों। यह असैम्बली की तौहीन है। जब असैम्बली किसी को चुन कर भेजेगी तो किसी ऐसे आदमी को ही भेजेगी जो योग्य होगा तजरुबकार होगा। इस लिये यह शर्त नहीं होनी चाहिए। असैम्बली पर यह बात छोड़ दी जाए कि वह जिसे योग्य समझे चुन कर भेजे। इस लिए मैं ने यह संशोधन दिया है इस को स्वीकार किया जाए।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motions moved-

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty".

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 2,-

between "Graduates" and ";" *insert* "and Shastris and Honours in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic".

After the proposed section 13(1)(a), add,-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"(b) five shall be elected by the Shastris, Parbhakars, Gianis, Munshi Fazils, Adib Fazils and Maulvi Fazils;"

In the proposed section 13(1)(g), line 3,-

between "themselves" and ";", *insert*

"and four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves".

After the proposed section 13(1)(g), *add*,-

"(h) four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves,".

In the proposed section 13(1)(i), lines 4-6,-

delete "provided that . . . .University Degree."

Shri Ram Kishan (Jullundur City, North West) : Sir, I beg to move:

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-
for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty".
In the proposed section 13(1)(f), line 1,-
for "eight" *substitute* "twelve".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने clause 7 में दो amendments move की हैं । इस बिल के objects and reasons में दिया है कि यह राधा कृष्णन कमिशन और Education Advisory Committee की सिफारिशात के मुताबिक है । Commission की report में Reconstitution of Senate के मुताल्लिक कहा कि Senate में 5 percent nominations होनी चाहिए । मगर गवर्नमेंट इस बिल में 32 percent nominations की provision कर रही है । यही नहीं Central Advisory Committee की recommendation के अन्दर College Teachers का जो कुछ हिस्सा होना चाहिए उस के मुताल्लिक वहां यह दर्ज है:–

The Education Committee has recommended that 2/3 of the Members of the Senate or Court should be teachers and 1/3 may be outsiders. All Principals of affiliated or Constituent colleges should be ex-officio members of the Senate. The Committee further held that if possible one senior teacher from each college may also be given a seat in the Senate or University court.

Elections should, however, be avoided as far as possible in the constitution of university bodies. The teachers may be appointed to the Senate by seniority and rotation, taking care to ensure that the colleges and subjects are so arranged that no faculty has unduly large or small representation. The Committee held that immediate steps be taken to amend University Acts in order to give effect to these recommendations.

लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, हम college teachers को सिर्फ 8 seats दे रहे हैं। अब जब कि हम सारी चीज़ नए सिरे से बनाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें चाहिए कि Senate पर जो 29 nominations की जा रही हैं उन की तादाद 20 कर दें और जो 9 seats बचें उन में से 4 seats तो college teachers को दें जिन की तादाद पंजाब में 1800 है और बाकी 5 registered graduates को दे दें जिन की seats में कमी की जा रही है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, हम ने इतने बड़े २ कमिशन बैठाए, इतने बड़े २ दिमागों ने हमारे सामने reports पेश की जिन्होंने सारी २ उम्र Vice Chancellor या इसी तरह Education के काम में गुज़ार रखी हैं, तो हमें कम से कम उन की सिफारिशात पर पूरी तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए इस तरह कि हम ने उन्हें अमली जामा पहनाना है। राधाकृष्णन कमिशन ने जो Colleges के मुताल्लिक तजवीज़ें की हैं और registered graduates के मुताल्लिक सिफारिशात की हैं हमें उस सारी चीज़ को देख कर उसे कम से कम substance में तो कायम रखना चाहिए जो हमारे सामने हमारे देश के नेताओं ने रखी हैं।

Mr. Deputy peaker : Motions moved-

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty".

In the proposed section 13 (1)(f), line 1,-

for "eight" *substitute* "twelve"

Principal Iqbal Singh (Jagraon) : Sir, I beg to move-

For the existing clause, *substitute*-

"7. For section 13 of the Principal Act the following shall be substituted, namely;-

13. The number of Ordinary Fellows shall not exceed 100, and of such number-

[Principal Iqbal Singh]

(a) Twenty or 5% of the total number of Registered Graduates (whichever is less) shall be elected by the registered graduates;

(b) four shall be elected by Professors on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

(c) four shall be elected by Readers and Lecturers on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

(d) five shall be elected by the Principals of Technical and Professional Colleges from amongst themselves and five shall be elected by the staff of such colleges from amongst themselves;

(e) twelve shall be elected by the Heads of affilliated Arts Colleges from amongst themselves;

(f) twelve shall be elected by the Professors, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers of affiliated Arts Colleges fiom amongst themselves;

(g) eight shall be elected by the Heads of recognised High Schools from amongst themselves;

(h) various Faculties shall elect one each;

(i) six, two and three shall be elected by the Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the Punjab Legislative Council and the Pepsu Legislative Assembly, respectively provided that the member elected is a holder of any University Degree; and

(j) the remaining members shall be nominated by the Chancellor in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor."

ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਂ clause 7 ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 60 ਤੋਂ ਵਧਾਕੇ members ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 85 ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਇਹ ਬੜਾ

tentative ਜਿਹਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਹੈ। ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸਦਾ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ round figure ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਗਰ representation ਲਈ ਸਿਰਫ Arts Colleges ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ subjects ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਤੇਗ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ representation ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਅਜਕਲ ਹਰਿਕ ਮਜ਼ਮੂਨ ਦੀ M. A. ਹੈ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਹੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ subjects ਜਿਵੇਂ Economics, Psychology, Journalism ਵਗੈਰਾ ੨। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ subjects ਦੇ graduates ਨੂੰ representation ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਰੇ experts ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਘਟੋ ਘਟ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਦੇ 100 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ :

> Twenty or 5% of the total number of Registered Graduates (whichever is less) shall be elected by the registered graduates;
>
> four shall be elected by Professors on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two Members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

ਇਹ recommendation ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ experts ਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਜਿਥੇ 3, 3 ਦੀ proposal ਹੈ ਉਥੇ 4, 4 ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਰੇ Arts ਅਤੇ sciences ਨੂੰ represent ਕਰ ਸਕਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 2 Arts ਵਲੋਂ ਅਤੇ 2 sciences ਵਲੋਂ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ 4 Readers ਅਤੇ lecturers ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ। ਦੋ Arts ਅਤੇ ਦੋ science Departments ਵਲੋਂ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ Arts ਅਤੇ Sciences ਨੂੰ represent ਕਰ ਸਕਨ। ਫਿਰ technical ਅਤੇ Professional Colleges ਦੇ Principals ਅਤੇ Professors ਲਈ ਅਜ ਕਲ 3, 3 seats ਹਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ 5, 5 ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ Affiliated Arts Colleges ਦੇ Heads ਵਿਚੋਂ 12 ਮੈਂਬਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ Colleges ਦੇ Professors ਅਤੇ Lecturers ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ 12 ਹੀ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ Arts Colleges ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ representation ਮਿਲੇਗੀ। ਫਿਰ ਜੋ ਸਕੂਲ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ seats ਬੜੀਆਂ ਥੋੜੀਆਂ ਰੱਖੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ College Education ਜੋ ਹੈ ਇਹ High Schools ਦੀ ਹੀ Education ਤੇ base ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ Schools ਨੂੰ Secondary Education ਦੀ Planning ਅਤੇ Policy ਵਿਚ representation ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ system ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਰਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਫਿਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ High Schools ਦਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਵਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ 8 seats Headmasters ਲਈ ਰਖਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੂਲ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੀਂ ਸਬ ਕਲਾਜ਼ 13 ਦੇ ਭਾਗ (ਐਚ) ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਖ ਵਖ ਫੈਕਲਟੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਛੇ ਫੈਲੋ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਣ ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਫੈਕਲਟੀਆਂ ਸਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਕ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ unrepresented ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਢ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੀ ਵੀ ਅਜ ਤਕ ਰੀਪ੍ਰੀਜ਼ੈਂਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ। ਇਹ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਹੈ ਫਿਜ਼ੀਕਲ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਰਿਕਾਗਨਾਇਜ਼ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੁਣ ਜੇਕਰ ਰੀਕਾਗਨਾਇਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਰੀਮੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਸਬ ਕਲਾਜ਼ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਅਖਰ ਰਖ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਫੈਲੋਂ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਫੈਕਲਟੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਦੇ ਸਕੋਪ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਇਡਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਹਨ-

"Various faculties shall elect one each."

ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਜੇਕਰ ਪੰਜ ਛੇ ਜਾਂ ਸਤ ਫੈਕਲਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਸਕਣ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਿਉਂਜੋ ਪੈਪਸੂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਜੋ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਕਰਨੀ ਪਏਗੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਇਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਸਬ ਕਲਾਜ਼ (ਆਈ) ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਜਿਥੇ ਇਸ ਅਮੈਂਡਿੰਗ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਅਮੈਂਬਲੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਤਿਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਵਲੋਂ ਦੋ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ ਰਖਕੇ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਪਸੂ ਵਲੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਆ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਛੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਵਲੋਂ, ਤਿਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਵਲੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਪੈਪਸੂ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਅਮੈਂਬਲੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ। ਇਸ ਖਿਆਲ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੀਅਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਮੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਕੁਲ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 126 ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲੈਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ 40 ਅਤੇ ਪੈਪਸੂ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 60 ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਪੋਰਸ਼ਨ ਨਾਲ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਮਿਲ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੁਲ 87 ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨਾਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਵੀਜ਼ੋ ਲਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਘਟੋ ਘਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸੈਨਟ ਤੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ 87 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ 25% ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 10 ਤਕ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਾਰੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੇ 1/10 ਤਕ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਲਾਜ਼ (ਜੇ) ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ:-

"The remaining Members shall be nominated by the Chancellor in Consultation with the Vice Chancellor."

ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰੀ reactionary ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਇਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲਏਗੀ। ਨਾਲੇ ਈਲੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਈ ਵੇਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ element ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲਾ representation ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਮਨ ਲੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਤਰਸ ਖਾਓ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ member Vice Chancellor ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਨਾਲ nominate ਕਰ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ। ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਜੇਕਰ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ representation ਵੀ nomination ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦਾ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਹੋਰ ਹੀ ਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ democracy ਦਾ ਖ਼ੂਨ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਸ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਮਨ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੰਨਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੇ interests represent ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ University Education ਦੇ cause ਨੂੰ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਲੈਜਾਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ। ਮੈਂ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਤਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਦੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ opposition ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ vested interest ਨਾਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਸਪਿਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ Education ਦੇ cause ਨੂੰ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਲਿਜਾਣ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਮਿਲੇ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved-

For the existing clause, *substitute*-

"7. For section 13 of the Principal Act the following shall be substituted, namely;-

13. The number of Ordinary Fellows shall not exceed 100, and of such number-

(a) Twenty or 5% of the total number of Registered Graduates (whichever is less) shall be elected by the registered graduates;

(b) four shall be elected by Professors on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

(c) four shall be elected by Readers and Lecturers on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

(d) five shall be elected by the Principals of Technical and Professional Colleges from amongst themselves and five shall be elected by the staff of such colleges from amongst themselves;

(e) twelve shall be elected by the Heads of affiliated Arts Colleges from amongst themselves;

(f) twelve shall be elected by the Professors, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers of affiliated Arts Colleges from amongst themselves;

(g) eight shall be elected by the Heads of recognised High Schools from amongst themselves;

(h) various Faculties shall elect one each;

(i) six, two and three shall be elected by the Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the Punjab Legislative Council and the Pepsu Legislative Assembly, respectively provided that the member elected is a holder of any University Degree; and

(j) the remaining members shall be nominated by the Chancellor in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor."

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir I beg to move–

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line I,–
for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty".
In the proposed section 13(1)(i), line 1,–
for "three" *substitute* "six"

ਡਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੇਰੀ Amendment ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਲਾਜ਼ 13(1)(ੲ) ਦੀ ਸਤਰ 1 ਵਿਚ ਜੋ graduates ਦੀ ਗਿਨਤੀ 15 ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ 30 ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। 15 ਦਾ ਕੋਟਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ੨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਾਰਾਦਾਰੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ nomination ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਹੈ ਕਿ elected element ਨੂੰ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਵਧਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾ ਜੋ ਉਹ wider interests ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ। ਹੁਣ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਦੇ graduates ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਨਤੀ 3 ਰੱਖੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਸੀਟਾਂ official ਬਲਾਕ ਹੀ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵਾਰੀ representation ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ

ਅਸਾਡੀ ਵੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਆਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਿਨੇਂ ਵੀ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਭੇਜ ਸਕੀਏ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਦੂਜੀ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਤਿਨ ਗ੍ਰੇਜੂਏਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਛੇ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਣ। ਆਸ ਹੈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਰਮੀਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ opposition ਨੂੰ ਵੀ representation ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ elected elements ਵੀ ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motions moved-

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1,-
for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty".
In the proposed section 13(1) (i), line 1,-
for "three" *substitute* "six".

Shri Som Datta Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move-

'Delete sub-section (2) of the proposed Section 13.'

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी Amendment Clause 7 की Section I3 की Sub Section 2 के मुतअल्लिक हैं जिस में दिया है-

"the election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor" and my amendment seeks to delete it.

मेरी amendment यह है कि ordinary fellow की election subject to the approval of the chancellor के लफ्ज़ों को delete किया जाए क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के aims and objects में लिखा है कि Radhakrishnan Report के मुताबिक यूनिवर्सिटयों की woking को improve करने और इन्हें in line with democratic lines लाने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है तो इन इलफाज़ के होते हुए यह क्लाज़ most undemocratic, reactionary और retrograde है। आप अगर देखें कि 85 ordinary fellows elect होते हैं कई registered graduates हैं कई professors हैं और कई principals और कई Heads of affiliated Arts & Science Colleges होते हैं। इन में एक स्वतंत्रता है अगर election होती है तो कोई शख्स पांच हज़ार वोट से एक हज़ार वोट से या 200 वोट से elected होता है तो अगर उस पर यह शर्त हो कि अगर Chancellor चाहे तो उस की election जायज समझी जायगी। और अगर Chancellor न चाहता हो तो वह इस की election की position को रद कर सकता है।

I am strongly of the opinion that clause 7 (2) is undemocratic, un-healthy and retrograde and reflects on the prestige and dignity of the Chancellor who is the Governor of our State.

[श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी]

इस तरह elected मैंबरों की Sense of respectability नहीं रह जाता अगर गवर्नर साहिब उन की election को set aside कर दें और फिर इस से उनके खिलाफ agitation शुरू हो जाने का भी खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। गवर्नर साहिब के ऐसे action पर उन्हें criticise किया जा सकता है। उनकी personality को reflect किया जा सकता है इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि democracy के नुक्ता निगाह से और गवर्नर साहिब की position और personality को सामने रखते हुए आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिब गौर करेंगे और अगर इस तरमीम को न माना गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह न सिर्फ retrograde provision ही होगी बल्कि Governor साहिब के prestige को भी lower करेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस Amendment को सर्वसम्मति से पास कर दिया जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved-

Delete sub-section (2) of the proposed Section 13.

Principal Iqbal Singh (Jagraon): Sir, I fully endorse the views expressed by Shri Som Datta Bahri.

श्रीमती सीता देवी (जालंधर शहर दक्षिण पूर्व) : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, किसी बिल की amendment लाने की तब आवश्यकता होती है जब यह देखा जाता है कि वह बिल practice में नकारा हो गया है और उस से purpose serve नहीं होता। यही हालत पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में है। और अगर यह कहा जाए कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी चन्द आदमियों की जेब में है तो कोई अत्युक्ति न होगी। जहां तक Senate का सम्बन्ध है मैं खुद भी Senate की मैंबर हूं और Senate की meetings पर जाती हूं तो वहां जो कुछ होता है, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, आप की विसातत से मैं सारे हाऊस को बताना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर चन्द आदमी सारी यूनिवर्सिटी को run करते हैं। इस वक्त यूनिवर्सिटी क्या है अगर एक ही लफ्ज़ से बताया जाय तो आप कह सकते हैं "agreed" Senate की meetings होती हैं और एक ही पार्टी in power है जो फैसले वह करती है सब बड़े ज़ोर से कह देते हैं-agreed. और इस के सिवाए वहां और कुछ नहीं होता। यह क्यों हैं? यह इस लिए है क्योंकि इस में nominated members होते है और वहां nominated members की majority है। और जो elected element है वह कम है। Registered graduates का प्रतिनिधित्व कम है। बहुत चीखो पुकार होती है मगर सुनता कोई नहीं। Graduates चीखते हैं कि उनका प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए उन्हें नुमाइन्दगी मिलनी चाहिए। सभी इसी आशा को लगाए बैठे थे कि कभी स्वाति नक्षत्र में पानी मिलेगा और कोई Amending Bill आएगा जब उनका

निसतारा होगा। बहुत प्रतीक्षा के बाद यह बिल आज हमारे सामने आया है और आशा थी कि इस द्वारा graduates की सुनी जाएगी और इन का कल्याण होगा परन्तु खोदा पहाड़ और निकला चूहा।

बड़ी बढ़ २ कर बातें की जाती थी मगर आखिर यह चीज़ बाहर आई। मैं हैरान हूं कि बिल के objects and reasons में तो बताया गया है कि यह राधा कृष्णन कमिशन report के मुताबिक बनाया गया है मगर बिल के अन्दर कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है। Senate की meeting में इस बिल पर काफी गौर हुआ है और काफी नुकताचीनी हुई हैं मगर हैरानी होती है कि मिनिस्टर साहिब के कानों में आवाज़ तक नहीं पहुंची कि लोग क्या कह रहे है। क्या यह चीज़ें Education Department वाले उन तक पहुंचने ही नहीं देते हैं ? Senate की meeting में काफी चीखो पुकार हुई कि इस बिल को इसी तरह पास न किया जावे बल्कि पहले इस को एक Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाये और हमारा भी इस बारे में सलाह मश्वरा लिया जावे। मैं कल वक्त पर नहीं पहुंच सकी और बिल की consideration पर नहीं बोल सकी। अब क्लाज़ सात ही हमारे सामने है जिस में कि registered graduates के लिए 15 की representation रखी गई है। यह बहुत ही कम है जैसा कि प्रिंसिपल हरभजन सिंह जी ने भी कहा था कि कम से कम इन की गिनता 30 ज़रूर होनी चाहिए मगर मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि आप 30 नहीं करते तो जितनी गिनती अब है यानी 20 हैं उसे ही कायम रखा जाए और उस से कम न किया जाये। दूसरी चीज़ University के teaching departments के लिए चार मैम्बर रखे गऐ हैं मैं चाहती हूं कि आठ ज़रूर होने चाहिए। तीसरी चीज़ मैं कालिजों के professors के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं इनकी तादाद पंजाब में 17,18 सौ के करीब है इन 17,18 सौ को कुल चार की नुमाइंदगी दी गई है मैं नहीं समझ सकती कि इस से उनकी वहां क्या आवाज़ हो सकती है उनकी आज वहां पर कोई आवाज़ नहीं है। कोई syndicate में नहीं जा सकता है। चन्द एक मैम्बर nominated Senate के हैं मैं आज चाहती हूं कि चार की बजाए कम से कम आठ की नुमाइंदगी ज़रूर होनी चाहिए। हमारी असैम्बली से भी तीन मैम्बर ही जाएंगे आपको पता होना चाहिए कि हमारी State बड़ी हो रही है और असैम्बली भी काफी बड़ी होगी इस लिए यह representation बहुत थोड़ी है क्योंकि Pepsu साथ मिलने वाला है इस लिए यह चार की बजाए कम से कम आठ ज़रूर होने चाहिएं मगर अब तो आप ने सिर्फ तीन ही रखे हैं इस के अलावा एक और बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि असैम्बली की तरफ जो मैंबर सैनिट में जाने हैं अब उनकी qualification graduate की रख दी गई है यानी जो graduate न हों वह सैनिट का मैंबर नहीं हो सकता है। मैं तो कहती हूं कि इस बिल के बताने वालों का तो खुदा ही हाफिज़ है। जब Constitution बन रहा था तो मैं ने इस असैम्बली में एक Amendment रखी थी कि असैम्बली का

[श्रीमती सीता देवी]

मैंबर वह हो जो कम से कम Matric पास जरूर हो तो यहां पर बड़ा शोर मचाया गया था कि दिहात वालों को कैसे नुमाइंदगी मिलेगी और यह तो शहर वालों की असैम्बली बन जाएगी । मैं हैरान हूं कि मिनिस्टर बनने के लिए तो कोई qualification की जरूरत नहीं है मगर उसी असैम्बली ने जिस के न तो मैंबरज़ बनने के लिए कोई academic qualification मुकर्र है और न की हुई है मिनिस्टरज़ की, उसने जो मैंबर चुन कर Senate में भेजने हैं उन के लिए वह शर्त लगाई जा रही है कि वह graduate से कम नहीं होने चाहिएं। अगर यह बात है तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि असैम्बली के मैंबरान की qualification graduate से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने बड़े २ laws पास करने हैं। मैं एक बात साफ कहूंगी कि मुझे भी दस ग्यारा साल असैम्बली का मैंबर बने हो गए है मैं ने वह मैंबर यहां आते देखे जो अंगूठा लगाना ही जानते हैं (*interruptions*)

Sardar Sarup Singh : On a point of order Sir. I want your ruling whether the remarks made by the hon. Lady Member constitute a reflection on the members of the House or not ?

श्रीमती सीता देवी : मैं ने किसी का नाम तो नहीं लिया है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The hon. Lady Member should avoid making reflections on others.

श्रीमती सीता देवी : मैंने तो example ही दी है किसी का नाम नहीं लिया अगर आप इसे reflection समझते हैं तो मैं withdraw कर लेती हूं। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिन लोगों ने देश के कानून बनाने हैं और जिन्हों ने हकूमत चलानी है उनके लिए कोई qualification नहीं रखी गई तो फिर इन के लिए क्यों रखी जा रही है। श्री तेग राम जी ने जो amendment पेश की है मैं उस से पूरा इतफाक रखती हूं। ज्ञानी, प्रभाकर ओर शास्त्री वगैरह का standard तो आप जानते हैं ज्ञानी और प्रभाकर पास एक paper दे कर B. A. हो सकता है और शास्त्री पास M .A. हो सकता है ज्ञानी और प्रभाकर को आपने B. A. का equivalent तसलीम किया है तो फिर आप उन को क्यों Senate में नुमांइदगी नहीं देते, हम यहां हिन्दी और पंजाबी की बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं मगर जब practical शक्ल देने का time आता है तो उनको representation ही नहीं देते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक insult की बात है। मैं श्री तेग राम जी की amendment का समर्थन करती हूं और चाहती हूं कि ज्ञानी, प्रभाकर, शास्त्री और दूसरी languages वालों के भी कम से कम पांच मैंबर होने चाहिएं आखिर

में मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि वह जो चाहेंगे करेंगे और इस बिल को इसी तरह पास करेंगे क्योंकि आप ने 'Ayes' तो करवा ही लेनी है मगर यह बात ठीक न होगी और न ही इस से किसी का भला हो सकेगा।

मास्टर दौलत राम (कैथल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहिब, यह clause जो कि अब under discussion है इस के ज़रिए मुख्तलिफ अशखास और तबकों को नुमाइंदगी दी जा रही है और स्कूलों के हैड मास्टर साहिबान की चार seats रखी गई है। मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि यह इतनी कम नुमाइंदगी क्यों रखी गई है। इस वक्त पंजाब में तकरीबन 750 हाई स्कूल और 60,70 कालिज हैं जो कि मुख्तलिफ किस्म के हैं। कालिजों से निकलने वाले लड़कों की सालाना तादाद 5 हज़ार के करीब होती है और स्कूलों में से सालाना दसवीं जमात के तुलबा 80 हज़ार के करीब निकलते हैं।

प्रिंसिपल इकबाल सिंह : 60 या 70 नहीं बल्कि 90 कालिज हैं।

मास्टर दौलत राम : मैं ने इस की round about figures ही बताई हैं। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि matriculation की तालीम University Education का threshold है। इन हाई स्कूलों से ही वहां के लिए students जाते हैं। University की तालीम इसी stuff के अच्छा या बुरा होने पर depend करती है मगर मैं देखता हूं कि इस चीज़ की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कालिजों के प्रोफैसर चिल्ला रहे हैं कि हमें जो मसाला मिलता है नाकस मिलता है और इसी की वजह से ही वहाँ खराब नतीजा निकलता है। वहां कालिजों के जो results हैं वह बहुत ही मायूस करने वाले हैं और हम यह समझने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि इतना रुपया जो वहां खर्च किया जाता है waste हो रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि स्कूलों से इतनी तादाद तुलबा की निकलती है और फिर University तालीम में दाखल होती है मगर उनके teacher को इस कदर कम नुमाइंदगी दी जा रही है। किस तरीका से वह लोग University में जाकर चमकेंगे ? इस सिलसिला में मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन 85 में से आधी नुमांइदगी भी टीचरज़ को दे दें तो भी वह कम ही होगी। University में चंद एक अशखास की अजारा दारी नहीं होनी चाहिए। पहला जो Act बना है उस के मुताबिक तो हम देखते रहे हैं कि चंद लोगों ने उसको monopolise कर रखा है इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि university education दिन बदिन खराब होती जा रही है अगर आप इस Act में तरमीम करके teachers का सैनिट में ज़्यादा representation दे दें तो मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि education का standard बढ़ता जाएगा। Teacher जो होते हैं काफी तजरुबाकार होते हैं। और तालीम के मसलों को अच्छी तरह से समझते

[मास्टर दौलत राम]

हैं। अगर आप इनको ज़्यादा नुमाइंदगी देंगे तो यह University तालीम को बेहतर बनाने में एक सही कदम होगा। इस लिए मेरा मश्वरा है कि 85 सीटस में से teachers को कम से कम 50 फीसदी मिलनी चाहिएं। यहां पर कहा जा रहा है कि 15 की बजाए 10 graduates जाने चाहिए और कई तो कहते हैं कि 30 ही भेज दो मगर मैं पूछता हूं कि ordinary graduates को इतनी representation देने का क्या मकसद है? क्या इस लिए कि Senate जो बने उस में एक पार्टी की अजारादारी बन जाए Ordinary Graduates तालीम के complicated मसलों को कैसे tackle कर सकते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह तो महज़ representation के लिए representation देने वाली बात है वैसे तो इस से फायदा तो कोई होने वाला ही नहीं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह 15 की representation जो graduate के लिए रखी है इस को भी कम किया जावे। ऐसा करने से university education suffer नहीं करेगी।

इस की वजह यह है कि इस में teachers को नुमाइंदगी होनी चाहिए। सिर्फ चार Headmasters को इस वक्त नुमाइंदगी दी गई है। हालांकि matriculation के तालिब इल्म University के इखराजात के लिए इस कदर रुपया देते हैं कि कालिज के तुलबा उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी नहीं देते। इस में से University काफी grants स्कूलों को disburse करती है। इस लिए मेरे ख्याल में यह बेहतर होगा कि बजाए grants department की तरफ से मिलने के ऐसी grants University के हवाले कर दी जायें। इस से कई नकायस दूर हो सकते हैं। इन हालात में मैं अदब से गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि teachers की तादाद कम से कम सारी तादाद के मुकाबले में आधी ज़रूर होनी चाहिये ऐसा करने से University की Education सही मायनों में तरक्की कर सकती है। जहां तक nomination का ताल्लुक है, 85 मैंबरों में से 51 election के ज़रिए चुने जायेंगे और 34 आदमियों को nominate किया जायेगा। आज के ज़माने में हर ज़िन्दगी के शोबे को democratic lines पर चलाया जा रहा है। फिर मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि 34 seats क्यों nominations से पुर की जा रही हैं। यह तमाम सीटें election के ज़रिए पुर की जानी चाहियें वरना कमेटी की तशकील में नुकस पैदा हो जावेगा।

इस के अलावा मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि legislature में से 3 M. L. A s. और 2 M. L. C s. को नुमाइंदगी देने का provision किया गया है मैं समझता हूं कि आज यह शर्त लगा देनी चाहिये कि M. L. A s. और M. L. C s. prescribed qualifications के होने चाहियें और

M. L. A s. की तादाद 3 की बजाए 6 और M. L. C s, की तादाद 2 की बजाए 4 कर देनी चाहिये ताकि वे democratic असूलों के मुताबिक अपने ख्यालात University के सामने रख सकें और University की Education बेहतर बना सकें।

श्री समर सिंह (घरौंदा) : मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री तेग राम ने teachers को नुमाइंदगी देने के सिलसिले में तरमीम पेश की है और मास्टर दौलत राम जी ने भा इस बारे मे काफी कुछ कहा ढे। मैं हाऊस का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता और इस सिलसिले में Education Minister साहिब को मश्वरा दूंगा कि संस्कृत, हिन्दी, पंजाबी भाषाओं की जिन के पास honours की डिग्रियां हैं उन्हें जरूर नुमाइंदगी मिलनी चाहिये। चार साल के अंदर अंदर यहां पंजाबी और हिन्दी में काम शुरू हो जाने वाला है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट भी दूसरी भाषाओं को शुरू करने वाली है लेकिन इस के बावजूद संस्कृत, शास्त्री, विशारद, रत्न, भूषण, प्रभाकर पास करने वालों को Senate में कोई नुमाइंदगी नहीं दी जाती। हमेशा nomination के principle के खिलाफ वावेला मचाया जाता है। आजकल हम देखते हैं कि शास्त्री प्रभाकर, मौलवी, फाज़िल पास किये हुए लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिए सैनेट में उन को नुमाइंदगी देने की तरफ गवर्नमैंट को ज़रूर ग़ौर करना चाहिये। इस तरह से nominated मैम्बरों की तादाद कम हो जायेगी और उन को नुमाइंदगी मिल जायेगी।

Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri (Adampur) : I want to invite the attention of the Minister through the Chair to the fact that not a single thing in this Bill is useful from the educational point of view. The House by considering and discussing this Bill is simply wasting its time. It should be thrown in the waste-paper basket. I do not find anything useful in it. It is only a repetition of the old diluvian and wooden policy of Mecaulay. Sir, it is laid down in the last item of sub-section (1) of Section 13 that 32 members are to be nominated by the "nominated Chancellor". The beautiful aspect of the ugly thing is that the elections of the fellows are to be approved by the Chancellor who is a nominated Chancellor. Do you find anything in this Bill which I must call democratic ? Has anything of the Radhakrishnan

[Prof. Mota Singh Anandpuri]

Commission been accepted and incorporated in this Bill? They made a survey of the whole problem, I mean educational problem. They made certain concrete or specific suggestions. Not even one of those suggestions has been accepted. I do not find any one of them in this Bill. They suggested that the existing University Acts should be suitably amended so as to improve the working of these institutions and bring them in line with democratic ideals. What democratic ideals do we find here? Not a single ordinary fellow can holp independent views because he knows that unless and until he pleases and appeases the Chancellor, he would not be there-he would not come under the approbation of the Chancellor. I think it is not only retrograde and derogatory but also a complete negation of democracy. I am not going to discuss other things. This should not be introduced because it concerns the lives of the people of the future generation. It appears from this Bill that the whole system is to be moulded under the caprices and whims of one person, i.e., Chancellor there. So I would ask you: Do not bring it, do not move it; do not be hasty and do not expedite it if you want to bring realities before the Society and to improve the educational system in any way.

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ Act ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਗੱਲ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਵੇਖਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਾਂ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਿਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ democracy ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ University ਦੇ ਅਦਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਜਾ ਤੰਤਰ ਦੇ ਅਸੂਲਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਹੀ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੀ Municipal Committees ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੂਲਾਂ ਉਪਰ satisfactorily ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ? ਕੀ ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ University ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ complications ਹੋ ਜਾਣ। ਮੈਂ ਜਾਨਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਇਆ

ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ element ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ unrepresented ਹੈ ? ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਥੋੜੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ Professors ਅਤੇ Lecturers ਸਭ ਦੇ ਸਭ Graduates ਹੋਣਗੇ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ representation ਘਟ ਹੈ ? ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫਤ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ element ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ Graduates ਦੀ representation ਘਟ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਓਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ Graduates ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Graduates ਨੂੰ ਘਟ representation ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ ? ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ element ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫਤ ਉਹ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਵੇਗਾ । ਵਰਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ Graduates ਨੂੰ ਘਟ representation ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ। ਓਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ Under Graduate ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਨਾਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Graduate ਦੀ ਸ਼ਰਤ ਕਿਉਂ ਲਗਾਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ Graduates ਨੂੰ ਘਟ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੋ contradictory ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ democracy ਦਾ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਬਾਲਗ ਨੂੰ vote ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਦਾ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਦਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ ਵਾਸਤਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, Teachers ਹਨ, Professors ਹਨ ਅਤੇ Faculties ਦੇ Heads ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ representation by election ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ by nomination ਨਹੀਂ । ਜਿਹੜੇ denominational colleges ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ representation ਦੇਣੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ by election ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ by nomination ਲੈਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਗੈਰ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਚਾਰਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ । ਜਿੰਨੀ representation ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਹੁਣ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ Professors ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ Graduates ਹਨ, M.A. ਹਨ, ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ M.A. ਹਨ, ਫਾਰਸੀ ਦੇ M.A. ਹਨ, ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੇ M.A. ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ representation ਘਟ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ ਪਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ standard ਉਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ, standard ਰਖਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹ ਸਭ ਸੋਚ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਣਾ under represented ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਇਕ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਮ ਸੇ ਕਮ Vice Chancellor ਨੂੰ consult ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ Executive Head ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਨਾਲ nomination ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਓਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਜਿਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ executive body ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ nomination ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ nomination ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਤੋਰ ਉਪਰ ਕੁਛ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਰਖਣੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ, ਹਟਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ । ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ nomination 5% ਤਕ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਬਾਕੀ election ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਮੰਤਰੀ]

by rotation representation ਮਿਲੇ। ਸਾਡੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਨੇ Teachers ਹਨ, ਕਿੰਨੇ Professors ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ Principals ਹਨ ? By rotation ਤਾਂ ਕਈਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਾਰੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਵੇਗੀ। ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਵਾ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਚਾਰਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕਿ restricted representation ਦੇਈਏ ; ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਾਂ। ਐਸੀ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ representation ਘੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਕਹੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਥੋੜੀ representation ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ teachers ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ representation ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਵੀ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ University Education ਦੇ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਹੈ, Secondary Education ਦੇ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੇਵਲ examination ਦਾ ਹੀ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਹੈ, education ਦਾ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਅਦਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਤੱਅਲੁਕ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ staff ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। Centre ਦੀ ਇਹ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ University Education ਨੂੰ Secondary Education ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਕਰੋ। ਇਹ possible ਹੈ ਕਿ University Education ਨੂੰ ਅਲੱਗ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। Secondary Educaticn ਲਈ ਅਲੱਗ ਬੋਰਡ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਨਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਫਾਇਦਾਮੰਦ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ University ਦਾ standard ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ Universities ਨਾਲੋਂ low ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਗਲ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਜਿਹੜਾ I.A.S. ਦਾ examination ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ 60 ਆਦਮੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 10 ਆਦਮੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ University ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਸ਼ੁਦਾ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ standard low ਹੈ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਗਲ ਹੈ। ਹਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਆਪ ਹੀ standard ਨੂੰ low ਕਰਦੇ ਜਾਉ ਅਤੇ expect ਕਰੋ ਕਿ standard ਉਚੱਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਜਿਹੜੇ democratic ਤਰੀਕੇ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਚਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਚਲਿਆਂ standard ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਘਟ representation ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਤਾਂ principle unwieldy ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ। ਬੀਬੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ University ਦਾ standard ਬੜਾ low ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਸੀ, ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਕੀ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Senate ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ votes ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਈ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਪਤਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਬਾਹਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ amendment ਆਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Chancellor ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ discrimination ਅੰਧਾ ਧੁੰਧ ਵਰਤੇਗਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਧੱਕਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਵੇਗੀ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1), line 2-

for "eighty-five" *substitute* "seventy-seven".

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (a), line 1-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty".

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1), line 2-

for "eighty-five" *substitute* "ninety."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (i) (a), line 1-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "sixteen."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (I) (e), line 1-

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (f), line 1-

for "eight" *substitute* "ten".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1)(j), line 2-

between "Chancellor" and ".", *insert*

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"with the proviso that three out of them shall be Shastris, who are also graduates and have been serving as teachers for ten years prior to their nomination."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (a), line 1,-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (a), line 2-

between "graduates" and ";" *insert*

"and Shastris and Honours in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

After the proposed section 13 (1) (a), add-

(b) "five shall be elected by the Shastris, Parbhakars, Gianis, Munshi Fazils, Adib Fazils and Maulvi Fazils."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (g), line 3,-

between "themselves" and ";", *insert*

"and four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

After the proposed section 13 (1) (g) *add-*

"(h) four shall be elected by the teachers of the recognised High Schools from amongst themselves."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker ; Question is-

In the proposed section 13(1)(i), lines 4-6,

delete ' provided that.........University Degree."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (a), line 1-

for "fifteen" *substitute* "twenty."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed section 13 (1) (f), line 1-

for "eight" *substitute* "twelve."

The motion was lost.

(*At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.*)

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

For the existing clause, substitute,

"7. For section 13 of the Principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely,

13. The number of Ordinary Fellows shall not exceed 100, and of such number-

(a) twenty or 5% of the total number of Registered Graduates (whichever is less) shall be elected by the registered graduates;

(b) four shall be elected by Professors on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

[Mr. Speaker]

(c) four shall be elected by Readers and Lecturers on the staff of the Teaching Departments of the University from amongst themselves, provided that two members each from the Arts and Science Departments shall be elected;

(d) five shall be elected by the Principals of Technical and Professional Colleges from amongst themselves and five shall be elected by the staff of such colleges from amongst themselves;

(e) twelve shall be elected by the Heads of Affiliated Art Colleges from amongst themselves;

(f) twelve shall be elected by the Professors, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers of affiliated Arts Colleges from amongst themselves;

(g) eight shall be elected by the Heads of recognised High Schools from amongst themselves;

(h) various Faculties shall elect one each;

(i) six, two and three shall be elected by the Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the Punjab Legislative Council and the Pepsu Legislative Assembly, respectively, provided that the member elected is a holder of any University degree; and

(j) the remaining members shall be nominated by the Chancellor in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In the proposed section 13(1)(a), line 1—

for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In the proposed section 13(1)(i), line 1,—

for "three" *substitute* "six".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is–

Delete sub-section (2) of the proposed Section 13.

The House then divided.

Ayes : 13

Noes : 58

The motion was declared lost.

Ayes

1. Abdul Ghani Dar, Maulvi.
2. Babu Dayal, Shri.
3. Balwant Singh, Thakore.
4. Chanan Singh Dhut, Sardar.
5. Iqbal Singh, Principal.
6. Mam Chand, Shri.
7. Maru Singh Malik, Shri.
8. Mota Singh Anandpuri, Professor
9. Naurang Singh, Sardar.
10. Partap Singh, Master.
11. Sarup Singh, Sardar.
12. Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit.
13. Wadhawa Ram, Shri.

Noes

1. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan.
2. Abhai Singh, Shri.
3. Amar Singh, Sardar.
4. Amir Chand Gupta, Shri.
5. Badlu Ram, Shri.
6. Baloo Ram, Shri.
7. Balwant Rai Tayal, Shri.
8. Benarsi Dass Gupta, Shri.
9. Chandi Ram Verma, Shri.
10. Chuni Lal, Shri.
11. Darbara Singh, Sardar.
12. Daulat Ram, Shri.
13. Daulat Ram Sharma, Shri.
14. Dev Datta Puri, Shri.
15. Devi Lal, Shri.
16. Dev Raj Sethi, Shri.
17. Dharam Vir Vasisht, Shri.
18. Gajraj Singh, Rao.
19. Gorakh Nath, Shri.
20. Guran Das Hans, Bhagat.
21. Gurbachan Singh Atwal, Sardar.
22. Gurbachan Singh Bajwa, Sardar.
23. Gurcharan Singh, Sardar.
24. Gurdial Singh, Sardar.

Noes

25. Gurmej Singh, Sardar.
26. Harbhajan Singh, Principal.
27. Hari Ram, Shri.
28. Hari Singh, Sardar.
29. Joginder Singh, Sardar.
30. Kasturi Lal Goel, Shri.
31. Mam Raj, Shri.
32. Mehar Singh, Shri.
33. Mehar Singh, Thakur.
34. Mohan Lal Dutt, Shri.
35. Mohan Singh Jathedar, Sardar.
36. Nanhu Ram, Shri.
37. Partap Singh, Bakhshi.
38. Partap Singh Kairon, Sardar.
39. Partap Singh Rai, Sardar.
40. Partap Singh, Sardar (Ratta Khera)
41. Phaggu Ram, Shri.
42. Rajinder Singh Gyani, Sardar.
43. Ram Dayal Vaid, Shri.
44. Ram Kumar Bidhat, Shri.
45. Ram Parkash, Shri.
46. Ram Sarup, Shri.
47. Ranjit Singh, Captain.
48. Sadhu Ram, Shri.
49. Samar Singh, Shri.
50. Sant Ram, Shri.
51. Sarup Singh, Shri.
52. Sher Singh, Professor.
53. Shib Singh, Sardar.
54. Sohan Singh, Sardar.
55. Sunder Singh, Chaudhri.
56. Teg Ram, Shri.
57. Uttam Singh, Sardar.
58. Waryam Singh, Sardar.

Mr. Speaker : I may point out that the hon. Member who moved this amendment did not vote in favour of it.

Shri Som Datta Bahri : Because a whip has been issued...........

Mr. Speaker : He has not voted in favour of the amendment.

Shri Som Datta Bahri : Nor have I voted against it.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 8

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider Clause 8.

Sardar Hari Singh has given notice of an amendment to this Clause.

Sardar Hari Singh (Dasuya) : Sir, I beg to move-

> In line 1, between "(4)" and "of"
>
> insert "(a)."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved-

> In line 1, between "(4)" and "of,"
>
> insert "(a)".

Minister for Public Works and Education : Sir, I accept this amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

> In line 1, between "(4)" and "of", insert "(a)."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

> That Clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 9 AND 10

Mr. Speaker : I have not received any notices of amendments to Clauses 9 and 10. I think no Member wishes to speak on these Clauses. If the House agrees, I will, put these Clauses together to the vote of the House.

(*The House agreed.*)

Mr Speaker : Question is-

> That Clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 11

Shri Amir Chand Gupta (Amritsar City, Central) : Sir, I beg to move-

Delete the Clause.

स्पीकर साहिब, यह amendment जो मैं ने दी है इस में इस clause को delete करने की मांग की गई है। क्योंकि यह Principal Act के Section 18 का replace करती है। लेकिन Principal Act का जो Section 18 था उस के मुताबिक निहायत आसान तरीके से Chancellor साहिब जिस को भी चाहते थे Honorary Fellow of the Punjab University for life बना सकते थे लेकिन इस amending Bill से किसी को Honorary Fellow बनाने के लिये एक बड़ा लम्बा तरीका रख दिया गया है। इस लिये मेरी amendment का यह मनशा है कि लोगों को canvassing की ज़िल्लत से बचाया जाए। इस Clause से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि University का Honorary Fellow बनने के लिये एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा procedure बना दिया गया है लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में Principal Act में एक बड़ा simple procedure रखा हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को move तो कर रहे है हालांकि इस के बारे में हाऊस में rulings दी जा चुकी हैं कि negative effect रखने वाली amendments move नहीं की जा सकतीं। इस लिये बजाये इस के कि आप यह amendment move करें आप को चाहिये कि आप Clause 11 के खिलाफ vote दें। अगर आप इस Clause को vote out कर दें तो वही Section रह जायेगा। I therefore declare this amendment out of order. (The hon. Member is moving his amendment although rulings have already been given in this very House that the amendments having a negative effect cannot be moved. Therefore instead of moving this amendment, he may vote against Clause 11.)

If you vote against this clause then the original section will remain. I, therefore, declare this amendment out of order.

श्री अमीर चन्द गुप्ता : मैं अपनी argument देना चाहता हूं।

मैंने जो amendment दी, उस से मेरा मतलब यह है कि जो पुराने Act में Section 18 है वही रहे। उस में यह है कि जो शख्स साहिबे इल्म हो

या जिस ने किसी खास इल्म में तरक्की की हो या जिस ने University की खिदमात की हों उस की कद्र की जा सके और उस को Honorary Fellow फार लाइफ बनाया जा सके। मगर इस amending बिल के ज़रिए यह किया जा रहा है कि इस चीज़ की सिफारिश चांसलर साहिब तो करें लेकिन साथ ही वाइस चांसलर और सिंडीकेट भी इस बात की सिफारिश करें। मेरी अमैंडमैंट यह है कि जो साहिबे इल्म लोग हैं उन को कनवेंसिंग से निजात दिलाई जाए। चह जाय कि आप साहिबे इल्म लोगों की हौसला अफज़ाई और कद्र अफज़ाई करते आप ने उन को और मुसीबत में डाल दिया है। मतलब तो इस चीज़ का यह है कि ऐसे लोगों की कद्र हो मगर अमली तौर पर सभी जानते हैं कि क्या होता है। पहले जहां उन को सिर्फ चांसलर साहिब की ही कनवैंसिग करनी पड़ती थी अब उन्हें वाइस चांसलर और सिंडीकेट को भी कनवैस करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप ने कोई चीज़ करनी है तो ग्रेसफुली करें। बजाए इस लम्बी चौड़ी अमैंडमैंट का लाकर कि जिस से साहिबे इल्म आदमी को एज़ाज़ी डिग्री हासिल करने के लिए भी कनवेंसिंग करनी पड़े बेहतर यह होगा अगर पहला ही सेक्शन रहने दिया जाए। उम्मीद है कि इस बेगर्ज़ अमैंडमैंट को यह कबूल फरमाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नैगेटिव मोशन है और मैं ने इसे आऊट आफ आर्डर करार दिया है। [This is a negative motion and I have declared it out of order.]

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मन्त्री (सरदार गुरबचन सिंह बाजवा) : मैं इस का थोड़ा सा जवाब देने की ज़रुरत समझता हूं।

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੇ canvassing ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਪਏਗੀ ਮਗਰ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ canvassing ਤੇ ਹੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਡਿਗਰੀਜ਼ ਦੇਣੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦੇਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮਗਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਕਈ education ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਜਾਂ ਲਿਆਕਤ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਸਦਾ ਹਕਦਾਰ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ canvass ਕਰਨਾ ਪਏ। ਮਗਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਜੋ University ਦੀ Executive body ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਗਲ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਸਚਮੁਚ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ services ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ University ਦੀ Senate ਜਾਂ Executive ਅਤੇ Head ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। Canvass ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਹ ਅਸੂਲ ਹੀ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 12, 13 AND 14

Mr. Speaker : I have not received notice of any amendment to either Clause 12 or 13 or 14. I think no hon. Member wishes to speak on these Clauses. If the House agrees, I will, put these clauses together to the vote of the House.

(*The House agreed.*)

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That Clauses 12, 13 and 14 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 15

Mr. Speaker : Now Clause 15 is before the House for discussion.

श्री रला राम (मुकेरियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह संशोधन पेश करता हूं।

In the proposed sub-clause (ii) (u) line 4,-

between "University" and "." *insert*

"without in any way crippling private initiative in the field of higher education."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब को अपने ऐजुकेशन ढांचे पर अभिमान हैं और बजा तौर पर अभिमान है। इस को बनाने में प्राइवेट कालिजिज़ ने भी एक भारी पार्ट अदा किया है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसका ज़िक्र करते हुए हमें शर्म के मारे सर झुकाना पड़ता है। मगर मैं कहूंगा कि यह सरासर गलत और बे बुनियाद बात है। हो सकता है कि उन के दिमाग के अन्दर 1947 का ही नकशा हो जब कि देश की पार्टीशन हुई, जिस वक्त कि यूनिवर्सिटी का न कोई घर था और न ही ढांचा था। उस वक्त यह हालत थी मगर उस के बाद पंजाब और पंजाबी लोगों ने अपने हालात को तेजी से सुधारा। और मैं तो फख्र से कह सकता हूं कि आज जो पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की शक्ल नज़र आ रही है उस का अगर हिंदुस्तान की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों से मुकाबला किया जाए तो हमें अपना सर शर्म के मारे झुकाने का ज़रुरत नहीं है। यह मैं मानता हूं कि चूंकि काम scratch से शुरु किया गया था इस लिए हम उतना काम नहीं कर पाए हैं जितना कि दूसरे हालात में हो सकता था

परन्तु जो भी काम हम कर पाए हैं वह भी कम क्रेडिटेबल नहीं । इस लिए यह एक तरह की नावाजब आत्मनिन्दा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आत्म श्लाघा यानी अपने मूंह मियां मिठ्ठू बनना बुरी बात है मगर आत्म निन्दा यानी सैल्फ डिप्रीसियेशन एक तरह की बीमारी है । मगर आज स्थिति यह है कि पंजाब अपनी युनिवर्सिटी पर बजा तौर पर फख्र कर सकता हैं । मैं अगर और युनिवर्सिटियों के मुताल्लिक बताऊं, उनका नाम लेना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता, मगर वहां पर जो जो फरेब और दूसरी चीज़े इतने शर्मनाक तरीके से होती हैं, तो मुकाबला करने पर पता चलता है कि ऐफीशैंसी में हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी किसी से पीछे नहीं है । जहां तक विद्या का ताल्लुक है, जिस तरह से यह सारे साधन शैटर हो गए थे, फिर भी जिस तरह अच्छे तरीके से इस को सुधारा है इस को देखते हुए हमें शर्म के मारे सर नहीं झुकाना पड़ता । अगर हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी की ऐडमिन्सट्रेशन, सैनेट और हमारे वाइस चांसलर आदि को देखा जाए उनके काम को देखा जाए तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारी ऐफीशैंसी किसी तरह पीछे नहीं हैं और जिस तरह कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है अभी इस यूनिवर्सिटी को बहुत ज्यादा हैंडीकैप्स हैं इस का अभी अपना कोई घर भी नहीं मगर इन सब बातों के बावजूद इस ने बड़ा शानदार काम किया है और इस में प्राइवेट कालिजिज़ का भी काफी हिस्सा है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सारी चीज़ें मुकम्मल हैं, न तो नान गवर्नमैंट कालिजिज़ ही मुकम्मल हैं और न ही युनिवर्सिटी यह दावा करती है कि यह मुकम्मल है ।

मैं भी दावा नहीं करता और न ही किसी भी संस्था के सम्बन्ध में यह दावा करना चाहिए । कई संस्थाओं में दोष है जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है । परन्तु जो अच्छे गुण हों और जो achievements हों उन्हें आत्मनिन्दा के तौर पर belittle करना बुरा है अच्छा नहीं । मेरे कई मित्रों ने इसी प्रकार की पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में निन्दा की है और कहा है कि हमें पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की वजह से सिर नीचा दिखाना पड़ रहा है । यह गलत है । हमें आत्मनिन्दा के तौर पर अपनी achievements को बुरा कहना अच्छा नहीं । मैं अपने ऐसा कहने वाले मित्रों से यहां तक सहमत हो सकता हूं कि जहां तक इसकी working का सम्बन्ध है वह बुरा है और उसमें दोष हैं और हम उन्हें दूर करना चाहते हैं परन्तु जो achievements हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी ने की हैं इन पर बजा तौर पर हमारी युनिवर्सिटी और हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमैंट फख्र कर सकती है । इन achievements के लिए हमें किसी के सामने शर्म के मारे सिर नीचा करने और झुकाने की आवश्यकता नहीं । और इन achievements में जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी University ने की हैं इसमें private colleges ने अहम part play किया है । और जहां तक बुराइयों का सम्बन्ध है इस बिल में काफी इख्तियार गवर्नमैंट और युनिवर्सिटी को दिये गए हैं । इन इख्तियारात से private colleges में जो बुराइयां पाई जाती हैं वह उन्हें counteract कर सकते हैं । और जहां कहीं इन कालिजों की प्रबन्धक संस्थाए

[श्री रला राम]

गलती करें इन्हें ठीक किया जा सकता है । और जहां managing committees टीचरों से अच्छा सलूक न करें वहां अब University step in कर सकती है। यह इख्तियार तो पहले ही इस Amending बिल की धारा 15 के उपखण्ड 'यू' में किया गया है यह अच्छा तथा सराहनीय प्रबन्ध है परन्तु एक बात मैं आपके द्वारा अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि हर जगह यह प्रवृत्ति हो जाती है कि अपनी grip को मज़बूत किया जाय। सरकार भी यही चाहती है कि जो अधिकार उनके हाथ में आएं वह और अधिक तथा मज़बूत हों। इन अधिकारों से मुझे संदेह है कि कहीं privately managed संस्थाओं में जो initiative है वह दूर न हो जाये। हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर privately managed संस्थाओं ने जो शानदार कार्य शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किया है उस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। उनके initiative को इतने मज़बूत अधिकारों के प्रयोग से cripple नहीं होने देना चाहिए। हमारा यह यत्न होना चाहिए कि इस initiative को लंगड़ा न होने दें। और ऐसा न हो कि इनका initiative खत्म हो जाए और यह इसी तरह higher education के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के समर्थ न रहें। यह जो provision सरकार ने इस बिल की धारा 15 के उपखण्ड 'यू' में दिया है मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता क्योंकि कई मौकों पर इसकी ज़रुरत पड़ती है। और मैं तो कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रबन्ध को ला कर अकलमन्दी की है और definite शक्ल दी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी का इख्तियार होगा कि जब वह मुनासिब समझे कि जिस किसी college में mismanagement हो या वह टीचरों के साथ सलूक अच्छा न करता हो वह step in करे और टीचरों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को दूर करे। लेकिन यदि इस तरह की खुली छुट्टी दे दी गई कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह जिस तरह के नियम चाहें बना लें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात की सम्भावना हो सकती है कि private colleges की managements के साथ अन्याय हो और उनको इस तरह से तंग किया जाए कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनका उत्साह ही समाप्त हो जाए। इस लिए जो provision अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की धारा 15 के खण्ड 'यू' में किया गया है उसके साथ मैंने यह सुझाव किया है कि यह add कर दिया जाए कि यूनिवर्सिटी को इख्तियार हो कि वह नियम बना कर इस तरह private संस्थाओं की administration के लिए adequate arrangements करे तो वह नियम ऐसे न हों जो private initiative को cripple करें। गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती है कि बुराइयां दूर हों और privately managed संस्थाओं की working को ठीक किया जाय और जो कमेटी कोई अन्याय करे उसे दूर किया जाय लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का यह मनशा नहीं कि शिक्षा के स्वतन्त्र cause को, जिस में कि इन संस्थाओं ने बहुत भाग लिया है और पब्लिक में education को फैलाया है इस तरह से लंगड़ा कर दिया जाए। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मेरा

यह संशोधन harmless है और उनकी मनशा को पूरा करता है। जहां यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं वहां यह संशोधन इसके आशय को स्पष्ट करता है कि गर्वनमेंट का यह मनशा नहीं है और वह इस प्रकार के rules नहीं बनाएगी जिनसे वह निरुत्साहित हो जाएं और privately managed institutions का initiative नष्ट हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आपने अपनी amendments में लफ्ज़ crippling का इस्तेमाल किया है और साथ ही लंगड़ा और नष्ट शब्दों का प्रयाग किया है। यह crippling शब्द legislation में अच्छा मालूम नहीं होता Anyhow आप इस की जगह discouraging के लफ्ज़ का प्रयोग कर लें तो अच्छा होगा crippling ठीक नहीं बैठेगा। (The hon. Member may please listen to me. He has used the word "crippling" in his amendment. Not only that, he has made use of the word "लंगड़ा" and "नष्ट" also. The use of the word "crippling" in legislation is not happy. Anyhow, he may substitute it by "discouraging". This looks appropriate.)

श्री रला राम : आप की ओर से दिए गए सुझाव को मैं स्वीकार करता हूं और crippling शब्द के स्थान पर discouraging करता हूं और साथ ही आपके इस सुझाव के लिए आभारी हूं। इस लिए आपके द्वारा मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करें क्योंकि यह सरकार की मनशा का भी स्पष्ट करता है और इस को मान लेने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved-

> In the proposed sub-clause (ii) (u) line 4-
> between "University" and "." *insert* "without in any way discouraging private initiative in the field of higher education."

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ (ਗੜ੍ਹਸ਼ੰਕਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੋ amendment ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਲਾ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ harmless ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਫ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੇਰਾ ਲਾਭ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਗੱਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰ ਦੇਵਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ institutions ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ/ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ communalism ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੋ/ਭਾਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਲਈ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਤੇ ਜੋ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਮੁਥਾਜ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ/ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੀ ਐਨੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਅਤੇ education ਦਾ

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਜੋ ਹਾਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਉਹ ਲੁਕਿਆ ਨਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ । ਜੇਕਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ education ਦੀ ਹਿਸਟਰੀ ਵੇਖੀਏ ਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਤਕ ਜਾਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਿਸ਼ਨਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਆਰੀਆ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਚੀਫ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾ ਯੋਗ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਅਤੇ community ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ । ਜਿਸ ਵਕਤ ਇਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਅਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਆਈਆਂ । ਚਾਹੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਪਰ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ communalism ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੇਖਾ ਵੇਖੀ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ । ਅਗਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਗਿਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਫਿਰਕੂਪੁਣੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ । ਅਜ ਕਲ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਖਰਾਬੀਆਂ ਆ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਰਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਖਰਾਬੀਆਂ ਨਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ communalism ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਇਖਤਲਾਫ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਰੋਧਤਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਫਿਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੇਕਰ Government Offices ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖੋ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਦਫਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ ਜਿਥੇ Government Servants ਦੋ ਜਾਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਹਿਸਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾ ਵੰਡੇ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ institutions ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਾਮ ਧਰੀਕ communalism ਨੂੰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਵੇਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ । ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ । ਇਕ ਜੁਟ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਦੀ ਹਮਾਇਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਦੂਜਾ ਵਾਈਸ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਐਜੀਟੇਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਭਾਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ communalism ਫੈਲਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਦੋਸ਼ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਿਰਮੂਲ ਹੈ ।

ਦੂਜੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ agitation ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ managements ਬਾਰੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਖਤਰਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਇਕ ਮੰਨੀਆਂ ਪਰਮੰਨੀਆਂ private institutions ਹੀ ਬੰਦ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਹਰਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਖਰਾਬੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰੇ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਲਾ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਤਸਾਹ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ institutions ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਉਤਸਾਹ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ

ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ donors ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵੀ ਘਟ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਚਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਣਗੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਰਲਾ ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਤਰਮੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

In the proposed sub-clause (ii)(u) line 4- between "University" and ".", *insert* "without in any way discouraging private initiative in the field of higher education".

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is-

That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

6. 30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker : Tomorrow the Assembly would meet at 9 A.M. and adjourn at 1. 30 P.M.

The Sabha then adjourned till 9 a.m. on Thursday the 12th April, 1956.

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Read	for	page	line
तो	ता	22	12
साफ	सफा	22	23
ਉਸੇ	ਉਮੇ	25	22
ਜਾਂ	ਜ	26	12
resources	rsources	27	32
आती	आतौ	31	4 from below
होते	हाते	32	1
को	का	32	11
ली	ला	37	8
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graduates	graduate	57	19
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graduates	graduate	58	26
Speaker	peaker	63	22
ਵਧ	ਵਬ	66	2
ਮੈਂ	ਸੈਂ	66	25
गिनती	गिनता	71	I7
भी	भा	75	6
है	ढ़े	75	7
hold	holp	76	10
को	का	86	7
बजाय इसके	चय जाय	87	6
को	का	87	11
की	का	88	3 from below
को	का	91	19
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The Controller, Printing and Stationery, Punjab

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ERRATA

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Read ignore	*for* ingore	On page (30) 22, line 37
Read ignore	*for* ingore	On page (30) 23, line 7
Read मुताबिक	*for* मुतबिक	On page (30) 25, line 8
Read खास	*for* मास	On page (30) 38, line 28
Read है	*for* ह	On page (30) 48, line 19
Read ਨਾਲ	*for* ਨਲ	On page (30) 50, line 25
Read ਕਾਮਰੇਡ	*for* ਕਮਰੇਡ	On page (30) 50, line 25
Read ਨਾਲ	*for* ਨਲ	On page (30) 51, line 2
Read ਦਿਆਨਤਦਾਰੀ	*for* ਦਿਆਨਤਦਰੀ	On page (30) 51, line 3
Read रहने	*for* रहन	On page (30) 51, line 21
Read justify	*for* just-fy	On page (30) 52, line 4
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Read ਹੋਣਾ	*for* ਹਣਾ	On page (30) 65, line 7
Read ਕੋਈ	*for* ਕਈ	On page (30) 70, line 2
Read ਕਰਕੇ	*for* ਕਰਕ	On page (30) 79, line 5

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

Thursday, 12*th April*, 1956

The Vidhan Sabha met in the Assembly Hall, Sector 10, *Chandigarh Capital at* 9 *a.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker* (*Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon*) *in the Chair.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

COMPLETION OF GARNI KHAD 'BUND' IN VILLAGE CHURRU, DISTRICT HOSHIARPUR

***6649. Shri Khushi Ram Gupta** : Will the Minister for Revenue and Irrigation be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to complete the construction of Garni Khad Bund in village Churru, Tehsil Una, District Hoshiarpur ; if so, the approximate date when the work is likely to be taken in hand ?

Shri Sher Singh : Yes.

The work is likely to be taken in hand before the next monsoon season subject to approval of the Flood Control Board and allotment of funds.

ROAD BETWEEN UNA AND AMB IN HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

***6648. Shri Khushi Ram Gupta** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state whether the work in connection with the survey of road between Una and Amb in Hoshiarpur District was suspended in the months of July and August, 1955 ; if so, the reasons therefor together with the time by which the survey on the said road is likely to be resumed ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : Yes. In view of the fact that the construction of Una-Amb Road was not approved in the Schedule of New Expenditure for 1955-56, the survey work had to be given up. It will be resumed when provision of this work is admitted in the Schedule in any year of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS UNDER FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

***6367. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of primary, middle, high and basic schools separately opened in the State for boys and girls respectively under the First Five-Year Plan ;

(b) the number of schools referred to in part (a) above which have been opened by Government and by private individuals or bodies with the help of the aid given by the State Government and the Central Government, separately ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : The information is being collected and will supplied to the member as soon as it is complete.

PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN TEHSIL FAZILKA, DISTRICT FEROZEPORE

***6638. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the names of villages in tehsil Fazilka, district Ferozepore where Primary Schools for boys and Girls exist at present ;

(b) the number of students studying in each of the Schools mentioned in part (a) above as on 15th March, 1956, together with the number of students who read Hindi and Punjabi respectively ;

(c) the names of villages in tehsil Fazilka where Government or privately-managed Middle or High Schools for boys and girls existed as on 15th August, 1956, together with the total number of students therein who were studying Hindi and Punjabi respectively ;

(d) whether the Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Abohar, District Inspector of Schools, Ferozepore, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, have recently submitted any reports to the Government regarding the inclusion of tehsil Fazilka in Hindi and Punjabi Zone, if so, the dates on which the said reports were received by the Government together with the action, if any, taken thereon ;

(e) a copy each of the reports referred to in part (d) above be laid on the Table ;

(f) the decision, if any, taken by the Government to solve the language problem of tehsil Fazilka according to these reports ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa: (a) The list containing the required information is given below.

(b) The total number of students in such schools is 14,060, out of which 4,761 read Hindi and 9,299 Punjabi.

(c) Middle schools are situated at Nihal Khera, Abulkharana Sikhwala, Kundal, Bodiwala Kharak Singh, Muradwala Dal Singh, Bandiwala, Jhurar, Jandwala, Kikra Khera, Dewan Khera and Laduka. The number of Hindi-reading and Punjabi-reading students in the Middle Schools is 837 and 1,981 respectively.

Information with regard to High Schools and Girls Schools is being collected and will be supplied to the Member later on.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The question of considering the Abohar area together with territories from Sirsa to Sulemanki as bilingual is under the consideration of the Government.

LIST

1. Middu Khera.
2. Deon Khera.
3. Jand Wala Charat Singh.
4. Aspal.
5. Thirajwala.
6. Mida.
7. Malout Village.
8. Chanun.

9. Adhanian.
10. Alan Wala.
11 Badal.
12. Lakarwala.
13. Wanwala.
14. Lambi.
15. Malout Mandi.
16. Killian wala.
17. Ram Nagar
18. Birk Khera.
19. Tirkhanwala.
20. Bannanwala.
21. Bak.
22. Pakan.
23. Mandi Amin Ganj.
24. Nokerian.
25. Danewala.
26. Hari pura.
27. Gobindgarh.
28. Panj Kosi.
29. Jhumianwali.
30. Chanan Khera.
31. Saidwala.
32. Dharampura.
33. Burj Nanumangarh.
34. Seed Farm , Abohar.
35. Danger Khera.
36. Dhaban Kokrian.
37. Rajan wali.
38. Kular.
39. Sappanwala.
40. Mahmud Khera.
41. Malini Khera.
42. Khubban.
43. Site Gano.
44. Muezzan.
45. Amiwala Sheikh Subban.
46. Kheowali.
47. Niranwali.
48. Sabuana.
49. Jandwala Khera.
50. Behk Bodla.
51. Chak Kirrianwala.
52. Dabwala Kalan.
53. Khew Wali Dhak.
54. Khuman.
55. Chimni Wala.
56. Singh Wala.
57. Lohara.
58. Urang.
59. Chaga.
60. Jhurar Khera.
61. Fatuki Khera.
62. Ahangarh.
63. Rukan Pura *alias* Khui Khera.
64. Hakuwala.
65. Bhaggar.
66. Jand Wala Miran Sangla.
67. Pharwanwala.
68. Kand Wala Amar Kot.
69. Azam Wala.
70. Qabul Shah Ram Kot.
71. Gadden Dhob.
72. Hinimat Pura.
73. Bhagoo.
74. Tappa Khera.
75. Churi Wala Dhanna.
76. Ram Sara.
77. Kram Patti.
78. Moobanwali.
79. Sham Khera.
80. Patti Sadiq.
81. Chilloo.
82. Bhulerian.
83. Burj Sidhwan.
84. Fateh Pur Memian.
85. Giddranwali.
86. Dabwali Dhab.
87. Punjawa.
88. Kala Tibba.
89. Mohlan.
90. Kakhan Wali.
91. Banwala Bodla.
92. Mahuana.
93. Mahuana Bodla.
94. Chpia Wali.
95. Shahtir Wala.
96. Began Wali.
97. Roop Nagar.
98. Bishanpura.
99. Aulakh.
100. Rani Wala.
101. Ratta Khera.
102. Bhullar Wala.
103. Bhangali
104. Rasulpur Khera.
105. Maulk Puran.
106. Manu Khera
107. Dhaula Kingra.
108. Ena Khera.
109. Kutian Wala.
110. Patre Wali.
111. Raipura
112. Raipura
113. Kirrianwali.
114. Kathtainwali.
115. Shehna Khera.
116. Khudian.
117. Theh Kalander.
118. Fatta Khera.
119. Ghatianwali Jattan.
120. Maan.
121. Kandu Khera.
122. Kheowali.
123. Dalmir Khera.
124. Mena.
125. Mehna.
126. Panjawa.
127. Hauz Khas.
128. Tootwala.
129. Mandi Ladhuka.
130. Azam Garh.
131. Paniwala Fatta.
132-33 Ratta Tibba.
134. Bhagoo (P. S. Tambi).
135. Acha Rikhi.
136. Mathri Budgar.
137. Khian Sarwar.
138. Lalanwali.
139. Kandwala Hazar Khan.
140. Jhotianwali.
141. Choorianwali.
142. Alam Shah.
143. Pacca Chishti.
144. Bazidpur.
145. Koharianwali.
146. Biddowali.
147. Gaggar.

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148. Bassian.
149. Baghuwala.
150. Chak Modi Khera.
151. Aslamwala.
152. Haste-Ke-Kalan.
153. Chhriwala Chishti.
154. Ojhanwali.
155. Tabbiwala Bodla.
156. Khaneke Dhab.
157. Korai Khera.
158. Korai Khera.
159. Aliana.
160. Ahal Bodla.
161. Saleem Shah.
162. Mohd. Pira.
163. Dharangwala.
164. Asman Khera.
165. Khairpura.
166. Kerianwala.
167. Dodewala.
168. Kera Khera.
169. Wahab wala.
170. Rajpura.
171. Bunjal.
172. Rana.
173. Odianwali.
174. Ganjiana.
175. Kamalwala.
176. Qabul Shah Nithar.
177. Chak Pakhi.
178. Sureshwala.
179. Lakhe Ke Uttar.
180. Katehra.
181. Khau Dala.
182. Chahlanwali.
183. Shergarh Gian Singh.
184. Bahadur Khera.
185. Bahadur Khera.
186. Kangan Khera.
187. Dabwali, Roherianwali.
188. Rampura.
189. Narainpura.
190. Sukh Chain.
191. Sardarpura.
192. Anarpura.
193. Sheranwali.
194. Khatawan.
195. Kumhar Khera.
196. Paniwala Mahla.
197. Guru Sar.
198. Paki Tibbi.
199. Tarmala.
200. Arniwala.
201. Ratharian.
202. Bodiwala Pitha.
203. Dhippanwali.
204. Shahjarana.
205. Kikarwala Rupa.
206. Waryam Khera.
207. Dhinganwala
208. Sher Garh.
209. Khipauwali.
210. Ghuriana.
211. Amiwala Wazira.
212. Patti Bhila.
213. Tarohri.
214. Danewala.
215. Bhangar Khera.
216. Bazidpur near Ojhanwali.
217. Kalar Khera.
218. Roranwali.
219. Saidoke Uttar *Urf* Chandmahar.
220. Ahl *alias* Jhok.
221. Rohorainwali.
222. Abbun Chhatrianwala.
223. Mahtam Nagar.
224. Jodhpur.
225. Kolianwali.
226. Shirana *alias* Jhugrian.
227. Nauz *alias* Gauder.
228. Muthianwali.
229. Abul Khalia *urf*-Maini Wasti.
230. Manhke.
231. Barke.
232. Patti Teja Singh *alias* Jaur Pal.
233. Daulatpura.
234. Jaurki *alias* Kangarwala.
235. Burj Meharwala.
236. Jhanger.
237. Waryampura Amar.
238. Khana Khera.
239. Ram Garh.
240. Mohd. Amira.
241. Bheni Nurpur.
242. Malout Camp.

श्री तेग राम : प्रधान जी, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला । मैंने वज़ीर साहिब से पूछा था कि देहात में जितने Primary Schools हैं उन में कितने लड़के हिंदी पढ़ते हैं और कितने पंजाबी पढ़ते हैं ।

मंत्री : Primary Schools के बारे में information इकट्ठी करने के लिये समय की ज़रूरत है । यह इत्तलाह इतनी जल्दी नहीं इकट्ठी हो सकती ।

श्री तेग राम : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि इस अस्पताल पर कुल 40,798-12-0 खर्च होगा और इस के लिये 27,000 रुपया सहायता मिली है । क्या वह कृपा कर के बतायेंगे कि बाकी का खर्च किस तरह से पूरा होगा ?

मंत्री : मैं ने अर्ज़ किया है कि 40,798—12—0 Public की तरफ से इकट्ठे किये गये हैं ।

श्री तेग राम : यह हिंदी और पंजाबी में कब तक अनुवाद शुरू होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब language के सवाल का फैसला हो जाएगा तो सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा । यह सवाल पहली दफा नहीं, आप कई बार कर चुके हैं और उतनी ही बार आप को जवाब दिया जा चुका है ।

(The whole thing will be all right when the question of language has been decided. This question has not been raised for the first time but has been raised by the hon. Member several times and has been replied to every time.)

CONSTRUCTION OF T.B. HOSPITAL AT ABOHAR, DISTRICT FEROZEPUR

***6368. Shri Teg Ram** : Will the Minister for Public Works and Education be pleased to state —

(a) the date when construction of T.B. Hospital at Abohar, district Ferozepur was started ;

(b) the estimated expenditure on the construction of the hospital referred to in part (a) above ;

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned by Government and the amount contributed by the public separately for the construction of the said Hospital ;

(d) whether the said hospital is being constructed departmentally or through contractors ; if the latter, the name of the contractor and the rates fixed with him ?

Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa : —

(a) Construction of T.B. Clinic and not T.B. Hospital was started on the 1st April, 1955.

(b) Rs 40,000.

(c) None by Government for the building but Rs 15,000 have been sanctioned by Government towards the purchase of equipment etc. Funds to the extent of Rs 40,798-12-0 have been donated by the public for construction of building.

(d) Through Shri Lekhu Ram, contractor, Abohar, according to the Punjab P.W.D., Schedule of Rates 1936 *plus* 140 per cent as premium due to high rates prevailing in the market. The contractor was given the work by the T.B. Association, Abohar, at Rs 9-14-0 above the estimated rates. Work is not being executed through the State P.W.D.

Mr. Speaker : Questions entered in the list for today have been exhausted.

Now the Secretary will make some announcement, and lay some papers on the Table of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY REGARDING CERTAIN BILLS

Secretary : Under rule 2 of the Punjab State Legislature (Communications) Rules, 1952, I have to inform the House that the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1956, the Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill, 1955, and the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1956, passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the 6th April, 1956 and transmitted to the Punjab Legislative Council on the same day, have been agreed to by the said Council, without any recommendation/amendment, on the 11th April, 1956.

I have also to inform the House that the East Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings (Amendment) Bill, 1956, passed by the Punjab Legislative Council on the 11th April, 1956 has been received.

I lay a copy of this Bill on the Table of this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary : A statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Punjab State Legislature during its current (12th) Session and assented to by the Governor is laid on the Table.

1. The Punjab Appropriation No. (1) Bill, 1956.
2. The Punjab Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1956.
3. The East Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
4. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SABHA (*Sine die*)

Chief Minister (Sardar Partap Singh Kairon) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

ਬਹੁਤ [ਸਾਰੇ ਬਿਲ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਂਦੇ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਪਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਜ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ Ordinance ਲੈ ਆਵਾਂਗਾ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਕੋਈ session ਬੁਲਾ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਅਜੇ ਕੋਈ finally decide ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Assembly at its rising this day shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

The motion was carried.

THE EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSION)

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will resume discussion on the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill. Before the House adjourned yesterday, it passed Clause 15 of the Bill. Now the House will take up Clause 16 as also Schedules I and II which form part of it.

Schedule 1 पर प्रिंसिपल इकबाल सिंह जी की एक amendment है। [There is an amendment to Schedule 1 in the name of Principal Iqbal Singh.]

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸਿਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਜਗਰਾਉਂ) : Schedule is a part of Clause 16. Schedule 1 ਵਿਚ *ex-officio* Fellows ਹੇਠ ਚੀਫ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ Education ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਅਤੇ D. P. I. ਤੇ D. Ds. P. I. ਲਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਥੇ ਲੇਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਜਿਸਲੇਟਿਵ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਦੀ representation ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ Speaker ਅਤੇ Chairman ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

Mr. Speaker : The amendment of the hon. Member is out of order because the House has already passed a clause in which the number of *ex-officio* fellows has been fixed at 5. I think the number of that Clause is 6.

Principal Iqbal Singh : Sir, I want that the Speaker and the Chairman of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha and the Punjab Legislative Council, respectively should also be appointed as *ex-officio* fellows.

Mr. Speaker : As I have already pointed out, the House has passed a clause in which it is stated that the number of *ex-officio* fellows will be five. In Schedule I, the designations of officials etc., who shall be *ex-officio* fellows are given. The names of some more persons cannot be included in this Schedule, unless the number stipulated in Clause 6 is increased. The amendment of the hon. Member to Schedule I is, therefore, out of order. Perhaps it would be better if they are nominated.

Minister for Public works and Education : Yes.

SCHEDULE II

Principal Iqbal Singh (Jagraon) : Sir, I beg to move—

Under the heading "Education Faculty", *add*—

"14. G.H.G. Khalsa College, Gurusar, Sadhar (Ludhiana)."

ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਾਲੇਜ ਹੈ ਇਹ affiliated ਹੈ। ਉਥੇ training classes run ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਕਾਲੇਜ ਨੂੰ list ਵਿਚ include ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ Training Faculty ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਇਨਜੀਨਿਅਰਿੰਗ ਕਾਲੇਜ, ਲੁਧਿਆਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਥਾਪਰ ਇੰਜੀਨਿਅਰਿੰਗ ਕਾਲੇਜ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਨੂੰ include ਕਰਨਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

Under the heading "Education Faculty", *add*—

"14. G. H. G. Khalsa College, Gurusar, Sadhar (Ludhiana)."

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ include ਕਰ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ। ਮੇਰੀ ਇਤਲਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ affiliated ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਮਝੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਕਰ ਲਓ .. ..

"all other colleges affiliated to the University".

This would be a better amendment. I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. Speaker : After the words "List of affiliated colleges" at the top of Schedule II ?

Minister : After item 69 or so just *add*—"all other colleges affiliated to the University". If that can be done, it should be done. That may be taken as an amendment by me. These words will have to be put after item 13 of the Education Faculty also.

Principal Iqbal Singh : Why don't you put that name in the Schedule itself ?

Minister : I do not know whether it is affiliated to the University or not. It is likely that there may be some other colleges, which may have been affiliated to the University but have not been included in this Schedule. The hon. Member may be correct when he says that that College is affiliated to the University but my difficulty is that I have no information about it.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਕੀ ਉਹ affiliated ਹਨ ? (Are those affiliated?)

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸਿਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੀ, ਉਹ affiliated ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ Schedule ਵਿਚ include ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ।

Mr. Speaker : I think it would be correct if the words "all other colleges which are affiliated to the University" are added after the last item of every Faculty.

Minister : Sir, it has been pointed out that there are some other colleges, which are affiliated to the University but have not been included in this Schedule. So, this would cover all such cases.

Mr. Speaker : Would it not be better if the words "colleges already affiliated" are put at suitable places?

Minister : Sir, I am told that colleges are affiliated to the University from time to time and additions are made periodically.

Sir, that amendment becomes unnecessary in view of Clause 14, which reads like this—

"For section 26, of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

26. Colleges affiliated to the University on the date when this Act comes into force are those given in Schedule II of this Act. These Colleges shall observe conditions of affiliation..........."

That is what is written in that Clause.

I am sorry I am not correct. Clause 14 makes a mention about a list of certain colleges affiliated to the University. But if there are other colleges which have been affiliated to the University but have not been mentioned in it, there is no reason why they should not be included in it.

So an amendment will have to be made in this Schedule in order to cover the cases of such colleges.

Mr. Speaker : Provision about those colleges should be made in the Bill. The words "all other colleges which may be affiliated later" may be added.

Principal Iqbal Singh : Then the college about which I have moved an amendment would not come in this Schedule.

Mr. Speaker : Is it possible to delete the whole Schedule ?

Minister : Sir, what is the harm in adding the words "all other colleges affiliated to the University". I think there is no harm in doing so.

Mr. Speaker : As you please.....

Minister : Sir, we have included all the names of colleges contained in the list supplied by the University . Schedule II is based on the list supplied by the University.

Mr. Speaker : The list is superfluous. The words "all colleges affiliated to the University" will serve the purpose.

Chief Minister : Sir, you are correct. Nevertheless, we feel that this Schedule should remain a part of the Bill. If certain changes are to be made in it, they can be made later.

Principal Iqbal Singh : The words "that will be affiliated" should not be there.

Minister for Public Works and Education : One thing more that I want to point out is this. It is stated in Clause 14 that colleges affiliated to the University on the date when this Act comes into force are those given in Schedule II of this Act and that these Colleges shall observe conditions of affiliation hereinafter contained failing which their affiliation may be withdrawn.

ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਇਹ conditions ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ fulfil ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ affiliation withdraw ਕਰ ਲੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਰਿਆਇਤ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ।

Mr. Speaker : It is stated in Clause 14 that these Colleges are those whose affiliation will be withdrawn if they do not observe conditions of affiliation.

Minister for Public Works and Education : As I have already stated, this Schedule contains the names of colleges which have been supplied to us by the University. If you want that the name of a college which is affiliated to the University but has not been mentioned in it should now be included in it, that can only be done by adding the words "all other colleges which are affiliated to the University". This will cover not only the case of the college named by the hon. Member but also the cases of other such colleges, whose names have not been included in the Schedule.

Principal Iqbal Singh : That College is affiliated to the University.....

Mr. Speaker : Colleges affiliated to the University on the date when this Act comes into force are those given in Schedule II of this Act........

Sardar Sarup Singh : This is not correct, Sir.....

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੇ ਸਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਅਸਾਂ ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਦੀ wording ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ defective ਚੀਜ਼ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ notice ਵਿਚ ਆਏਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ordinance ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ rectify ਕਰਾ ਦੇਵਾਂਗੇ।

Sardar Sarup Singh (Amritsar City, East) : Sir, it is stated in Clause 14 that colleges affiliated to the University on the date when this Act comes into force are those given in Schedule II of this Act. This is incorrect. The list of affiliated colleges is not complete even according to this. There are some colleges which are already affiliated to the University but their names have not been included in this list. Therefore, this list and Article 14 do not go together.

Mr. Speaker : I think this is the list as it existed on the date of the drafting of the Bill.

Sardar Sarup Singh : This is a defect which should be remedied.

Mr. Speaker : Now I will put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Principal Iqbal Singh : Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Before I put the amendments to the vote of the House, I want to point out one thing. The words "all other colleges which are affiliated to the University" will have to be added not only after item 69 of "Arts and Science Colleges" but after item 13 of the "Education Faculty" also.

Minister for Public Works and Education : Sir, these words will also have to be added after item 13 of Education Faculty, item 3 of Commerce Faculty, item 3 of Agriculture Faculty and item 4 of Medical Faculty.

Mr. Speaker : So, those words are to be added after the last item of each of these faculties.

Minister for Public Works and Education : Sir, I have, however, thought of a better course. I will, with your permission, suggest a comprehensive amendment. It is like this—

That at the end of Schedule II, *add* the following—

"all other Colleges which are affiliated to the University".

Mr. Speaker : This is a good amendment. Motion moved—

That at the end of Schedule II, *add* the following—

"all other Colleges which are affiliated to the University."

Mr. Speaker : Now I will put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

Under the heading "Education Faculty" *add*—

"14-G. H. G. Khalsa College, Gurusar, Sadhar (Ludhiana)."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That at the end of Schedule II, *add* the following—

"All other Colleges which are affiliated to the University".

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 16 with Schedule I and Schedule II as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

SUB-CLAUSE (I) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That subclause (1) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be passed.

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाब University की तरफ तवज्जुह दी है। इस में कुछ इसलाहात की हैं इस ख्याल से कि मुख्तलिफ तबकों को चाहे प्रोफैसर हों चाहे teachers हों जो शिकायतें थीं वह दूर हों। मैं Principal रला राम जी के साथ इस बात में इत्तफाक रखता हूं कि हमें पंजाब University का जिक्र करते हुए लज्जा नहीं आनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमारी University ने काफी शानदार record कायम किये हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि बाजवा साहिब जो हमारे Education मिनिस्टर हैं वह नेक दिल होते हुए भी शायद वह अपनी खाहिशात और अपने ख्यालात को मुख्तलिफ हालात में पूरे तौर पर सामने नहीं ला सके क्योंकि वह जब भी जिक्र करते हैं वह अच्छी बातों की तरफ देखते हैं। डाक्टर राधा कृष्णन कमेटी ने जो report की है उस का फख्र मैं भी और यह भी करते हैं। इस में जो लिखा है कि नामज़दगियां नाम मात्र होनी चाहिये यानी 5 per cent से थोड़ी रखी जायें क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे आदमियों को लाना होता है जो election

में रह जायें । लेकिन इस बिल में जो अब लाया गया है इन्होंने सैनिट में 29 सीटें ऐसी रखी हैं जो nomination के जरिये पुर होनी हैं । मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आखिर स्पीकर साहिब ऐसा क्यों किया गया है और मुझे यह भी ख्याल है कि अब कदम आगे को बढ़ना चाहिये न कि हम पीछे की तरफ हटें । यह percentage जिस का ज़िक्र बहुत किया गया है कि पहले इतनी थी अब इतनी की जा रही है आप से भूली हुई नहीं है । स्पीकर साहिब, इस वक्त देश की तरक्की दो तीन बातों पर निर्भर है और उन में से एक education है । क्या हम education को उसी तरीके से रखें जिस तरीके से यहां विदेशी सरकार ने हमें पीछे रखने के लिये कदम उठाये थे । और वह ऐसी education थी जो बहुत महंगी थी । नौ वर्ष हो गये हैं हमें आज़ाद हुए लेकिन अभी तक हमारी तालीम उतनी ही महंगी है जितनी कि आज़ादी से पहले थी और अभी तक हम कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल पाये कि यहां तालीम को किस ढंग से चलाया जाये । फिर वह इतनी बोसीदा लाइन्स पर चल रही है । बच्चों को अच्छी २ कहानियां सुनाई जाएं, अच्छी २ बातें सिखाई जाएं । अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो कहूंगा कि बच्चों पर गधे का बोझ लाद दिया जाता है । पता नहीं कितने मज़मून हैं । बाजवा साहिब पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के मिनिस्टर हैं और उन पर ही ऐजुकेशन भी लाद दी गई है । इस तालीम में खराबियां हैं, इस में इन्कलाब आना चाहिये ताकि मोरेल अच्छा हो । हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब बड़े हौसले से बात करते हैं, कभी बरसते हैं तो कभी ठंडे होते हैं । मगर जो कुछ कहते हैं जान से कहते हैं । इसी तरह तालीम का भी मोरेल उठना चाहिये । आज जो तालीम है इस में तब्दीली की ज़रूरत है । अब यह बिल लाये तो मामूली सी अमेंडमेंटस की हैं । शायद डरते हैं । जिस तरह जब फ्रांसीसी लोग इंग्लैंड से जाने लगे तो अंग्रेज उन के पीछे भागे कि हमारा गुज़र कैसे होगा । यहां बिस्मिल्ला ही इस बात से होती है कि चांसलर जो होगा वह हैड आफ स्टेट होगा । इस तरह तो कल को राजप्रमुख भी हो सकता है कि जिन्हें तालीम का कुछ पता न हो । दरअसल इस में तो ऐसे आदमी आने चाहियें जिन का तालीम के साथ लगाव हो । चलो खैर हैड आफ स्टेट को अगर एज़ाज़ी तौर पर यह काम सौंप ही दिया तो मान लेते हैं, मगर वाईस चांसलर जिस ने सारा काम चलाना है इस को गवर्नर यानी चान्सलर नामज़द करेगा यह इस में इन्तजाम किया गया है । मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आई जो सैनेट ने पैनल वाली बात सुझाई थी उसे क्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया गया । इसमें डेमाक्रेसी रह जाती क्योंकि पांच आदमी सैनेट चुनती और गवर्नर साहिब उन में से किसी को नामज़द कर देते । दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्रैजुएट्स की तादाद तो बढ़ रही है मगर उन के हक कम हो रहे हैं । मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि हमारे इतने शानदार मिनिस्टर है, इतने शानदार चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं । यह चाहें इस के कुछ ही मानें निकालें । तो यह दूसरी ही तरफ को क्यों जा रहे हैं । फिर इसी तरह प्रोफैसरों को भी मुनासिब मौका नहीं दिया गया । अगर यह राधा कृष्णन रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अमल करते और पांच फीसदी नामीनेशनज़ करते तो इन्हें इस तरफ आसानी रहती । टीचर्ज की तरफ भी इन का ध्यान नहीं है । कहते हैं उन का यूनीवर्सिटी से ताल्लुक है और उन्हें भी नुमाइंदे भेजने का मौका मिलना चाहिये मगर वह बात भी आप को पसंद नहीं आई । फिर ज्ञानी, प्रभाकर, मुनशी और मौलवी फाज़िल वगैरह हैं । आखिर उन्होंने भी इम्तहान पास किया है। अगर यह भी ग्रैजुएटस की तरह वोट कर सकते तो क्या हर्ज था । और अब तो इन

[मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार]
की कदर बढ़ने वाली है। जो जालन्धर डिवीज़न बनाना है इस में ੳ,ਅ,ੲ की कदर होगी और अम्बाला डिवीज़न में अ, ब, ज, पढ़ने वालों की कदर होगी। इस लिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि बाजवा साहिब अब नए ढंग इस्तेमाल करेंगे। और अपनी जबानें हिंदी, पंजाबी और मैं तो हिन्दुस्तानी को भी अपनी ज़बान ही समझता हूं, को पूरा २ मौका देंगे।

इस के अलावा अगर सरकार लोगों का ऐतबार हासिल करना चाहती है जिस तरह इस वक्त दिखाई देता है कि जिस तरह गुरुद्वारों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया गया........

Mr Speaker : No such reference to such things please. It is irrelevant.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब मैं यह नहीं कहता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल्कुल irrelevant reference है। (This is a totally irrelevant reference.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : गुरुद्वारों का रैफ़ेंस देने से मकसद सिर्फ यह था कि जिस तरह वह सरकार के हाथ में है यह यूनीवर्सिटी को भी अपनी आम जगह बनाने की कोशिश न करें। मैं यह इस लिये कहता हूं क्योंकि हमारी स्पिरिट यह है कि हमारी स्टेट ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोग्रैस करे और उस के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि तालीम का ढांचा आजादी के साथ बढ़ने वाला हो। इस से ताल्लुक रखने वालों के दिमागों में तालीम हो, पौलिटिक्स न हो। यूनिवर्सिटी का हर चीज़ के लिये इस्तेमाल न हो, पार्टी पौलेटिक्स वगैरह के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में पालिटिक्स कैसे आती है। (How does politics come in here?)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं यह इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि जिस तरह कल सेठी साहिब ने फरमाया कि एक क्लिक बना हुआ है कि इधर की किताबें उधर और उधर की किताबें इधर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्लिकस और पार्टीज़ का सवाल नहीं। चान्सलर ने नामीनेशन करनी है। (There is no question of cliques or parties; the Chancellor has to make the nomination.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब मैं ने कहा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्लिक्स और ग्रुप्स की बातें कर रहे हैं (The hon. Member is talking of cliques and groups.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं ने उन का हवाला इस लिये दिया क्योंकि उन्होंने बताया कि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीयों के ऐग्ज़ामीनर इधर लगा दिये जाते हैं और इधर के उधर। इस तरह खराबियां होती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने हलफ उठाया कि करपप्शन को खत्म करेंगे तो मुझे यकीन है कि यूनीवर्सिटी के मामले में भी अगर उन के नोटिस में ऐसी बात आ रही है कि वहां कुछ ऐसे आदमी हैं जो गलत किताबें लिहाज से या दूसरे गलत तरीके पर जारी करते हैं तो इस तरफ तवज्जुह देंगे।

स्पीकर साहिब, बाज़ बातें देखने में छोटी छोटी दिखाई देती हैं। मगर उन की बड़ी भारी हिस्ट्री बन जाती है। शिमला में भार्गव कालिज के प्रिंसिपल की जगह खाली हुई तो यह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के इख्तयार की बात थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो जनरल डिसकशन में पड़ गये इस वक्त तो थर्ड रीडिंग हो रही है। (You are indulging in general discussion while it is the third reading stage.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : चूंकि मुझे मौका नहीं मिला । आपने कहा कद छोटा है और फिर बैठे हुए हाथ खड़ा करता हूं । अब पहली दफा मुझे मौका मिला है !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रापर स्टेज नहीं है इन बातों के लिये । (This is not the proper stage for these arguments.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं इरेलैवेंट बात नहीं करता । आप के इख्तियारात वसीह हैं इस लिये चैलेंज नहीं करता मैं तो इन को खराबियां दूर करने पर मुबारकबाद देने वाला था अगर आप फरमाते हैं तो नहीं देता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मुबारकबाद में इनट्रैस्टिड नहीं हूं मैं रैलैवैन्सी में इनट्रैस्टिड हूं । (हंसी) (I am interested in relevancy and not in congratulations.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं बिल्कुल रैलेवेंट था । इन खराबियों को दूर करने की बात करना मैं समझता हूं बिल्कुल रैलेवेंट है अगर आप इसे इरेलेवेंट समझें तो आप रीकंसीडर कीजिये । मैं ने तो सिर्फ यह कहा.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप बोल चुके हैं । (The hon. Member has now nearly finished.)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : ऐसी खराबियों को दूर करने के लिये यह बिल एक सही कदम है इस के लिये यह मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं । मगर इतनी बात ज़रूर कहूंगा कि मुल्क की तक्सीम के बाद अभी तक यूनीवर्सिटी को कोई ठिकाना नहीं मिला । इस तरह यूनिवर्सिटी से अन्याय नहीं करना चाहिये । हम ने इस तरफ ठीक ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

मैं इस बात पर खुश हूं कि गोश्वारा नं. १ में पांच *Ex-officio* fellows का जिक्र किया गया है और जहां डायरेक्टर पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रक्शन का ज़िक्र आया है वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब को भी लिया है और साथ ही वज़ीर मुताल्लिका यानी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को भी लिया है यह बहुत अच्छी बात है क्योंकि यह खुद देख सकेंगे कि कहां पर यूनीवर्सिटी को कामयाब बनाना है और कहां पर यूनीवर्सिटी में खराबियां हैं इस लिये सरकार बधाई की पात्र है । और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर सरदार बाजवा साहिब आज नहीं तो कल यूनीवर्सिटी की बुराईयों को जान लेंगे और उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे और पंजाब में यूनिवर्सिटी की तालीम में जिस जिस तबदीली की ज़रूरत होगी करेंगे । और इस में किसी party faction को नहीं रहने देंगे । और वह यूनीवर्सिटी में जो खूबियां हैं उन की मदद करेंगे और खराबियों को दूर करेंगे ।

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਜਗਰਾਉਂ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ education **ਨੂੰ** top most height **ਤਕ ਲਿਜਾਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ** intellectuals **ਅਤੇ** graduates **ਦੇ ਹਥ ਵਿਚ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ** free hand **ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ । ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਜੋ ਬਿਲ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਗੌਰਮੈਂਟ ਨੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਤੇ ਕੰਟ੍ਰੋਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦੇ** intellectuals **ਦਾ** free hand **ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ** Senate **ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।** Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, *ex-officio* fellows **ਅਤੇ** ordinary fellows **ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਚਾਂਨਸਲਰ ਤਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤੇ ਵਾਇਸ ਚਾਂਨਸਲਰ ਨੂੰ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ** appoint **ਕਰਨਗੇ ।**

[ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਅਤੇ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ordinary fellows ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਕਲਾਜ਼ 7 ਦੇ ਉਪਖੰਡ (2) ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਉਥੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ—

"The election of an ordinary fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor."

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ordinary fellows ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ Chancellor ਦੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ *ex-officio* fellows ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ body ਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੈਨੇਟ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ preserved body ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ public body ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਾਡੀ ਜਿਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ autonomous body ਹੈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ autonomous body ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੇਗੀ।

ਫਿਰ ਪੰਜ *ex-officio* members ਰਖੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ elected ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।

Minister for Public Works and Education : *Ex Officio* members are members by virtue of their office.

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ: ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੋ elected representatives ਹੋਣ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਦੀ approval ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੀ great body ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ inside powers ਲੈ ਲੈਣਾ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਟ੍ਰੋਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ autonomous powers ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ powers ਨਾਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਐਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ farce ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ reactionary ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ democratic set up ਦੇ ਅਨਕੂਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਜ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ democracy ਦੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਿਲ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਜ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। Free India ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਸਟੇਜ ਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੇ prestige ਨੂੰ ਵੀ lower ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੇ ਵਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਨੀਂਵਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਪੁਰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਾਂ ਤੇ closely ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ : ਇਸ stage ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੀਲੈਕਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਭੇਜਨ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਤੀਜੀ reading ਹੈ। ਬਿਲ ਦੀ implementation ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ suggestions ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ। (At this stage the hon. Member cannot make a suggestion for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. This is the third reading of the Bill and he can only give suggestions regarding its implementation.)

ਮੌਲਵੀ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਗ਼ਨੀ ਡਾਰ: ਪਰ ਜਨਾਬ, ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਕਾਇਸ ਤਾਂ ਦਸੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ,

श्रीमती सीता देवी (जालन्धर शहर, दक्षिण-पूर्व) : स्पीकर साहिब, यह बिल जो आज हम पास कर रहे हैं इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि अगर इस बिल को कुछ amendments के साथ, जो कि हमारे इस हाऊस में प्रिंसिपल साहिबान और अन्य educationists ने रखी है, पास किया जाता तो अच्छा होता परन्तु किसी चीज़ पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। कोई amendment भी जो माननीय मैम्बरों की ओर से की गई, नहीं मानी गई। फिर यह कहा गया कि इसे Select Committee को refer कर दिया जाये परन्तु इसे भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। इस तरह जिस रूप में यह बिल सरकार की ओर से पेश किया गया उसी रूप में पास किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से जो यह amending बिल लाया गया है और पास किया जा रहा है मैं कहूंगी कि जिस उद्देश्य को सामने रखा गया है वह पूरा नहीं होता।

जहां तक Senate का सम्बन्ध है मैं भी Senate की मेंबर हूं और बाकी के मेंबर भी यह समझते थे और इस बात को अनुभव करते थे कि जब यूनीवर्सिटी का बिल पेश हो जायेगा तो यूनीवर्सिटी का एक नया खाका तथा नक्शा हमारे सामने आएगा परन्तु आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि Senate में Chancellor ही Vice-Chancellor को nominate करेगा जैसा कि पहले होता आया है। कामरेड राम किशन जी की ओर से amendment दी गई कि senate की ओर से चुने गये 3 persons की panel से Vice-Chancellor चुना जाये परन्तु इसे भी नहीं माना गया। इस से senate की कुछ say हो जाती लेकिन इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। फिर senate में दो साल से यह अनुभव किया जा रहा था कि senate की कोई say नहीं है और जहां senate की कोई say न हो वहां पर यूनीवर्सिटी का कार्य ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता। इस बिल को इस खामी के साथ ही पास किया जा रहा है। हालांकि Radhakrishnan Commission ने अपनी Report के अन्दर इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि nomination कम और लोगों की representation अधिक हो परन्तु इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

फिर जहां तक college teachers का सम्बन्ध है इन्हें बहुत कम representation दी जा रही है। आज हमारे प्रान्त में 1700-1800 college teachers हैं परन्तु केवल 12 को representation दी जा रही है जो बहुत ही कम है। इसी प्रकार और भी बहुत सी खामियां हैं जिन के साथ ही इस बिल को पास किया जा रहा है। और इन खामियों को हमें अवश्य बाद में एक और amending Bill लाकर दूर करना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में रखना चाहती हूं वह यह है कि इस बिल की आखरी क्लाज़ में जो security of service for teachers of the colleges affiliated to the university के लिये provision रखा गया है वह बिल्कुल vague सा है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब इस क्लाज़ को working में लाया जाए तो इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये कि जहां Government Colleges के टीचरों की security of service को ensure किया जाए वहां private colleges के टीचरों की service को भी secure किया जाए। आज स्पीकर साहिब, प्राईवेट

[श्रीमती सीता देवी]

कालेजों के अन्दर टीचरों की हालत क्या है उन के साथ चपड़ासियों और घर के नौकरों से भी बुरा treatment किया जाता है । नौकर को भी घर से निकालना हो तो पहले दो तीन बार warning दी जाती है, नोटिस दिया जाता है कि अगर तुम ठीक काम न करोगे तो तुम्हारी तनखाह काट ली जाएगी या तुम्हें नौकरी से हटा दिया जायेगा । अगर चपड़ासी को निकालना हो तो उसे bad report दी जाती है, warning दी जाती है और फिर charge-sheet दिया जाता है परन्तु private colleges में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की जाती । कोई notice नहीं दिया जाता और कोई warning नहीं दी जाती । किसी एक या दूसरे excuse पर उन्हें नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है । फिर कई ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जहां छुट्टियों से पहले टीचरों को निकाल दिया जाता है, ताकि तनखाह न देनी पड़े । अभी स्पीकर साहिब 2-4 महीने हुए फीरोज़पुर में जैन कालिज में 20 Professors थे उन में से 18 को निकाल दिया गया और यह सब Principal की मर्ज़ी पर या Managing Committee के President की मर्ज़ी पर किया गया । वहां पर service की security नहीं है । इस लिये जो अलफाज़ धारा 15 (ii) (t) में लिखे गए हैं वह position clarify नहीं करते । इस लिये जब आप इस बिल को working में लाएं और इस क्लाज़ पर अमल किया जाए तो private कालेजों के टीचरों की service की security का ख्याल रखा जाए । अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वावेला मचेगा और फिर amending bill लाकर इस lacuna को दूर किया जायेगा । मैं समझती हूं कि जिस purpose के लिये यह बिल पेश किया गया है वह serve नहीं होता । इन शब्दों के साथ स्पीकर साहिब मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनय करूंगी कि वह इस को working में लाते समय अच्छी तरह से गौर करें और इन बातों को ध्यान में रखें । (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker : Order, please.

श्री बाबू दयाल : जनाब हम भी इस बिल पर बोलना चाहते हैं और वे बातें जो छुपा कर रखी हैं........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने कभी कोई university इम्तहान भी पास किया है या नहीं ? (हंसी) । (May I know if the hon. Member ever passed any examination of the University ?) (*Laughter*)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ! ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਨੇ ਕਿ University Education ਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਨਿਕੱਮੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ university ਤਾਲੀਮ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਖਿਦਮਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬੇਗਾਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜ ਸੀ ਇਸ education ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ intellectual ferment ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਇਥੇ ਫੇਰ political ferment ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ । ਇਸ university ਤਾਲੀਮ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ intellectual ਅਤੇ political ferment ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਲੀਡਰ ਇਥੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ movement ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ

ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਮੁਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਕਰਵਾਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਜਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ University ਦੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੜਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ outright condemn ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ । ਇਹ ਗਲ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਵੀ ਮਨਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਨੁਕਸ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਬਹਤਰੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ! ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਉ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ creative literary activity ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਇਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਨੀ ਕਿ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਕਿਸੀ ਵੀ ਮੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਯਾਬੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਕਾਲਰਜ਼ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਵਧ ਤੋਂ ਵਧ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ, research ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਜਿਹੜੀਆ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੋਭਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਨ । ਸਾਡੇ ਅਜੇ ਇਹ ਹਾਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਇਨੀ develop ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਕਿਸੀ University ਦੀ success ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ measure ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਕਾਲਰਜ਼ ਨੇ ਕਿੰਨਾ research work ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਬਦਕਿਸਮਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ University ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਕਮੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੇ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਜਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਵਤੀਰਾ ਬਣਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਚੰਦ ਇਕ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾੜੀ ਮੋਟੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਕਰਕੇ, ਨਾਮ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਕਰਕੇ, ਮਿਲ ਮਲਾ ਕੇ University ਵਿਚ ਲਗਵਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਗਵਾ ਲਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਾਰੀ ਗਲ ਲਈ University ਦਾ ਨਿਜ਼ਾਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰ ਹੈ । ਚੰਦ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਥ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਨ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ authorship ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ commercialise ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਜਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਮੁਆਸ਼ ਹੀ ਬਣਾ ਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਧਰ ਉਧਰ ਦੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਖਵਾ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ material ਕਢ ਕਢਾ ਕੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਵਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਇਕ ਬੜਾ ਭਾਰੀ scandal ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਝਰੀ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੋਗੇ ਤੁਸੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਹ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਗਿਰਾ ਹੀ ਦਿਉਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੋਗੇ । ਦੇਖਣਾ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਕਿਸ author ਨੇ ਲਿਖੀ ਹੈ । ਕੋਈ ਸਕਾਲਰਸ਼ਿਪ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਕੋਈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ research work ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਨਵਾਂ standard ਵੀ set up ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ ਸਭ ਗਲਾਂ ਵੇਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀ prescribe ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਇਥੇ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ । ਇਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ H. L. O. Garret ਦੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਚੁਕ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕਢੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ change ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਉਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਲਗਵਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ—ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕਮਰਸ਼ਿਅਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਬੜਾ ਭਾਰੀ ਸਕੈਂਡਲ ਹੈ । ਸਾਰਾ ਨਿਜ਼ਾਮ ਹੀ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸੈਨੇਟ ਦੀ ਕੰਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਕੁਝ ਸਜਨ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਅਜਾਰਾ ਦਾਰੀ ਨਾ ਬਣਾ ਲੈਣ । ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਈਲੈਕਟਿਡ ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਧਾ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਟਿਡ ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਅਜੀਬ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਕਹਿਣ ਲਗੇ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟਸ ਦਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਥੋੜਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਈਲੈਕਟਿਡ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਟਿਡ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟਸ ਹੀ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਦਲੀਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ 15 ਸੀਟਸ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ; ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿਉ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਟਿਡ ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ; 29 ਆਦਮੀ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਟਿਡ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਚੰਦ ਇਕ ਇੰਟਰੈਸਟਿਡ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਲਿਸਟ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੀ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਚੰਦ ਇਕ ਸਜਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਹੀ ਨਾਮੀਨੇਟ ਕਰਵਾ ਲੈਣੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਸੁਧਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਣਗੇ । ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਇਥੇ ਗਲਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਮੋਟਿਵ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ । ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਊਸ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਕਨਸੈਨਸਸ ਆਫ ਓਪੀਨੀਅਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਜਨ ਦੀ ਅਜਾਰਾ ਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਂ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ । ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਹਠ ਧਰਮੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ 75 ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਅਮੈਂਡਮੈਂਟਸ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਤਸਲੀਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਕਲ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਵੀ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਕਦੇ ਗੁਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਏ ਪਰ ਕਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਆ ਗਿਆ । ਪਰ ਜੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੀ ਇਕ ਅਧ-ਗਲ ਮੰਨ ਵੀ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਵੀ ਲਗਦਾ ਸੀ । ਇਕ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਤਾਲੀਮ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹਿੰਗੀ ਹੈ । ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਖਰਚ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੇਲੇ ਵਾਲਦੈਨ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਿੰਨੀ cost ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਤੇ ਉਠਦੀ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਹੁਣ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਚੂੰਕਿ ਬਾਜ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਲਗਵਾਨੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਹਰ ਤੀਜੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ ਬਦਲਾ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਬਹੁਤ costly ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਅਦਲਾ ਬਦਲੀ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਬੜੇ ਭਾਈ ਨੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਭਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਬਦਲ ਜੋ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਕ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਰੱਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਬਿਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਫੇਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਗਲੇ ਇਮਤਹਾਨ ਲਈ ਮੁੜ ਕੇ ਫ਼ੇਰ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਨੀਆਂ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਫੇਲ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ cycle ਚਲਦਾ ਹੀ ਰਹੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਦਫਾ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੀ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਲਗਾ ਦਿਉ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਜ਼ ਬਰੋਜ਼ ਨਾ ਬਦਲੀ ਜਾਉ । ਇਕ standard ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰ ਲਵੋ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल मौलवी जी तो फरमा रहे थे कि कुछ अनपढ़ आदमियों ने अपनी किताबें prescribe करवा ली हैं । मैं हैरान हूं कि अनपढ़ आदमी कैसे किताबें लिख सकते हैं ।

(Yesterday Maulvi Sahib said that some illiterate persons had arranged to get their books prescribed. I wonder how could illiterate persons write books ?)

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : जनाब मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता मगर मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ अनपढ़ आदमियों ने अपने नाम पर किताबें लिखवा कर University में लगवा ली हैं। कुछ किताबें लिखने वाले तो सिर्फ लाडोवाल तक पढ़े हुए हैं। (हंसी) (interruptions) आप जो शोर मचा रहे हैं आप ही बता दें कि कौन से शेख साअदी ने लिखी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस ख्याल से तो शेख साअदी भी अनपढ़ ही थे। (In this way even Sheikh Saadi was also illiterate.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਦੂਜੀ ਗਲ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਅਜਕਲ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ private tuitions ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ। Teachers classes ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ tuitions ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਘਰ ਬੁਲਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ tuition fee ਦਿਉ, ਘਰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਅਸਲੀ ਗਿਦੜ ਸਿੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ tuition ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਦਸਾਂਗੇ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Strictly speaking आप University Bill की बजाए Senate पर discussion कर रहे हैं।

(Strictly speaking the hon. Member is discussing the Senate instead of the University Bill.) I have allowed it simply because there are seldom such occasions.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਗਲਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ University ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਰਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਦਸਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਉਹ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਥਾਂ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ private academies ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਿਤੇ Oxford Academy ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਕੋਈ Cambridge ਅਕਾਡਮੀ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਬੈਠ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਕਮਰਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਦਸ ਜਮਾਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੋਵੇ। ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਹਿਜ਼ corruption ਅਤੇ moral degradation ਦੇ ਅੱਡੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ education ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ State ਨੂੰ nationalise ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ language ਦੇ ਫਾਰਮੂਲੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਠਾਫ਼ਜ਼ ਹੋ ਸਕਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਚਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

वित्त मंत्री : पैसों की मन्जूरी भी दिया करें। बातों से ही काम नहीं बनता है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਗਲ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੱਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਤਿਆਈ। ਅਜੇ ਹੁਣੇ ਹੀ 31 ਮਾਰਚ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਲੈ ਚੁਕੇ ਹੋ ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ। ਇਕ ਗਲ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ State ਦਾ ਅਤੇ University ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦਾ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਥੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ private ਕਾਲਿਜਾਂ ਦੇ lecturers ਦੀ security of service ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ efficiency ਵਲ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਉ । ਇਹ ਵੀ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ability ਵੀ ਹੈ ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ minimum standard ਮੁਕੱਰਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਾਲੀਮ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਕੇ ਹੀ ਲਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ।

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस University Bill पर

10 A. M.

जो तकरीरें हुई हैं इन को मैं ने गौर से सुना है । इस में कुछ बातें रह गई हैं जो मैं समझता हूं कि इस में शामिल होनी ज़रूरी हैं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे देश को आज़ाद हुए नौ साल हो गये हैं । इस की हिफाज़त की ज़िम्मेदारी जनता पर आती है । इस बिल में कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं कि Fellows जो हैं वह फौजी retired officers में से लिये जायें । मसलन Commander-in-Chief वगैरा (Interruption) जनाब ! जब भी मैं बोलता हूं तो यह लोग मुझे interrupt करते हैं । इस लिये मैं आप से गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि इस का इंतज़ाम कीजिये । हिंदुस्तान के लिये सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरी चीज़ जो है वह यह है कि हमारे नौजवानों और बच्चों को फौजी discipline का पता हो । जब तक University के Fellows में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर आप पहले बहस कर चुके हैं । (The hon. Member has already discussed this point.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं उन बातों का ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूं जो रह गई हैं । इस बिल को जब मैं पढ़ता हूं तो मुझे पता लगता है कि इस में कई बातें रह गई हैं । University का बिल.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खाहमखाह चीज़ें घुसेड़ देते हैं (He tries to introduce things unnecessarily.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : जो ज़रूरी बातें रह गई हैं वह ज़रूर शामिल होनी चाहियें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह न कहें कि शामिल होनी चाहियें बल्कि शामिल होनी चाहियें थीं । (He should not say, "should be included", but "should have been included".)

श्री बाबू दयाल : जिस वक्त फिर amendment करें तो इन चीजों का ख्याल रखें ।

मेरी दूसरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि इस बिल में एक कमी रह गई है । वह यह है कि पंजाब में कुछ ऐसे भी इम्तिहानात हैं जो वह ज़्यादातर students को demoralise करते हैं और करप्शन की ओर आकृष्ट करते हैं, मसलन झूठ बोलना सच को झूठ और झूठ को सच साबित करना, तोड़ मोड़ कर हर बात को अपने हक में लाना, दोषी को निर्दोषी और निर्दोषी को दोषी ठहराना । ऐसे इम्तिहान पास करने वालों का एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रोह बन गया है जिस से देश का चरित्र दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है । ऐसे इम्तिहान मसलन B.A., LL.B. पास करने वालों का अकसर यही काम है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस इम्तिहान को पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से निकाल दिया जावे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कौन सी क्लाज़ है ? (To which clause is he referring ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं और popular leader हैं हमेशा कहते हैं--Lawyers are parasites on the society (Laughter) यह इम्तिहानात नहीं रखे जाने चाहियें ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ : On a point of Order, Sir. **ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਕੀਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਕੀ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ** ?

Sardar Ajmer Singh : Is the word parasite parliamentary ? It is ridiculous to use this word for lawyers.

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं ने तकरीर quote की है । अगर आप फरमायें तो मैं यह अलफ़ाज़ वापस लेने को तैयार हूं । मैं ज़िद नहीं करता ।

Sardar Ajmer Singh : Sir, he is misquoting. The Prime Minister has never said so.

श्री बाबू दयाल : उन्होंने यह बात कई दफा अपने लैक्चरों में कही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ख्याल रखें । इस हाऊस में बड़े pro-parasites बैठे हुए हैं । [हंसी] (Please beware ! There are many pro-parasites in this House. [Laughter]

Sardar Ajmer Singh : No, no, Prime Minister has never said that. It is a reflection on the profession. He should be asked to withdraw these words.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह लफ़ज़ withdraw कर लिये हैं । मैं भी वकील रहा हूं (हंसी) क्योंकि आप अब बैठ जाइए क्योंकि आप काफी irrelevant रहे हैं । (He has already withdrawn these words. I have myself been a lawyer, [Laughter] The hon. Member may please now resume his seat as he has been irrelevant enough.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : अभी तो मैं अपनी बात शुरू कर रहा हूं । (Laughter) इस में जो University का curriculum है उसे इस तरह से try किया जाये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात इस बिल में कहां आती है (How is this thing connected with the present Bill?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : किताबें न बनायें, curriculum न बनाएं तो यूनिवर्सिटी कैसे काम करेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाईए । [He may please resume his seat.]

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं गुज़ारिश कर रहा था कि जो किताबें उन्होंने बनाई हुई हैं वे किताबें इस तरह की हैं जो बहुत जल्दी जल्दी बदलती रहती हैं । हालांकि होना यह चाहिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताया जा चुका है । (It has been said already.)

श्रीमती सीता देवी : On a point of Order, Sir. क्या मैं दरियाफत कर सकती हूं कि जब कि हाऊस में एक important Bill पेश हुआ हुआ है तो क्या इस 3rd reading stage पर वकीलों की बाबत ज़िक्र करना हाऊस की तौहीन नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । (The hon. Member may resume his seat.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : मैं मतलब की बात कर रहा हूं ।

Minister for Public Works and Education : Sir, Speaker's order must be obeyed. You have already asked the hon. Member so many times to resume his seat.

श्री बाबू दयाल : बहनों की तालीम के मुतअल्लिक में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो Girls High Schools हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूंगा तो फिर यह बैठेंगे ।

(The hon. member would resume his seat only when I rise.)

श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर उत्तर पश्चिमी) : स्पीकर महोदय : यह University Amendment Bill पर दो दिन की बहस के बाद अब जब यह बिल third reading stage पर आया है तो कुछ बातों की तरफ आप की विसातत से मैं पंजाब के शिक्षा मंत्री की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं । ख्याल यह था कि मुद्दत के बाद राधा कृष्णन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यह Amending Bill आया तो इस में काफी हद तक improvement होगी । Nutshell में मैं कहूंगा कि जहां तक improvement हुई है fundamental तौर पर उस की सिफारिशात को नजरअंदाज़ किया गया है । जहां. तक nomination का ताल्लुक है मैंने उस दिन भी बयान किया था और आज भी अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इस में nomination का ताल्लुक है 5 per cent की बजाए 27 per cent ज्यादा nomination कर के सारे fundamentals को ignore कर दिया गया है ।

स्पीकर महोदय, Radhakrishnan Commission और Central Education Advisory Board की सिफारिशात के मुताबिक हमारी University के Senate के अन्दर 5% से ज्यादा nominations नहीं होनी चाहिये थीं । लेकिन इस बिल के अनुसार 32% nominations की गई हैं अर्थात् 27% ज्यादा nominations रखी गई हैं । फिर स्पीकर महोदय, उन की सिफारिश थी कि College के Teaching Staff के मैम्बर Senate में 67% के करीब होने चाहियें, लेकिन इस बिल के मुताबिक केवल 30% उन को representation दिया गया है । और अगर Headmasters को भी शामिल किया जाए तो 33% representation बनता है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि किसी University के अगर 50 affiliated colleges हों तो Senate के 120 मैम्बर होने चाहियें । लेकिन इस बिल के मुताबिक केवल 90 मैम्बर Senate के रखे गए हैं । उन की सिफारिशात से कम रखे गए हैं । जहां तक Ex-officio का ताल्लुक है उन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार अगर 120 मैम्बर Senate के हों तो Ex-officio केवल तीन होने चाहियें लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने 90 मैम्बरों के पीछे पांच कर दिये हैं । 2 ज्यादा कर दिये हैं । स्पीकर महोदय, जहां तक Vice-Chancellor की appointment का ताल्लुक है मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने भारतवर्ष की सब यूनिवर्सिटियों का हवाला दे कर देहली University के system को अपनाने की सिफारिश की थी । लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उस सिफारिश को भी ingo re कर दिया है और यह हक Chancellor को दे दिया है ।

स्पीकर महोदय, इस के बाद में अपनी सरकार की तवज्जुह एक और ज़रूरी बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रान्त में आज 5,6 हज़ार के करीब ऐसे registered graduates हैं जिन्होंने पंजाब University से degree नहीं ली हुई। इस लिये वह University की Senate की elections के अन्दर voters नहीं करार दिये जा सकते। Foreign degree holders की बड़ी भारी तादाद हमारे प्रान्त में है। हमारे Chief Minister भी foreign degree holder हैं। चुनांचि मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि इतनी भारी तादाद को ingore नहीं करना चाहिये और उन को भी यहां के degree holders की तरह Senate के अंदर voter का हकदार बना देना चाहिये।

स्पीकर महोदय, जहां तक security of services का ताल्लुक है पिछले सालों के अन्दर हमारे सामने बहुत से ऐसे वाकयात आते रहे हैं लेकिन चूंकि पिछले University Act के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट को, University को यह powers नहीं थीं कि उन खराबियों और mal-practices को दूर करने के लिये उन संस्थाओं के इन्तज़ाम में दखल दे सकें, इस लिए आज हम ने इस बिल के मातहत University को यह अधिकार दे दिया है कि अगर ज़रूरत पड़े तो उन Institutions की Managing Committees को reconstitute किया जाये ताकि उन संस्थाओं की administration भली भांति चल सके। यह powers बहुत उचित हैं। अगर ऐसे अख्तियार अपनी University को हम नहीं देते तो private colleges का चलना असंभव हो जायेगा। इन private colleges ने प्रान्त की तालीम में काफी भारी पार्ट play करना है इस लिये उन को ignore नहीं किया जा सकता। जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज़ किया कई प्रकार की मुश्किलात का सामना हमें इस सम्बन्ध में करना पड़ता रहा है। पिछले 6,7 वर्षों में यके बाद दीगरे एक हज़ार प्रोफैसरों को dismiss होना पड़ा या वहां से नौकरी छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा। अब हम एक नया ढांचा बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस में University को इतनी powers दी जा रही हैं कि जिन को बरतने से वह private colleges की administration अच्छी तरह से चला सकेगी। 1948 के बाद जब हम 1956 में Radhakrishnan Commission की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस चीज़ को अमली जामा पहनाने जा रहे हैं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस में कुछ तबदीलियां करनी पड़ेंगी। मुझे आशा है कि इन सब रिपोर्टों को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिये University जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएगी। Security of services के लिये भी जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठा कर पंजाब की यूनिवर्सिटी इस काम में सारे हिंदुस्तान में lead लेगी। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय शीघ्र ही इस ओर अपना विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत): स्पीकर साहिब, यूनिवर्सिटी बिल के मुताल्लिक बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और यह सब कुछ कहा जाना मुनासिब भी था। यह मामला बहुत ज़रूरी और अहम है। असल बात यह है कि क्लाज़ 15 (ii) (t), (u) में जो यह दो चीज़ें दी गई हैं कि—

"adequate arrangement to ensure security of service for teachers of the colleges affiliated to the University.

Adequate arrangement for proper administration of the colleges other than Government Colleges affiliated to the University"

[श्री राम किशन]

इन दो सब-क्लाजिज़ के अंदर अगर अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी चाहे तो सब कुछ कर सकती है, न चाहे तो इस बिल के पास करने के बाद भी यूनिवर्सिटी के इन्तज़ाम में कमी रह सकती है। मैं इस थर्ड रीडिंग के मौके पर यह बात बड़े ज़ोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ऐक्ट की इस सब-क्लाज़ ने जो यह अख्तियार यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया है इस से वह पूरा फायदा उठाए। जैसा कि हम ने देख लिया है कि गवर्नमेंट और यूनिवर्सिटी के अपने कालेजिज़ और इन्सटीट्यूशनज़ तादाद में बहुत कम हैं मुकाबलतन उन संस्थाओं के जो कि लोगों ने खुद खोली हुई हैं और जिन के लिये गवर्नमेंट या यूनिवर्सिटी इमदाद देती है इस से यह ज़ाहिर होता है कि जब तक उन कालेजिज़ और संस्थाओं की हालत को ज्यादा बेहतर नहीं बनाया जायेगा और वहां की मैनेजिंग कमेटियों और पढ़ाने वाले स्टाफ की हालत को बेहतर नहीं बनाया जाता पंजाब में ऊंची शिक्षा का काम तरक्की नहीं करेगा और जो बात हम चाहते हैं वह पूरी नहीं होगी। आज हम वह अख्तियार यूनिवर्सिटी को इस बिल के द्वारा दे रहे हैं जो कि उसे पहले हासिल नहीं थे। इसी वजह से बड़ी भारी रुकावट रास्ते में पड़ी हुई थी। यूनिवर्सिटी और गवर्नमेंट के कालेजिज़ के मुतल्लिक जो गवर्नमेंट और यूनिवर्सिटी को पूरा अख्तियार था। लेकिन जो दूसरे कालेज और संस्थाएं थीं जिन को प्राइवेट या डिनामीनेशनल कहा जाता है उन की हालत आज तक ऐसी खराब रही है जिस का कोई इलाज नज़र नहीं आता था। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हालत टीचर्ज़ और प्रोफैसरज़ की हमारे गवर्नमेंट और यूनिवर्सिटी के कालेजों में है करीब करीब वही हालत प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के टीचिंग स्टाफ की भी होनी चाहिये। वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है। कई मैनेजिंग कमेटियों ने यह तरीका अख्तियार किया हुआ है कि जब छुट्टियां होती हैं तो स्टाफ को छुट्टी दे दी जाती है और जब छुट्टियां खत्म होती हैं तो उन को दुबारा नौकर रख लिया जाता है। उन की काबलियत का स्तर भी बहुत लो होता है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि कई ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जहां पर टीचरों और प्रोफैसरों को पांच पांच सात सात महीने तक तन्खाहें भी नहीं दी जातीं। और वे बिचारे इसी इन्तज़ार में रहते हैं कि कहीं और नौकरी निकले तो वह उस काम को छोड़ कर नई जगह चले जाएं। इस का कोई इलाज नज़र नहीं आता था। अखबारों में आए दिन पढ़ते थे कि इतने प्रोफैसर निकाल दिये गये हैं। यह हुआ वह हुआ, मैं जानता हूं कि यह बिल पास होने के बाद यह कमी पूरी हो जाएगी, और हम आज यूनिवर्सिटी को यह अख्तियार दे रहे हैं, आगे यूनिवर्सिटी की अपनी मर्ज़ी है कि वह इस कानून से किस हद तक फायदा उठाती है। इस मौके पर मैं यह कहना मुनासिब समझता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी को इन अख्तियारात का पूरा फायदा उठाना चाहिए।

मेनेजिंग कमेटियों के मुतल्लिक भी मैं कुछ अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। मिनिस्टर साहिब ने फरमाया है कि denominational institutions का वह क्या करें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन institutions का कुछ न कुछ तो फायदा है। न होने से तो अच्छा है। अच्छाई का काम तो करना ही चाहिए। यह भी आगे उठाने का कदम है। जहां मेनेजिंग कमेटियों पर University का control हो और वह उन्हें मशवरा दे सके, वहां उन पर ऐसी शरायत लगानी चाहिएं। Casteism और communalism का प्रभाव कतई खत्म नहीं हो सकता तो कम से कम पड़े। जब Managing Committees की constitutions पर University का कंट्रोल होगा तो बीच का रास्ता निकल

सकता है । ठीक है कि वह institutions अपने इन्तजाम के काम में autonomous हैं लेकिन जब गवर्नमैण्ट पैसा देती है तो उन्हें मशवरा भी दिया जा सकता है । Staff के privileges के बारे में भी उन्हें मशवरा देना गवर्नमैण्ट का पूरा हक है । management के साथ कुछ शरायत लगाने से कई बुराइयों को दूर किया जा सकता है । मिसाल के तौर पर ऐसा हो सकता है । फर्ज़ कीजिये कि कोई कालेज एक खास community का है । उन को कहा जा सकता है कि $\frac{1}{3}$ या $\frac{1}{4}$ मैम्बर दूसरी caste के भी लेने चाहिएं । Democracy का असूल है कि वैसे तो हर काम majority की मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक होता है लेकिन अगर minority effective हो तो उस की मौजूदगी में राए का असर भी बहुत हद तक होता है और उस का पूरा फायदा होता है । तो इन बातों के लिये काफ़ी scope है । Teachers वगैरा की जो insecurities हैं—तनखाहों, छुट्टियों और दूसरी service conditions के बारे में जिन के मुतल्लिक आए दिन representations होती हैं, अखबारों में खबरें निकलती हैं, leaflets और facts and figures हम मैम्बरान को आते हैं, बहुत हद तक कम हो जायेंगे । उन्हें security of service अगर Government servant के बराबर की नहीं तो कम से कम उन्हें ऐसी guarantees दी जाएं कि जो काबिल आदमी हैं वह बेफ़िक्री के साथ अपनी रोज़ाना ज़िन्दगी बसर कर सकें । इस लिये इन संस्थाओं की इस तरह की बदइन्तज़ामियों को दूर करना ज़रूरी है । यों तो गवर्नमैण्ट की managements में भी ऐसी चीज़ें पाई जाती हैं लेकिन प्राइवेट managements में तो favouritism और रियायत बहुत हद तक rampant है । मैं सारी इंस्टीच्यूशनज़ नहीं कहता । बहुत सी अच्छी भी हैं लेकिन फिर भी सभी नमूने मौजूद हैं जहां लोगों को शिकायतें हैं । इस लिये मैं third reading stage पर यही कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट और यूनिवर्सिटी को जो क्लाज़ 15 की रू से अख्तियारात दिये हैं उन का पूरा फायदा उठाना चाहिये । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि managments को अच्छा बनाने के लिए और teachers की service को बेहतर बनाने के लिये पूरे तौर पर कदम उठाए जायेंगे ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਬਹਿਸ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਧਾਵਾ ਰਾਮ : ਪਰ ਮੰਨੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਮੰਨੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਨਿਰੀਆਂ ਬਹਿਸ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਿਰ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।

ਸੋ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅੱਛਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਕਲਾਜ਼ 15 ਵਲ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ Senate ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕਰੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾਵੇਗੀ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕਰ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ teachers ਦੀਆਂ service conditions ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਖਾਸ ਮੁਸਤਫ਼ੀਦ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਪਰ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ]
ਹੈ, ਅਸੀਂ denominational colleges ਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦਖਲ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ standards ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ watch ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦਖਲ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ?

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं ने नामों के बारे में नहीं कहा।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ take over ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਾਬੂ ਦਿਆਲ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਹੋ ਕੁਝ ਆਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੌਲਵੀ ਅਬਦੁਲ ਗਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕੀ ਅ, ਬ, ਜ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ? ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਣ ਬੁਝ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ ਕਿ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਤੇ ਡਬਲ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੈਕੰਡਰੀ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਜਲਦੀ ੨ ਬਦਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਕਲ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਲਈ ਫਿਰ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਾ primary ਅਤੇ secondary eduction ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ that is for the University only. ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਇਸ Bill ਨੂੰ discuss ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ primary ਤੇ secondary eduction ਨੂੰ ਲੈਕੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਪਦਾ। ਕਹਿਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਕਹਿ ਲਓ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ lecture ਜੋ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਤਾੱਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ।

मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार : चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिब ने फरमाया था कि इसे University के नीचे लाएंगे।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਆਵਾਂਗੇ। ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਖਿਆਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ separate ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਵਖਰਾ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ।

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ University Education ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ University ਨਾਲ regularly ਕੋਈ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਸਿਰਫ ਇਕ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ hold ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ ਉਹ regular

classes ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਕੋਈ attend ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ । ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਤਲੁੱਕ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । ਬਾਕੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਉਰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ Graduates, M. A. ਵਗੈਰਾ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਆ ਹੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ University ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ representation ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ।

ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ High Schools ਦਾ ਤਅਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ teachers ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ representation ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਸੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ high school education or University education ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਣੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ । ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਚੂੰਕਿ regularly ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ conduct ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ headmasters ਨੂੰ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਏ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ interests ਦਾ ਤਅਲੁੱਕ ਹੈ ਕਾਫੀ representation ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ।

Principal ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਗਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ex-officio non-official ਨੂੰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ । ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤੀਕ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ex-officio members are members by virtue of the office they hold, ਇਕ non-official ਨੂੰ official capacity ਵਿਚ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ । Non-official ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ex-officio non-official ਬਾਰੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : उन का मतलब nominated से होगा ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਨਹੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ex-officio ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝ ਸਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ।

ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਤੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ Chancellor ਹਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : वे जो कुछ करते हैं आप के कहने पर करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. No interruption please.

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਸਾਡਾ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ management ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਤਲੁੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ । ਹਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ Vice-Chancellor elected ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਿਸੇ interest ਦਾ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ]

ਕਿਸੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਫਦਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ policy ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ carry out ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ election ਤੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਰਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜੇਕਰ Vice-Chancellor ਨੂੰ ਚਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਪੰਜ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੇ panel ਰਾਹੀਂ ਚੁਣਿਆਂ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ election ਦੀ ਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਪੈ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ majority ਨੂੰ ਰਖਣ ਦੀ ਫਿਕਰ ਵਿਚ ਰਹੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਰਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਰਹੇਗਾ।

ਫੇਰ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ordinary fellow elect ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ election Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ approval ਤੇ depend ਕਰੇਗੀ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਉਦੋਂ ਦੀ University Act ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ Act ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੇ Principal ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਇਸ Act ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਬਾਕੀ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਜਾਗ ਉਠੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਗ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਇੰਨੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਗਲ ਕਰਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਛੇ ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ under consideration ਹੈ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੇ ਆਕੇ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ। ਫੇਰ ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਈ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਝਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਈ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਪਤਾ ਕਿ ਕੌਣ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਝਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਈ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : मैं भी सैनिट की मैम्बर रही हूं। हम तो किसी की जेब में नहीं पड़े।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਬਾਕੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

श्रीमती सीता देवी : आज क्या बात है ? बाजवा साहिब temper lose कर रहे हैं।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਆਪ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ graduates ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਚੁਣੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਪੁਛਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੋਝਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਜਿਹੜੇ elect ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੋਝਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

(At this stage Shrimati Sita Devi wanted to rise.)

Mr. Speaker : Order, please.

श्रीमती सीता देवी : जब वह कहते हैं तो जवाब देना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हरेक मिनिस्टर के साथ उलझ पड़ती हैं । [The hon. Lady Member tries to join issue with every Minister.]

श्रीमती सीता देवी : On a point of Order, Sir. स्पीकर साहिब, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जब मिनिस्टर साहिब debate का जवाब दें तो किसी मैंबर का नाम लेकर या उस को address कर के जवाब न दिया करें। अगर वह किसी को address कर के कुछ कहते हैं तो उस का जवाब उस मैंबर को देना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप की यह feeling है तो आप मेरी तरफ़ ध्यान रखें । [If this is the hon. Lady Member's feeling, then she should address the Chair.]

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਦਾ University Act ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਦੋਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ Clause ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਹਾਲਾਂ ਤਕ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਗਿਆ । ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਐਨੀ ਵਡੀ ਹਸਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਮੁਨਾਸਿਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਖਲ ਦੇਣਗੇ । ਅਗੇ ਵੀ ਅਜ ਤਕ Chancellor ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਵੀ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਦੀ election ਨੂੰ ਰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order .

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਫੇਰ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ University ਵਿਚ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਜੇਕਰ ਉਥੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਸਚਾਈ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਚਾਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਲ University ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਅਜਾਰਾਦਾਰੀ/ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ University ਵਿਚ efficiency ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੀ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ Vice-Chancellor ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਾਂ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਖਰਾਬੀ/ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਗੇ । ਵੈਸੇ ਵੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਥੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਤ ਦਾ ਇਜ਼ਹਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਪਹੁੰਚਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ element ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਗੇ । ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਆਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨ ਗੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਲੁੱਕ University education ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੀ ਅਜਾਰਾ ਦਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ teachers, professors ਅਤੇ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ]

principals ਨੂੰ ਰਖਣਗੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਣਦਾ ਇਮਕਾਨ ਘਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਏਗਾ।

ਬਾਕੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਵਾਲ nominated seats ਦੇ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ University ਵਿਚ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਪਸੂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ representation ਇਸ ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹੀ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ nomination ਤੋਂ ਬਗ਼ੈਰ ਪੂਰੀ representation ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ nomination ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ representation ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ਼ ਰਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਦਮੀ election ਦੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਉਹ election ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫ਼ਤ ਆਣਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ University ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਨਾਲ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਇਮਕਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ element ਨੂੰ University ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਤਲਬ ਲਈ nomination ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ nominate ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ, nominated ਮੈਂਬਰ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਜਾ ਘਟ ਹੋਣ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ University ਨੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਦਾਦ ਵਧ ਹੋਏ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ University ਨੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਘਟ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਨੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਦਖ਼ਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਡਾਕਟਰ ਰਾਧਾ ਕਰਿਸ਼ਣਨ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ five per cent nominated ਮੈਂਬਰ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਜਿਹੜੇ by election ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ nominate ਕਰਕੇ University ਦੀ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਦਾ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਕਾਬਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ election ਦੀ ਮਾਰਫ਼ਤ elect ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਰਾਧਾ ਕਰਿਸ਼ਣਨ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਨਿਰਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਇਸ report ਤੇ ਹੀ ਮੁਤਮਈਅਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਾਂਟ ਛਾਂਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਹਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕੁਝ principles ਦਸੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ representation ਦੇਣ ਲਈ nominated members ਦਾ ਐਨਾ number ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜਾ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਜਿਹੜੀਆ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਦੋ States ਹਨ, ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਪਸੂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ representation ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : यह जो आप ने फालतू nomination की सीट्स बढ़ाई हैं क्या यह पैप्सू और हिमाचल को representation देने के लिये ही बढ़ाई हैं और क्या इन सीट्स पर सिर्फ हिमाचल और पैप्सू के ही आदमी लिये जायेंगे ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਬਹੁਤ ਹਦ ਤਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਲਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ education ਨਾਲ connected ਹੋਣਗੇ । ਜਿਹੜੇ education ਨਾਲ connected ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕਣਗੇ । ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ nominate ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ education ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ educational institutions ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ interest ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ । ਕੇਵਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ nominate ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ educational institutions ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਹ elections ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਸੈਨਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ । ਇਹ ਸੀਟਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਰਖੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : क्या यह डाक्टर राधा कृष्णन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है ?

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਆਪ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਚਲੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ex-officio members 5 ਰਖੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ । ਉਸਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 15,16 ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ । ਇਹ ਖੁਦ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਸਨ । ਉਦੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ex-officio members ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ । ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਫਲਾਨੀ report ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ, ਜਾਂ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਇਹ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ । ਜਨਾਬ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਖਾਸੀ ਬਹਿਸ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ elements ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੈ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the East Punjab University (Amendment) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

THE PUNJAB TOWN IMPROVEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

Sardar Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਮਕਸਦ ਹਨ । ਇਕ ਤਾਂ housing shortage ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿ Central Government ਅਤੇ Provincial Government ਦੋਵੇਂ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ Improvement Trusts ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਦਮ ਉਠਾਏ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ]

public ਨੂੰ ਮਾਯੂਸੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ provision ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ Improvement Trusts ਦੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ 5,5 ਸਾਲ ਲਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ acquire ਕਰਕੇ Improvement Trusts price ਦੀ monopoly ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। Price raise ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ purpose ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਘਰ ਬਣ ਸਕਣ ਉਹ defeat ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਹੋਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ public ਵਿਚ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ democratic age ਵਿਚ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ prices ਨੀਚੇ ਲਿਆਂਦੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ Low-Income Housing Scheme ਥੱਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ bourgeois prices charge ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਬੜੀ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਜੋ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਹਿੜਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਖੱਸੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਆਵੇ......(interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात अन्ग्रेज़ी में कह दिया करें। (The hon. Member should express such ideas in English.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੋ Improvement Trusts ਹਨ, ਅਜ ਤਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ improvement ਤਾਂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਮਗਰ public ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ amendment ਰਾਹੀਂ public ਨੂੰ ਬੜੀ satisfaction ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। Improvement Trust ਦਾ ਹਥ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ public ਨੂੰ ਹਕ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ plots ਦੀ sale ਵਗੈਰਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਫਿਰ ਅਜ ਜਦ Town Planner ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ ਹਕ ਮਿਲ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਬਣ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਹਰ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਬਨਣ ਲਗ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ Improvement Trusts ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ।

Prices ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਥੋੜੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ acquire ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ high prices ਤੇ sell ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਜ ਕੋਈ ਅਪੀਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਮਗਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ provision ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ hardship ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਅਪੀਲ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ।

ਅਜ ਤਕ Improvement Trusts ਨੂੰ Municipalities ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਦਾ 2 per cent ਹਿੱਸਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮਗਰ ਅਜ ਜਦ ਕਿ Municipalities ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨੀ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ 2 per cent ਇਤਨਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ

ਕਿ ਸਿਵਾਏ Improvement Trusts ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ fatten ਕਰਨ ਦੇ public ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ propose ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਕ per cent ਕਮੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਤੇ ਇਕ per cent Government ਦੇ Town Planner ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਉਸ department ਦਾ additional ਬੋਝ ਨਾ ਪਵੇ । ਇਹ ਤਿੰਨ main ਮਕਸਦ ਹਨ । ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਖੁਦ Improvement Trusts ਨੂੰ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

Shri Ram Kishan (Jullundur City, North-west) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

(1) Sardar Gurdial Singh,

(2) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,

(3) Shri Amir Chand Gupta,

(4) Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur,

(5) Shri Ram Kishan, and

(6) Sardar Ajmer Singh ;

with a direction to report to the House before the 30th May, 1956.

स्पीकर महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह मोशन मूव की है कि यह सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाए । इस की वजह यह है कि जहां तक कि इम्परूवमैंट ट्रस्ट का बिल है इस में काफी खामियां हैं जिस की ओर वक्तन फवक्तन हम मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज का ध्यान दिलाते रहे हैं । हम यह जानते हैं कि पंजाब और दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी काफी हद तक हाऊसिंग स्कीम्ज़ को अमली जामा पहनाया जा रहा है । सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह जी ने कुछ दिक्कतों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए कुछ फिकरे ऐसे कहे हैं जिन को कि मैं आबजैक्ट करता हूं । मैं खुद जालन्धर इम्परूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का मैम्बर हूं और यह बात ज़िम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां का एक एक मैम्बर इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह खुद इस बात की इन्क्वायरी करें और कोई भी ऐसा मैम्बर हो जिस ने नाजायज़ तौर पर या जायज़ तौर पर, मैं नाजायज़ तौर पर ही नहीं कहता बल्कि जायज़ तौर पर भी, अगर किसी किस्म का फायदा उठाया हो तो मैं यहां एवान में कहना चाहता हूं कि उस को डिसमिस ही नहीं किया जाए बल्कि उस का ट्रायल किया जाए और जो सज़ा कोर्ट से उसे मिले दी जाये ।

इन्होंने जिन तीन बातों की तरफ तवज्जुह दिलाई है उन में से पहली बात तो इम्परूवमैंट ट्रस्ट ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 56 में प्रोवाइड की हुई है । मैं उस का रैलेवैंट पोर्शन पढ़ता हूं—

56 (1) Wherever in any locality, comprised in any scheme under this Act, the Provincial Government has sanctioned the acquisition of land which is subsequently discovered to be unnecessary for the execution of the scheme, the owner of such land or any person having an interest therein, may make an application to the Trust requesting that the acquisition of such land be abandoned in consideration of the payment by him of a sum to be fixed by the Trust in that behalf.

[श्री राम किशन]

(2) The trust shall admit every such application if it—

(a) reached it before the time fixed by the Collector, under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for making claims in reference to the land, and

(b) is made by any person, who either owns the lands, is mortgagee thereof, or holds a lease thereof, with an unexpired period of seven years.

(3) The trust may admit any such application presented by any other person having an interest in the land.

(4) On the admission by the trust of any such application it shall forthwith inform the Collector, and the Collector shall thereupon stay for a period of three months all further proceedings for the acquisition of the land, and the trust shall proceed to fix the sum in consideration of which the acquisition of the land may be abandoned.

स्पीकर महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं टाऊन पलैनर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पहले म्युनिसिपल ऐक्ट में अमैंडमैंट लाएं क्योंकि टाऊन पलैनर को ले आऊट स्कीम्ज़ के मुताल्लिक हक नहीं है। इस लिये पहले इस चीज़ की अमैंडमैंट करें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमैंट ने खुद यह प्रोपोज़ल भेजी थी कि म्युनिसिपैलिटीज़ को दो परसैंट की बजाए 5 परसैंट कण्ट्रीब्यूशन करनी चाहिये लेकिन यह प्रोपोज़ल अभी पंजाब गवर्नमैंट की मेज़ पर ही पड़ी है। मगर इस समय जो बिल हमारे सामने पेश है उस के मुताबिक दो परसैंट की बजाए एक परसैंट करना चाहते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जहां दूसरे शहरों में कहीं एक हज़ार तो कहीं दो हज़ार खर्च इम्परूवमैंट पर किया गया है वहां जालन्धर इम्परूवमैंट ट्रस्ट ने साढे पांच लाख रुपया लगा कर सारे पंजाब में सब से बड़ी और बैस्ट कालोनी बनाई है जिस की बुनियाद हमारे एक ऐक्स मिनिस्टर ने रखी थी और जिस में हर तरह की अमैनिटीज़—स्कूल, कालिज, टयूबवैल्ज़ और बिजली वगैरा सप्लाई की गई हैं। अभी कुछ महीने हुए सारे हिंदुस्तान के बड़े बड़े 40 टाऊन पलैनर्ज़ लखनऊ में इकट्ठे हुए। उन्होंने कुछ फैसले किये हैं। उन के मुताबिक हम अपने शहरों को इम्परूव करना चाहते हैं मगर दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बातों पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह कोई इम्परूवमैंट नहीं होगी।

स्पीकर महोदय, जहां private land-owners की hardship को दूर किया जाए और उन्हें पूरी सहूलतें दी जाएं वहां मैं इस हक में नहीं कि उन्हें free land दी जाए क्योंकि अगर landowners को free land दी गई तो Improvement Trusts के कामों में रुकावट पड़ जाएगी। इस के साथ ही हमने planning के मुताबिक Improvement Trusts की स्कीमों को देखना है। इन स्कीमों के लिये 2 % development charges के लिये जाते हैं जिन से improvement trusts ने roads बनानी होती है और parking और open spaces के लिये प्रबन्ध करना होता है। और अगर हम Municipal Committees की gross income का 2 प्रतिशत की बजाए 1 प्रतिशत Trust Administration को दगे जैसा कि इस amending Bill में तजवीज़ किया गया है तो improvement कैसे होगी ? बहुत से एतराज़ खड़े हो जायेंगे कि drainage का प्रबन्ध कौन करेगा और water-supply का प्रबन्ध कौन करेगा। गवर्नमैंट को या तो improvement

trust के कार्य को पूरा करना पड़ेगा या Planning की स्कीमों को और अगर दोनों को ही पूरा करना है तो private land owners को free land नहीं देनी चाहिये और development charges को कम नहीं करना चाहिये ।

अगली बात जिस की तरफ स्पीकर महोदय मैं आप की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि Improvement Trusts में कई खामियां हैं और जो खामियां Town Improvement Bill में रह गई हैं उन की तरफ Jullundur Improvement Trust ने बार बार मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज की तवज्जुह दिलाई है। बार बार Department के Secretary को लिखा गया, बार बार Town Planner की तवज्जुह दिलाई गई और इसी सम्बन्ध में कोई 150 के करीब चिट्ठियां लिखी गई.... (*interruptions*)

तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि Town Improvement Bill comprehensive Bill नहीं है। इस में खामियों और दिक्कतों को दूर करने की ज़रूरत है। जहां तक proceedings का सम्बन्ध है हम जानते हैं कि कई स्कीमों के बारे में तीन साढ़े तीन साल लग जाते हैं। आज भी 27 ऐसी स्कीमें पड़ी हैं जिन के बारे कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया। स्पीकर महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में हमने कई Resolution पास करवाए। एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार नहीं कई बार इन पर जोर दिया गया परन्तु कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। Jullundur Improvement Trust ने कई बार कहा कि हम 'no-profit no-loss' basis पर Jullundur शहर की Development करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कोई शुनवाई नहीं हुई। मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज और department के Secretary के दरवाज़े कई बार खटखटाए गए परन्तु कुछ न बना। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि चूंकि एक दो महीने बाद फिर असैम्बली का Session हो रहा है इसलिए यह बिल पूरी जांच पड़ताल के बाद और improved शक्ल में Legislature के सामने पेश किया जाए और इस बिल की खामियों और दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो Improvement Trusts की दिक्कतें दूर न हो सकेंगी। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि इन एक दो महीनों में कोई मुसीबत सरकार पर आने वाली नहीं। और न ही स्पीकर महोदय, कोई तूफान आ जाएगा अगर इस बिल को पूरी जांच के बाद अगले Session में पेश किया जाए। मिनिस्टर साहिब को Amritsar Improvement Trust वालों की और जालन्धर Improvement Trust वालों की recommendations लेनी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से और Planning Commission की तरफ से जो recommendations मांगी गई वह देखी जाए और Town Planner की recommendations को देख कर और review करके बिल पेश किया जाए।

फिर जहां तक Provincial Town Planner का सम्बन्ध है इस को इस बिल द्वारा वसीह इख्तियारात दिये जा रहे हैं इन से कार्य अच्छी तरह न चल सकेगा। स्पीकर महोदय, आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि Provincial Town Planner के पास जो कि शिमला में बैठते हैं पब्लिक के इस्तेमाल के लिये पिछले 9 सालों में 41 स्कीमें Trust की तरफ से पेश की गई परन्तु इन 9 सालों में केवल एक स्कीम को implement करने की मन्जूरी तथा approval दी गई। बाकी 40 स्कीमें धरी की धरी रह गईं। स्पीकर महोदय, ऐसी हालत में मैं अर्ज़ करूं कि Provincial Town Planner को आप Indus-

[श्री राम किशन]

trial Housing की Schemes दे रहे हैं तो अगर यही हाल रहा तो काम कैसे चलेगा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर improvement करनी मतलूब नहीं तो तोड़ दीजिये इन Municipal Committees को और Trusts को। हमें तो Town Improvement में शहरों और गांवों को लाना है और सब जगह Town Planning के अनुसार काम करना है। । इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को Select Committee के सुपुर्द किया जाये ताकि वह इन सारी चीजों को examine करे और खामियों को दूर करके एक comprehensive measure हमारे सामने लाए जिस से हम अपने शहरों तथा ग्रामों की नयी रूप रखा बनायें। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे और मेरी इस amendment को मनजूर करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

(1) Sardar Gurdial Singh,

(2) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,

(3) Shri Amir Chand Gupta,

(4) Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur,

(5) Shri Ram Kishan , and

(6) Sardar Ajmer Singh,

with a direction to report to the House before the 30th May, 1956.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस Session के आखरी दिन को यह circulate करने या Select Committee के सुपुर्द करने की motion लाना मैं समझता हूं मुनासिब नहीं और न ही इस से कुछ हासिल है। इस तहरीक का मतलब तो यह है कि इस बिल को यहीं पर छोड़ दिया जाए। अगर इस चीज़ की ज़रूरत है कि improvement की जाए तो जैसा कि इस बिल के mover ने कहा है यह पास हो जाना चाहिये और अगर इस बिल की ज़रूरत नहीं तो यह आज अपने आप ही खत्म हो जायेगा। Select Committee के सुपुर्द करने की motion से तो यह खत्म ही हो जायेगा। अब दोनों सूरतें सरकार के सामने हैं और जो अच्छा हो वह किया जाए। मुझे Improvement Trust के मेम्बर होने का तजरुबा तो नहीं लेकिन आम तौर पर यह जाना गया है और इस बात में शक नहीं कि Improvement Trusts काम तो अच्छा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन काम करने की इनकी रफतार बहुत सुस्त है। मेरा ख्याल है कामरेड राम किशन जो खुद trust में काम करते हैं शायद जानते होंगे। मैं ने खुद तो काम नहीं किया लेकिन आम तौर पर लोगों का impression यह है कि Improvement Trust सफेद हाथी की तरह है और बहुत आहिस्ता रफ्तार से चलता है। अब पता नहीं लगता कि जो इस बिल के mover चाहते हैं और कहते हैं वह ठीक है या जो Improvement Trust वाले कहते हैं, वह ठीक है। आम शिकायत यह है कि Improvement Trust वाले ज़मीन और जगह घेर कर बैठ जाते हैं परन्तु town को improve करने के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया जाता और किसी स्कीम

पर अमल नहीं होता और बहुत थोड़ा काम होता है। लोगों को इन से काफी शिकायतें हैं। अब Select Committee की तहरीक करने वाले यह कहते हैं कि कसूर development तेज़ी से न करने में Town Planner का है जिस के पास schemes पड़ी रहती हैं। Mover साहिब कहते हैं कि लोग तवक्को करते हैं कि towns की बेहतरी हो और अच्छाई हो। अब इस तहरीक से कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इन एतराज़ात से भी काम नहीं चलेगा कि Provincial Town Planner बहुत देर में स्कीमें मनज़ूर करता है या Improvement Trust का काम इस अंदाज़ से चलता है कि town की improvement नहीं होती।

बात तो यह देखनी है कि क्या सरकार चाहती है कि improvement की जाए ? अगर ऐसा हो तो Select Committee को refer करने वाली तहरीक बेमायने होगी इस को छोड़ दिया जाये। और इस ख्याल को भी छोड़ दिया जाये कि यह अगले Session में पेश हो या किसी Ordinance की शक्ल में आए। इस की जगह इस बिल को आज ही take up किया जाए और इस में improvement कर दी जाये। इस बिल को आज पास करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं। इस से improvement trust में काम की सुस्त रफ्तारी कम हो जायेगी और town improvement के काम में जो रुकावट थी वह दूर हो जायेगी। अगर इस बिल में improvement करने की मांग हो तो इस के अन्दर इस वक्त improvement की जा सकती है और amendments की जा सकती हैं। इस लिये इस बिल को अभी take up किया जाये।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ (ਨੂਰ ਮਹਿਲ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਲਿਆਣ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ

11 A.M.

ਕਿਸੇ Improvement Trust ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਿਈ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਬਲਕਿ ਇਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਅਸਲ ਗਲ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ Town Planner ਦੀ ਇਹ duty ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਉਸਦਾ function ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਨੇ plan ਹੋਣ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ improvement ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਹਵੀਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਨਕਸ਼ੇ ਪਾਸ ਕਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ੇਰ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਉਸਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਰਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਨਾਉਣ । Improvement Trust ਆਪਣੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਚਾਹੇ 'no profit no loss' ਦੇ basis ਤੇ ਕਰੇ ਜਾਂ profit ਅਤੇ ਜਾਂ loss ਦੇ basis ਤੇ ਕਰੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ ਦਾ ਤਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ । ਤਲੁਕ ਸਿਰਫ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਕੰਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਮੁਨਾਸਿਬ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਉਸਨੇ improvement ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ । ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ Improvement Trust ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ Plan ਬਣਾਏ ਹੋਣ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ improvement ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ Town Planner ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ implement ਕਰਨ ਤੇ objection ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਉਥੇ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ Improvement Trust properly function ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ plots ਲੋਕਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਉਹ ਮਾਲਿਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ Improvement

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ]

Trust ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅੱਛਾ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ area ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਹਵੀਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤਕਸੀਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਈ improvement ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਨਾ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਲਿਆਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਹੈ। Improvement Trust ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਈ ਸੱਜਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਲੈਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ department ਦੇ Superintendent ਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਦੂਜੇ subordinates ਨੇ ਦਰਖਾਸਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਹਵੀਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਗੈਰ Improvement Trust ਦੇ members ਦੇ notice ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਣ ਦੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਗਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾੜੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

श्री राम किशन : ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं हुई है और न ही कोई ऐसी मिसाल दी जा सकती है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ challenge ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਬੂਤ ਵੀ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ members ਦੇ notice ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਵੀ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਪਸ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਬੂਤ ਲੈਣੇ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇਕ member ਤੇ ਕਟਾਕਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਰ ਇਹ fact ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ working ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ Select Committee ਨੂੰ refer ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਜ ਹੀ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल की जो थोड़ी सी history है उस की तरफ निगाह डालें तो पता चलेगा कि पहले यहां पर एक ही विचार आया और इस पर ग़ौर करने के बाद फैसला हुआ कि इस को नामन्जूर किया जावे और आगे न लाया जाये। Assembly का भी जो पिछले दिनों का agenda है उस में इस का कहीं ज़िक्र नहीं था मगर कल इस का अचानक ही ज़िक्र आया और इस को ऐसी जगह पर रखा गया है कि उस खास जगह को देख कर पता लगता है कि यह बिल सिर्फ merits पर ही नहीं लाया गया है बल्कि शायद और कोई extraneous considerations को लेकर इस बिल को लाया जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो Government ने Local Self-Government Enquiry Committee मुकर्रर की हुई है और Local Self-Government के सारे aspects ज़ेरेगौर हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह इस किस्म का बिल ला रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि आज अगर यह बिल पास न हो तो कोई बड़ी रुकावट किसी काम में पड़ जावेगी और अगर आज यह पास हो जाता है

तो सब दिक्कतें दूर हो जायेंगी। जितनी स्कीमें हैं यह तो basically है कि उन में Town Planner की रजामन्दी ज़रूरी होती है और मन्ज़ूरी ज़रूरी होती है। इस बिल में तो किसी की शख्सीयत और ज़ातियात का सवाल है। Mover साहिब की शख्सीयत इन बातों के लाने में है या नहीं है मगर उन्होंने जो interest इस में लिया है इस से साफ ज़ाहिर होता है और जिस ढंग से यह बिल आया है उस से ज़ाहर होता है कि यह बिल न आता अगर कोई नाराज़गी या कोई खास मकसद हासिल न करना होता। किसी को up या किसी को down करने वाली..........

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : On a point of Order, Sir. Discussion के दौरान में क्या किसी बिल के Mover या और किसी मैम्बर की नीयत पर हमला किया जा सकता है कि उस का यह मकसद नहीं है जो ज़ाहर किया है बल्कि ज़ाती अग्राज़ की वजह से या और extraneous considerations की वजह से लाया जा रहा है। क्या यह किसी member की ज़ात पर हमला नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारी बात पहले सुन लें कि आखिर वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

[Please first listen to what he wishes to say.]

श्री देव राज सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि अगर on merits देखा जाये तो non-official source से आया हुआ बिल हालात के मुताबिक और सारे पेचीदा मसलों की तरफ तवज्जुह नहीं कर सकता है और इस को बनाने वाले इतनी मुहारत नहीं रखते जितनी कि legal experts रखते हैं। इस लिये private बिल में बुनियादी खामी रहती है। Private बिल पर पूरी तरह ग़ौर करके पास करना चाहिए। इस लिये यह Select Committee की motion जो है अगर इस को यह हमारी वुज़ारत मान ले तो काम नहीं बिगड़ता है कि जिस से कि सारा काम काज standstill हो जायेगा। ख्याल है कि जून में एक और Session करना है। अगर Select Committee की report 30, 31 मई तक आ जाये तो यह जून में पास हो सकता है। यह बिल अगर आज पास नहीं होता तो 1½ मास के बाद पास हो जायेगा इस से फायदा ही होगा। सारी चीज़ thrashout हो जायेगी और हर पहलू पर पूरी तरह से ग़ौर हो जाएगा। जो खामियां होंगी उन पर ग़ौर हो जायेगा और एक comprehensive चीज़ बन कर आएगी। आए दिन यहां amending Bills आते हैं अगर इस चीज़ पर अच्छी तरह ग़ौर हो जाएगा तो फिर amendments लाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इन वजूहात के पेशे नज़र मैं इस motion की ताईद करता हूं और अपनी वुज़ारत से सिफारश करता हूं कि इसे कबूल करें। अगर और Select Committee के members बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या बदलना चाहते हैं तो बदल लें। मगर इस चीज़ पर Select Committee में ग़ौर होना चाहिये।

Shri Benarsi Dass Gupta : Sir, I beg to move—

That the question be now put.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਇਕ ਜਾਲਧੰਰ ਦੇ member ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਮ ਇਲਮੀ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਰਾਜ਼ਗੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन से भी ज्यादा न कह देना (The hon. Member may not outbid him in this respect.)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਇਕ ਬੜੀ simple amendment ਸੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ originally propose ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ । ਜੇਕਰ Government ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ 2 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਇਕ ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਏਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ Government ਉਤੇ burden ਨਾਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ । ਜੇਕਰ Government ਇਹ ਹੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੋ ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ Local Bodies ਦੀ contribution 5 ਫ਼ੀ ਸਦੀ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ amend ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ objection ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । Improvement Trust ਜਿਹੜੇ development charges ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ Government ਦੇ point of view ਨੂੰ meet ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ official calculated rates ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੋਨ । ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜੀ Select Committee ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲ refer ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ motion ਹੈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਟਾਲ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਬਕਰੀ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੇਂਗਣਾਂ ਪਾਕੇ ਦੁਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ:—

"ਪਿਪਲ ਦੇ ਪਤਿਆ ਵੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਖੜ ਖੜ ਲਾਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ,
ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਤਾਂ ਝੜ ਗਏ ਹੁਣ ਰੁਤ ਨਵਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ" ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ mind ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ oppose ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੋਗੇ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ Select Committee ਵਾਲੀ motion ਨੂੰ oppose ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committe consisting of—

(1) Sardar Gurdial Singh,

(2) Shri Dev Raj Sethi,

(3) Shri Amir Chand Gupta,

(4) Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur,

(5) Shri Ram Kishan, and

(6) Sardar Ajmer Singh,

with a direction to report to the House before the 30th May, 1956.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The motion was carried.

SUB-CLAUSE (2) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will take up sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 Rao Gajraj Singh and others have given notice of an amendment to this sub-clause.

Rao Gajraj Singh (Gurgaon) : Sir, I beg to move—

At the end of sub-clause (2), *add*—

"and shall apply to all cases which are pending at the time of its commencement."

में जनाब इस को explain कर दूं। इस वक्त बहुत से cases बगैर फैसला के पड़े हुए हैं। इस का मकसद यह है कि वह तवील मुद्दत तक pending न रहें। इस बिल की sub-clause 2 of Clause 1 में लिखा है कि shall apply to all cases which are pending at the time of commencement लेकिन इस के मुताल्लिक जो original Bill में Clause 2 थी उस में एक चीज बहुत जरूरी थी कि option तो थी लेकिन उस में कुछ दिक्कतें रह गई थीं। इस लिये मैं यह amendment पेश करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

At the end of Sub-Clause (2), *add*—

"and shall apply to all cases which are pending at the time of its commencement."

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

At the end of Sub-Clause (2), *add*—

"and shall apply to all cases which are pending at the time of its commencement."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clause (2) of Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider Clause 2. I have received notice of an amendment to this Clause from Rao Gajraj Singh and others.

Rao Gajraj Singh (Gurgaon) : Sir, I beg to move—

After the proposed section (1A), *add*—

"If the owners elect to avail of the option provided above the Government may by notification in the Punjab Government Gazette levy an amount not exceeding the maximum limit of rupees three thousand per acre and designate as "Development Charges" which shall be deemed to be a charge on the immovable property concerned and in case of default of payment be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. In lieu of payment of development charges the liability of the owners for the construction of drains and roads shall cease outright and shall devolve forthwith upon the Trust or the Municipal Committee or any other agency which the Government may by order in this respect designate."

[राम्रो गजराज सिंह]

यह amendment बिल्कुल साफ है। अगर वह owner स्कीम के बमूजब खुद करता है तो खुशी की बात है। अगर नहीं करता........

Mr. Speaker : I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to Article 207 (1) of the Constitution which lays down:—

> "A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in Sub-Clauses (a) to (f) of Clause (1) of Article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor...."

As the amendment moved by the hon. Member seeks to levy a tax, I would like to know if he has obtained the recommendation of the Governor.

राम्रो गजराज सिंह : Option इस में है। Original Bill की क्लाज़ का मुलाहज़ा फरमायेंगे तो उस में यह लिखा है कि अगर मालिक न करे तो...........

Mr. Speaker : If the owners elect to avail of the option provided above the Government may by notification in the Punjab Government Gazette levy an amount not exceeding the maximum limit of rupees three thousand per acre and designate as development charge.......

राम्रो गजराज सिंह : मैं explain कर देता हूं। सवाल यह है कि Amending Bill के मुताबिक इस में option दी गई है कि मालिक चाहें तो Town Improvement Trust या Town Planner के कहने के मुताबिक नालियां, सड़कें वग़ैरा बना दें। जहां तक financial implications का सवाल है उसे Rs. 3,000 per acre development charges देने पड़ेंगे जिन की वसूली as arrears of land revenue की जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी से कहूंगा कि वह इस के मुताल्लिक अपनी कानूनी राये दें। (I would ask Shri Som Datt Bahri to give his legal opinion in this matter.)

Shri Som Dutt Bahri : Sir, I think it requires the recommendation of the Governor.

Mr. Speaker : Even if it entails any kind of financial burden in any form or in any way....

श्री सोमदत्त बाहरी : गवर्नमेंट को right दिया है। मेरी राये है कि it requires the recommendation of the Governor.

Rao Gajraj Singh : It is not a levy at all.

Mr. Speaker : I would refer the hon. Member to Article 199. It is stated in that Article that—

> "A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely :—

> "(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax ;"

and part (g) of sub-clause (1) of this Article reads like this—

> "any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f)."

It is stated in the amendment that has been moved by Rao Gajraj Singh that if the owners elect to avail of the option, the Government may by notification in the Punjab Government Gazette levy an amount not exceeding the maximum limit of rupees three thousand per acre. If the amendment is accepted and becomes a part of this section, which is a part of the Bill, then the Bill becomes a Money Bill. A Money Bill, as the hon. Members know, can only be introduced in and considered by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Governor. This constitutional point struck me when I read this amendment minutely.

(*At this stage, Sardar Gurdial Singh rose in his place to speak*).

Before trying to explain it, the hon. Member should listen to me. He should try to meet my objection. I think it would be better if he withdraws this Bill, otherwise I will have to disallow the discussion on it.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਜੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ clarification ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿਆਂ ਕਿ ਕਲਾਜ਼ A ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ "and also to construct drains and roads proposed in the area."

Mr. Speaker : Does the hon. Member advise that the levy of a certain amount is not a tax ? If it is not a tax then what is it ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : Optional ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Even if it is optional it is to be incorporated in this section.

Technically speaking, it appears to be a tax. In this connection, I would again refer the hon. Member to Article 199. It is stated in that Article that:—

> A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely :—
>
> "(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax...."

Does the hon. Member advise the Government to levy this amount as a tax or collect it as a charity ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਨਾ ਹੀ charity ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : Then, what is it ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : Option ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ pay ਕਰੈ ਦੇਵੈ।

Mr. Speaker : How is the Government justified to levy this amount ? Do they demand it as a charity or as a tax ?

राम्रो गजराज सिह : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो में explain कर दूं । मेरी अर्ज है कि tax की definition में compulsion का लफज आता है । मगर यहां तो option दी गई है ।

A tax imposed on a person is to be paid by him compulsorily. He must pay it. So, there is element of compulsion in that case. That is a tax. It is a dictionary meaning. It is a legal dictionary meaning. But in this case an option is given to the owner. He can either construct the drains himself or pay some amount to the Government.

[राम्रो गजराज सिंह]

म्रौर यह सवाल कि realization किस तरह से हो, उस के लिये penalties provide की हैं। उन penalties के मुताबिक गवर्नमैण्ट realization करती रही है। इसे levy न समझा जाए। Penalty words जो हैं उन का मतलब यह है कि अगर वह खुद नहीं करते तो........

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह आप नहीं करते तो गवर्नमेंट उन के ज़रिये करेगी। (If they do not do these themselves the Government would do them on their behalf.)

राम्रो जगराज सिंह : टैक्स की शकल यह है कि:—

Tax is an imposition by the Government and it is the liability of the Government to realise it. It is to be realised by coercive methods. In this case, the position is quite different. Here a man undertakes that he would pay this amount in case he does not do a certain thing. There is no question of tax at all.

Mr. Speaker : It is for the Government to judge it. If they advise that this is not an imposition of any tax but a recovery of some sort of compensation, I will accept that advice. I will accept their interpretation.

राम्रो गजराज सिंह : यह तो एक implementation का तरीका है......

Mr. Speaker : After all, they are a party to it. I want them to explain whether it is an imposition of any tax or not.

Sardar Ajmer Singh : Sir, Rao Gajraj Singh is right.

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या में यह समझूं कि जो amount लिया जाएगा वह compensation के तौर पर लिया जाएगा। (Do I take it that the amount to be realised is to be realised by way of compensation).

राम्रो गजराज सिंह : Agreement and its realization in a particular manner, यह है उस की explanation स्पष्ट शब्दों में।

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, I allow it. It has been clarified that this is not a tax. It is a sort of agreement or contract to the effect that if the owner does not do the work himself, he will pay some sort of compensation to the Government.

राम्रो गजराज सिंह: स्पीकर साहिब, मेरी अर्ज़ है कि अगर यह चीज़ें होनी हैं तो जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाएं। मेरे नज़दीक दिल्ली में रोजमर्रा ऐसी चीज़ें होती रहती हैं। मैं जब यह कहता हूं तो मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं Improvement Trust के मैम्बरों की *bona fide* पर doubt करता हूं। मेरा मतलब यह है कि पहले केसिज़ को बहुत देर लगती थी। 3 साल दफ़्तर में पड़े रहे तो चार साल शिमले में पड़े रहे। उन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये यह चीज़ें हैं। इस का मकसद यह है कि Improvement Trust और भी ज़्यादा तेज़ी से काम करेगा। बहुत अच्छा काम करेगा। Improvement Trust के लिये सहूलतें हो जायेंगी।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया आप levy की बजाए "fix and demand" कर देवें। (Please substitute the words "fix and demand" for "levy".)

Rao Gajraj Singh : These are good substitutes. I am thankful to the Chair. स्पीकर साहिब, मैं आप का शुक्र गुजार हूं इस के लिये । इस पर बहुत ज्यादा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । इस amendment का यही main purpose है । आशा है कि हाऊस इस को मन्ज़ूर करेगा (Interruptions) ।

Mr. Speaker : Order please. I have suggested this amendment with a view to meeting any objection that might be raised in the High Court.

Motion moved—

After the proposed section (1 A), *add*—

"If the owners elect to avail of the option provided above the Government may by notification in the Punjab Government Gazette fix and demand an amount not exceeding the maximum limit of rupees three thousand per acre and designate as "Development Charges" which shall be deemed to be a charge on the immovable property concerned and in case of default of payment be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. In lieu of payment of development charges the liability of the owners for the construction of drains and roads shall cease outright and shall devolve forthwith upon the Trust or the Municipal Committee or any other agency, which the Government may by order in this respect designate."

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

After the proposed section (1 A), *add*—

"If the owners elect to avail of the option provided above the Government may by notification in the Punjab Government Gazette fix and demand an amount not exceeding the maximum limit of rupees three thousand per acre and designate as "Development Charges" which shall be deemed to be a charge on the immovable property concerned and in case of default of payment be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. In lieu of payment of development charges the liability of the owners for the construction of drains and roads shall cease outright and shall devolve forthwith upon the Trust or the Municipal Committee or any other agency, which the Government may by order in this respect designate."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

CLAUSE 3

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

(श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी स्पीच करने के लिये खड़े होते हैं ।)

श्री बाबू दयाल : On a point of Order, Sir. मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई मैम्बर amendment की मुखालिफत करना चाहे तो क्या उस को इजाजत नहीं मिल सकती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है कि आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं । (I think the hon. Member himself knows very well.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : में कुछ नहीं जानता, आप की ruling चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is a contract between the two parties. Government की बात नहीं है। (It is a contract between the two parties. Government does not come in).

श्री बाबू दयाल : जब contract करने लगें तो उन के अपने आदमी मौजूद न हों..........

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Speaker : Now Clause 4 is before the House for consideration.

Shri Som Datt Bahri (Simla) : Sir, I beg to move—

In the proposed para to section 59, line 6,—

delete " from original decrees".

स्पीकर साहिब, अगर Improvement Trust कोई मकान या दुकान acquire करता है तो विधान के कायदे के मुताबिक और Act के मुताबिक मालिक मकान को compensation देने के लिये एक Tribunal बना हुआ है जो कि compensation मुकर्रर करता है। उस Tribunal के दो मैम्बर होते हैं और एक Chairman है। Compensation के मुतअल्लिक जो फैसला वह Tribunal कर देता है वह final होता है। उस फैसले के खिलाफ कोई appeal नहीं हो सकती। तजरुबे से देखा गया है कि जब Improvement Trust लाखों रुपयों की जायदाद acquire करता है तो उस के लिये जो compensation मुकर्रर किया जाता है बाज़ हालतों में वह compensation adequate नहीं होता बल्कि कम होता है। जायदाद तो लाखों रुपयों की होती है लेकिन compensation हज़ारों रुपयों में दिया जाता है और उस सूरत में इन्साफ नहीं होता क्योंकि उस फैसले के खिलाफ appeal की provision नहीं थी। इस amendment के ज़रिये appeal का हक दिया जा रहा है कि अगर किसी को कोई शिकायत हो तो वह उस फैसले के खिलाफ court में appeal कर सके। Original Bill में यह हक नहीं है। वहां जो लफ्ज़ हैं with respect to appeals from original decrees shall apply in this respect....'from original decrees' लफ्ज़ delete होने चाहियें। जो appeals का provision है वह सारे का सारा apply करना चाहिये। Original decree applicable नहीं होना चाहिये। Decree की सारी definition उस में नहीं आती। Section 2 decree की definition करता है। वह order की शकल में है न कि decree की शकल में।

इस लिये अगर लफ्ज़ 'decrees' रहने दिया जाये तो मेरी राये में बिल का मकसद frustrate हो जाता है। लिहाज़ा मैंने कहा है कि " from original decrees' काट दिया जाए। यह एक final amendment है जो law के मुताबिक भी ठीक है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि बिल के mover इस amendment को मन्ज़ूर कर लेंगे।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

In the proposed para to section 59, line 6—

delete "from original decrees".

Sardar Gurdial Singh : Sir, I accept this amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

In the proposed para to section 59, line 6—

delete "from original decrees"

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 5

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will consider Clause 5.

Sardar Gurdial Singh : Sir, with your permission, I wish to withdraw this clause.........

Mr. Speaker : There are other methods of withdrawing it. Question is—

That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was lost.

SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Sardar Gurdial Singh : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved-

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, as amended, be passed.

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : स्पीकर साहिब, इस बिल के मुतािल्लक मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं कि इसे पास किया जाए। मगर जो amendment राम्रो गजराज सिंह जी ने पेश की है उस पर मुझे एतराज है और मैं उस की मुखालिफत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह जो इस में तीन हजार वाले agreement........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप पंडित श्री राम जी से कोई agreement कर लें तो किसी को क्या एतराज हो सकता है। (Why should anybody have any objection if he enters into an agreement with Pandit Shri Ram Sharma ?)

श्री बाबू दयाल : कानून में आ जायेगा कि तीन हजार रुपये तक.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप इस को उस वक्त oppose कर सकते थे। (He could oppose it at that time.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : इन का ताल्लुक राम्रो गजराज सिंह से है। (हंसी)।

श्री बाबू दयाल : मेरा राम्रो गजराज सिंह जी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। मैं तो गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज कर रहा हूं। अगर कोई चीज नाजायज की जाती है तो हमारा हक है कि उस की मुखालिफत कर सकें। और आम तौर पर राम्रो साहिब नाजायज बातें कहने के आदी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के साथ उन्होंने क्या नाजायज़ बात की ?

(What unreasonable thing did he do against the hon. Member.)

श्री बाबू दयाल : यह जो तीन हज़ार वाला agreement कर दिया। (हंसी)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह जी का ममनून हू जो वह एक शिकायत आम को दूर करने के लिए एक innocent सा बिल लाए। लेकिन मुझे सदमा हुआ कि एक आनरेबल मैम्बर ने जिस के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्ज़त है Leader of the House और स्पीकर साहिब की नीयत पर शक किया कि वह चाहते हैं कि यह बिल पास न हो। उन पर उन्होंने हमला किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया। बड़ा innocent सा बिल था लेकिन उन्होंने उठ कर कह दिया कि इन की improvement हो या न हो मैम्बरों की improvement ज़रूर हुई है। मुझे इस पर बड़ा गुस्सा आया।

Mr. Speaker : It was a trial of strength.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : अगर trial की बात है तो वह तो हो ही रही है और इस पर अगर काबू पा लिया जाये तो स्पीकर साहिब, मैं जानता हूं कि जालन्धर में बड़ा हाहाकार मच जायेगा। मेरे एक दोस्त ने ठीक ही बताया कि discrimination होती है। एक खेत को ले लिया जाता है तो दूसरे को छोड़ दिया जाता है। हो सकता है कि कामरेड रामकिशन कहें कि यह सब बातें गलत हैं। और शायद वह यह भी कहें कि मैम्बरों की improvement हुई है या नहीं। लेकिन मैं तो जानता हूं कि मैम्बर बने पांचवां साल है। Politics ऐसा है कि दीवाला निकल गया है लेकिन किसी ने हज़ारों बना लिये किसी ने कुछ। दुनिया तो एक ही बार देखती है। पहले तो किताबों के scandal का नाम ही नहीं लेते थे। आखिर उन्हें लेना पड़ा। उसके बाद वावेला हुआ। गवर्नमेंट मजबूर हुई। उस पर कुछ action लेना पड़ा। पता नहीं बिचली बात कहां तक दुरुस्त है, Home Secretary मुअत्तल हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर समय कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर आप ऐसी चीज़ें ले आते हैं।

(Every time the hon. Member finds pretexts to bring in such topics.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : बहाना नहीं, स्पीकर साहिब, हकीकत है। पहले किताबों की nationalisation का किस्सा चला, फिर मोटर Transport का......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप बोलते हैं तो मुझे बड़ा चौकन्ना रहना पड़ता है। मेहरबानी करके relevant रहें और to the point बात करें।

(I have to remain very alert when the hon. Member speaks. He should please, be relevant and speak to the point.)

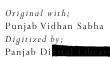
मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब की सरकार ने थोड़ी बहुत ज़्यादती की। बहर हाल, मैं यह अर्ज़ करता है कि Civil Surgeon जब कोई फोड़ा काटता है तो काटते वक्त ज़रूर तकलीफ होती है लेकिन मरीज़ को बाद में राहत मिल जाती है। यहां क्या हाल है ? बरसों से Improvement Trusts बने हुए हैं। कई इलाज किये लेकिन Civil

Surgeon के operation की तरह न फोड़ा ठीक हुआ न लोगों को राहत मिली। क्यों? इस लिये कि "वही कातिले वही शाहद वही मुनसिफ ठहरे, मेरे अकरबा करें खून का दावा किस पर" मुझे तो पता ही नहीं था कि मैम्बरों का किस्सा आ जाएगा और इस की life बढ़ाने के लिये सोचेंगे और कहेंगे कि इसे Select Committee के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए। यह किस्सा तो ले ही आए। लेकिन जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि लोगों से इनसाफ होना चाहिए, मैम्बरों की improvement हो या न इस से मुझे क्या मतलब!

जैसा सरदार दरबारा सिंह जी ने फरमाया—बहुत अच्छा फरमाया कि एक को लेकर उस के साथ दूसरे खेत को छोड़ दिया जाता है। लोगों का हजारों रुपया इकट्ठा हो, पैसा improvement trust के कबज़े में आ जाये और फिर भी इस्तेमाल न हों, यह ऐसी बातें है जो दबाई नहीं जा सकतीं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह जी ने अपना फर्ज अदा किया है। बल्कि उन्होंने अपने ज़िला की जिस की वह नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं बड़ी सेवा की है। इसके अलावा सरदार दरबारा सिंह जी ने भी बड़ी साफ गोई से काम ले कर State की सेवा की है। हाऊस को चाहिए कि वह इसे unanimously मनजूर कर ले। मैं आखिर में सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह ढिलों को फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूं। (हंसी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरदार गुरदयाल सिंह को मुबारकबाद दीजिये। (He should congratulate Sardar Gurdial Singh.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : और आप का भी मशकूर हूं कि आपने इस amendment की amendment करके इस को और अच्छा बना दिया है।

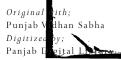
श्री राम किशन (जालन्धर शहर उत्तर पश्चिम) : स्पीकर महोदय, यह बिल जो अब पास होने जा रहा है इस बिल की discussion के दौरान में मैं ने मौलवी अब्दुल गनी डार साहिब की तकरीर को सुना है और सरदार दरबारा सिंह साहिब की तकरीर को भी सुना है। स्पीकर महोदय, उन की तरफ से कुछ चीज़ों के बारे में बार बार कहा गया है और दोहराया गया है। मैं फिर अब इस बारे में on the floor of the House पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि शिकायत लोगों की थी लेकिन यह देखने की चीज़ है कि वह शिकायतें किन लोगों की थीं। यह शिकायतें उन लोगों की थीं जिन की improvement trust ने वहां colonies बनाने के लिये कुछ ज़मीनें हासल करने की कोशिश की थी। उन की काफी शिकायतें थीं और उन के बारे में बाजवा साहिब ने जो उस वक्त मिनिस्टर incharge थे उन्होंने इन के बारे में तहकीकात की थीं और उस के बाद इन्होंने Improvement Trust Authorities को बरी उलज़िम्मा करार दिया था। अगर आप इन की report को पढ़ें तो आप को सारा पता चल जायेगा कि वह शिकायतें कहां तक जायज़ थीं। बार बार उसी चीज़ को दोहराना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उस Improvement Trust की life को बढ़ायें। आप बेशक इसे उड़ा दें।

[श्री राम किशन]

इस के बाद स्पीकर साहिब, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सरदार दरबारा सिंह जी ने बड़े ज़ोर से कहा है कि उस Improvement Trust ने किसी की ज़मीन ली और फिर उसे वापस कर दी। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कोई भी instance quote करें जिस में किसी आदमी की ज़मीन पहले ली गई हो और बाद में उसे वापस कर दी गई हो। लेकिन यह बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ कोई instance तो देते नहीं वैसे बातें कर देते हैं। मैं बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कह सकता हूं कि हम ने जिन वाकियात और हालात को सामने रखते हुए जितनी भी ज़मीन हासल की है उस में किसी से रूरियायत नहीं की गई और, स्पीकर साहिब, मैं challenge करता हूं कि सारे पांच सात साल के अरसे में जितनी भी उस Improvement Trust की लाईफ है उस के staff की तरफ से या उस के मैम्बरान की तरफ से जितनी भी स्कीमें चलाई गई हैं कभी किसी के साथ रूरियायत करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई और Improvement Trust के किसी मैम्बर के अपने रिश्तेदार को directly या indirectly कोई पलाट नहीं दिलाया और इस बारे में मैं पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हूं। उन्होंने यहां पर ग़लत चीजें कही हैं मैं उन के सबूत देने को तैयार हूं लेकिन वह सबूत देने को तैयार नहीं।

स्पीकर साहिब, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह अर्ज़ कर रहा हूं कि जिस spirit से यह बिल लाया गया है यह ठीक है। लेकिन जहां तक Improvement Trust के मैम्बरों का ताल्लुक है मैं यह बात फिर दोहराता हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट एक कमेटी बिठा दे और मौलवी अब्दुल गनी साहिब और पंडित श्री राम शर्मा उस कमेटी के मैंबर हों। इन के सिवा बेशक और किसी को उस कमेटी में न रखा जाये और यह सारे मामले की तहकीकात करें कि क्या हम ने अब तक कोई नाजायज़ चीज़ की है। अगर यह तहकीकात के बाद कह दें कि हम ने ऐसी कोई चीज की है तो मैं उस की सजा भुगतने को तैयार हूं।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਹ Improvement Trust ਦੀ functioning ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਾਮਰੇਡ ਰਾਮ ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਤਫਿਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ Improvement Trusts ਹਰ ਗਲ ਲਈ ਬਰੀ ਉਲ-ਜ਼ਿੰਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਨੁਕਾਇਸ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ funtioning ਬੜੀ ਨਿਕੰਮੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਹੀ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Minister for Public Works and Education : He was talking of Jullundur Improvement Trust.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ Improvement Trust ਦਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੀ ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਂ ਮਿਲਾ

ਦੇਣ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਵਾ ਉਥੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ । ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੇ Improvement Trusts ਨੂੰ ਝੰਜੂੜਾ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਬੜੀ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਆਨਤਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਗ ਪੈਣਗੇ ।

श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी (शिमला) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस बिल में की गई provisions पर नहीं बोलना चाहता सिर्फ इतनी अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि जो attack unnecessarily किसी hon. Member पर एक और hon. Member की तरफ से इसी हाऊस में किया गया है वह बिल्कुल unjustified है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Order please, यह तो एक general reference कर दिया गया था । किसी खास मैम्बर के खिलाफ यह चीज़ नहीं कही गई थी । इतफाक से उस Improvement Trust के मैम्बर हमारे एक hon. Member हैं । उस hon. Member ने वह चीज़ refute भी कर दी है और जब वह चीज़ refute की जा चुकी है तो आप को यह चीज़ avoid करनी चाहिये ।

(Order please. This was only a general reference. It was not made against any particular Member. Incidentally a member of that Improvement Trust happens to be a member of this House and that hon. Member has already refuted that statement. Therefore he should avoid saying this thing about it as it already stands refuted.)

श्री सोम दत्त बाहरी : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं तो यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं जालन्धर शहर का रहने वाला हूं और अकसर वहां जाता रहता हूं और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वहां के Improvement Trust के खिलाफ शिकायतें बहुत हद तक justified हैं लेकिन यह कहना कि उस Improvement Trust के मैम्बरान और उन में से जो मैम्बरान इस House के हैं उन पर कुछ इलज़ाम लगाना ठीक नहीं है । इस बहस में खास तौर पर कामरेड राम किशन की तरफ इशारा किया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह attack बिल्कुल justified नहीं है । जालन्धर शहर में कामरेड राम किशन की जितनी इज़्ज़त है उतनी मेरी भी नहीं हालांकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं । वह highest integrity के आदमी हैं ; उन का सारा समय public सेवा में लगा होता है । उन का एक एक hour public सेवा में लगा रहता है और वहां की पब्लिक उन पर बड़ी खुश है । मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो remarks पास किये गये हैं अगर यह श्री राम किशन के बारे में पास किये गये हैं तो यह......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम किशन का नाम लेकर तो कुछ नहीं कहा गया ।

(Nothing has been said by mentioning the name of Shri Ram Kishan.)

श्री सोमदत्त बाहरी : मेरा मतलब यह है कि यह मामला बाकी तो ठीक है अगर इस में से कामरेड राम किशन को निकाल लिया जाये। उन का नाम बीच में लाना unjustified है। बाकी उस Improvement Trust के जो actions हैं या deeds हैं मैं उन्हें justify नहीं करता। पब्लिक की कुछ grievances ठीक हैं। इस बारे में मैं ज़ोर से कहता हूं कि ज़मीन ली जाती है और फिर छोड़ दी जाती है और मुमकिन है कि ऐसा करते हुए office वालों ने कुछ bribery भी हासल कर ली हो। उस के मुताल्लिक ज़रूर तहकीकात कराई जाये। बाकी रहा general Bill यह बिल बड़ा innocent बिल है और पब्लिक के फायदे के लिये है। इस के बारे में मैं ज़्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता और मैं समझता हूं कि जो कुछ इस के बारे में कहा गया है वह काफी है।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਇਰਾਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ hon. Member ਦੀ honesty doubt ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਥੇ ਕੁਝ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਬਨ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਗਲਾਂ ਇਥੇ ਬੜੇ ਦਾਵੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਹੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਾਲੰਧਰ Improvement Trust ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਂ ਦਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਥੇ ਕਈ ਮਿਸਾਲਾਂ resale ਦੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਥੇ ਦੇ Superintendent Mr. Sharma ਨੇ resale ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ।

Mr. Speaker : No such reference please.

Minister for Public Works and Education : I will have to speak on this. [At this Shri Dev Raj Sethi was seen talking with some other hon. Members.]

Mr. Speaker : आप क्या करते हैं सेठी साहिब ? आपस में क्यों बातें कर रहे हैं ? आप तो पुराने parliamentarian हैं आप को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। (What is the hon. Member, Shri Sethi, doing ? Members should not talk to each other. Shri Sethi is an old parliamentarian and he should not do this.)

Sardar Gurdial Singh : Well, Sir, I was submitting, that Mr. Sharma, the Superintendent of the office of the Improvement Trust had......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Officers का नाम लेना rules के मुताबिक ठीक नहीं है और अगर इतने innocent होते हुए आप जोश में आ गए हैं तो दूसरों का क्या बनेगा। (हंसी)

(It is not in accordance with the rules to refer to officers by name and if a quiet person like the hon. Member gets so much agitated then what about others ?) (Laughter)

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਦੀ ਬਿਹਤਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment)Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was carried

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FIXED FOR PRESENTING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PUNJAB STATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL, 1953.

Shrimati Sita Devi (Jullundur City, South-East) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the time fixed for presenting the Final Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Punjab State Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill may be extended till the 31st of August, 1956.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the time fixed for presenting the Final Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Punjab State Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, may be extended till the 31st of August, 1956.

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस की मुखालफित में खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह ऐसा मामला नहीं है कि यह हाऊस इस पर वक्त लगाये। इस पर सोच विचार के लिये उन्हें वक्त दिया गया ताकि यह इस बिल को परसू करें और इस पर पूरी बहस कर लें मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि इन्होंने इन को दिये हुए वक्त को सही तौर पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मीटिंग्ज़ नहीं होतीं। होती हैं और मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि इन का सरकार पर बोझा पड़ता है मगर जब इतना मौका मिला था तो अगर इस में कुछ होता तो यह अपनी राए दे सकते। मगर यह आज फिर हमारे सामने है कि और मौका दिया जाए। आखिर यह है क्या कि इस पर इतने वक्त की ज़रूरत है कि इतने मैम्बर साहिबान इतनी तकलीफ करते रहे हैं, खर्च करते और लेते रहे हैं। आखिर यह किस्सा है क्या ? मैं समझता हूं कि और वक्त नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अगर यह अच्छा नहीं है तो इसे वापिस ले लें। इस पर काफी वक्त दिया जा चुका है। अगर यह कोई अच्छी चीज़ थी तो इसे जल्द से जल्द लाना चाहिए था।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਭੈਣ ਸੀਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ Bill ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਗਿਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। (ਹਾਸਾ)। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਹਸ਼ਰ ਵੀ ਇਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦਾ ਲੁੱਬ-ਲੁਬਾਬ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ 'ਨੀਮ ਹਕੀਮ ਖਤਰਾ ਜਾਨ' ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਲਾਂ ਕਈ ਦਫਾ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ doze ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ, ਟੀਕਾ ਗਲਤ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਜਾਨ ਬਹਕ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ medical education ਵਧਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ। ਮਗਰ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਬਹਿਸ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ ਮਾਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ extension ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ (ਰਮਦਾਸ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਜੋ motion ਭੈਣ ਸੀਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ move ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहन तो इत्तफाक कर लिया कर । (At least the hon. Lady Members should agree with one another.)

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮੁਖਾਲਫਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ । (ਹਾਸਾ) ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਹ bill ਜਿਤਨੀ ਦੇਰ Select Committee ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਮੇਰੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ feel ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗਾ purpose serve ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨੀਮ ਹਕੀਮ ਖਤਰਾ ਜਾਨ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਤਾਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ।

(At this stage Shrimati Sita Devi was about to cross between the hon. Speaker and Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur who was on her legs but was called to order by the hon. Speaker.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहन सीता देवी ज़बरदस्ती आ रहीं थीं बड़ी मुश्किल से रोका है। (हंसी) (The hon. Lady Member, Shrimati Sita Devi was pushing ahead and was checked with difficulty.) (*Laughter*)

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ : ਅਜ science ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ Legislature ਅਜਿਹਾ bill ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਆਰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰੇਗਾ? ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦ ਕੇ ਪੈਸਾ ਜ਼ਾਇਆ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਤੇ Select Committee ਦੀ discussion ਦਾ ਟਾਈਮ extend ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਸਦਰ): ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਭਦਾ ਇਤਿਫਾਕ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ medical aid ਸਭਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਮਗਰ ਦਿਹਾਤ ਵਿਚ qualified doctors ਜਾ ਕੇ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, dispensaries ਖੁਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਮਗਰ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ । ਉਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ difficulties ਹਨ, ਚੰਗਾ ਮਹੌਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਿਨਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ । ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਜੋ ਪੇਂਡੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਥੋੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ knowledge medical line ਦਾ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ discourage ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਦਿਹਾਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੋ ਅਜ ਥੋੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਆਰਾਮ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਹੇਗਾ, ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੋ medical aid ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਥੋੜੀ ਹੀ ਸਹੀ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਥੋੜੀ knowledge ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ medical aid ਦੇ ਸਕੇ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ Select Committee ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ time ਮਿਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਸਮਰਾਲਾ): ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਜ ਇਸ House ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ difference of opinion ਹੈ। ਇਕ hon. Member ਇਸ motion ਦੇ ਹਕ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ। ਮਗਰ ਜਦ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ House ਨੇ consider ਕਰਕੇ time ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਾਰ ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ drop ਕਰ ਦਿਉ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮਸਲਾ ਬੜਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਆਮ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੀ ਭਲਾਈ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਇਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਥੋੜੀ ਬਹੁਤ medical aid ਅਜ ਲਭਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਖੋਹ ਲਈ ਜਾਵੇ। ਅਜ ਜਦ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ replace ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ doctors ਆਪ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ substitution ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿਉ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ precedent ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਵੈਦਾਂ ਮੁਤਲੱਕ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ light ਵਿਚ consider ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਗਰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ stage ਤੇ ਖਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, drop ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਰਾਇ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ time ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਮਿਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

श्री रला राम (मुकेरियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल श्रीमती सीता देवी की ओर से पेश हुआ है यह बड़ा ज़रूरी बिल है और इस के साथ हज़ारों लोगों के रोज़गार और लाखों लोगों की भलाई का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है। House ने आगे एक बार समय दिया था मगर चूंकि यह report तैयार न हो सकी, वजह मालूम नहीं, इस लिये Select Committee को report तैयार करने की date extend की जाए। चूंकि यह सारे राज्य की भलाई का प्रश्न है इस लिये मेरा विचार है कि यह जो extension मांगी गई है यह ज़रूर मिलनी चाहिये और इसे reject नहीं करना चाहिये।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं तो सिर्फ उस motion की जो श्रीमती सीता देवी ने पेश की है ताईद करना चाहता हूं।

12 Noon

श्री बाबू दयाल (सोहना) : मैं भी, स्पीकर साहिब, इस motion की जो श्रीमती सीता देवी ने पेश की है ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बिल देहाती लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता है। आप को पिछली बातें याद होंगी, स्पीकर साहिब, कि इस गवर्नमेंट को सवाल किये गये कि क्या फलां २ hospitals के अन्दर डाक्टर हैं तो जवाब मिला कि नहीं है। हमने सवाल किया कि डाक्टर कब आयेंगे ? तो जवाब दिया गया कि इस चीज़ पर ग़ौर किया जा रहा है। स्पीकर साहिब, मैं तो यह बताना चाहता था कि इस सरकार की क्या हालत है ? सरकारी hospitals बगैर डाक्टर के चलते हैं, नहरें बगैर पानी के चलती हैं और बिजली के खंभे बगैर light के हैं। आप तो, स्पीकर साहिब, गांव के रहने वाले

[श्री बाबू दयाल]

हैं आप को पता है कि गांव में कैसे इलाज होता है। जब कोई visitor किसी की बीमार पुर्सी करने जाता है और कोई दवाई suggest करता है तो वहां यह हालत है कि दवाई मुहैया नहीं हो सकती। यह बिल जो पेश किया गया था इस के ज़रिये यह मनशा पूरा होता था कि registered medical practitioners से लोगों को फायदा हो और अगर इस बिल पर विचार करने तथा report देने के लिये time extend न किया गया और इस motion को स्वीकार न किया गया तो यह देहाती लोगों के साथ ज़्यादती होगी। और अगर सरकार उन के लिये इन्तज़ाम न कर सकी तो private sources से लोग इन्तज़ाम करने पर ज़ोर देंगे। मैं इन अलफाज़ के साथ फिर motion को support करता हूं और मेरा ख्याल है कि इस motion के मददगार और भी बहुत से मेम्बरान हैं।

श्री गोपी चन्द (पुण्डरी) : स्पीकर साहिब, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि final Report के पेश करने के लिये time दिया जाये क्योंकि हम ने डाक्टरों से इस बिल को examine करने के बाद अपनी report तलब की थी और हमें उस रिपोर्ट को मुकम्मल करने के वास्ते मोहलत दी जाए। मुझे अभी बताया गया है कि doctors की advice आ चुकी है। अब Joint Select Committee इस को examine करेगी इस लिये time limit को बढ़ाया जाये।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦਨ ਲਾਲ ਜੈੜਾ (ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਉੱਤਰੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਡਾਕਟਰਾਂ ਪਾਸੋਂ advice ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ Select Committee ਦੇ ਇਕ ਸਰਕੂਲਰ ਵਿਚ ਦਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੋਰਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ rules ਬਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਵਿਚ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਲੈਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਜੋ ਗੋਰਮੈਂਟ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕਰੇ, ਇਸ ਮਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹੋਰ time ਇਸ motion ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮੰਗਿਆਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ time limit extend ਕਰ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the time fixed for presenting the final Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Punjab State Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, may be extended till the 31st of August, 1956.

The motion was carried.

THE KURUKSETRA UNIVERSITY BILL, 1956

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council be taken into consideration.

ਇਹ ਬਿਲ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਿਲ ਹੈ। ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਕੁਰੁਖਸ਼ੇਤਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਵਲ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ, ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਿਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੀ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਹੈ

ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਹਾਰਤ ਹਾਸਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਓਨੇਂ ਚਿਰ ਤਕ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਸਾਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਗਵਾਂਢੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤਾਂ ਪੇਪਸੂ ਅਤੇ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ learning ਵਾਸਤੇ ਇਕ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਸੀ ਜਿਥੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ research ਕਰ ਸਕਣ । ਇਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਮੁਕਾਮੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ research ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣਗੇ । ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਲ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਰਹਿ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਲੈ ਸਕਣ । ਇਹ ਨਵਾਂ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਖਰੜਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਇਹ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ national ਅਤੇ regional languages ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਿਨੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਵੱਡਾ ਖਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਡੇ ਵਡੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਜ ਤਰਕੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਖਰ ਤੇ ਪੁਜ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਹਥ ਲਿਖੇ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਲੈ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜ ਐਨੇ ਅਗਾਂਹ ਵਧ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਸ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪਿਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ ਹਾਂ । ਇਹ ਸਾਡੀ misfortune ਸੀ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਅਨ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ national development ਅਤੇ education reconstruction ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਰ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ unanimous support ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ । ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਪਖ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ support ਕਰਨਗੇ ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे बहुत खुशी है इस बात की कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट आज Kuruksetra University Bill पास करवा रही है। हमारे Upper House ने इस बिल को पहले ही सर्व सम्मति से पास किया है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है और आज हमारी विधान सभा में भी यह बिल पेश किया गया है।

हमारे खुश होने की एक बात यह भी है कि हरियाना प्रान्त में और अम्बाला डिवीज़न में पंजाब की history के अन्दर यह पहला मौका है कि Government की तरफ से एक residential यूनीवर्सिटी खोली जा रही है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि संस्कृत, प्राकृत और जो भी अन्य पुरानी ज़बानें हैं उन सब का source है, मम्बा है। Modern ज़बानें इसी से निकली हैं और इस संस्कृत ज़बान

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग का ध्यान गया है और जाना भी चाहिये था । इस की जरूरत भी थी ।

पिछले दिनों जब हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री रूस, China और दूसरे मुल्कों की यात्रा पर गये तो वह भी यही impression लेकर आए कि किसी भी आज़ाद मुल्क की तरक्की और इज्ज़त के लिये उस की प्राचीन सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति को सामने लाने और उत्साह देने की जरूरत है । हमारे इस देश में जहां अंग्रेज और ग़ैर मुल्कों के लोग राज्य करते थे और बहुत अरसा करते रहे तो उन्होंने हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता को उत्साह न दिया । जब कभी भी कोई अपनी हुकूमत किसी मुल्क पर चलाता है तो वह अपनी सभ्यता और civilization का प्रचार करता है, उस देश की प्राचीन सभ्यता पीछे रह जाती है । यही हाल हमारे देश का हुआ । आज हम आजाद हो चुके हैं और वक्त आ गया है कि अपनी ज़बानें मुल्क के अन्दर रायज हों और जो रायज़ हों उन की बढ़ौत्री हो । उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की मिले । बल्कि ज़रूरत इस बात की भी है कि पुराने ज़माने में हमारी जो ज़बान थी जिस की बिना पर हमारी civilization और सभ्यता चली और उभरी और इतने दिनों तक चली आई उस की उन्नति हो । और जिस ज़बान को गैर मुल्क के लोगों की हुकूमत के अन्दर पीछे डाल दिया गया था उसे आज़ाद मुल्क में फिर से तरक्की दी जाए ।

जैसा कि इस बिल के Statement of Objects and Reasons में बतलाया गया है कि यहां पर एक residential univeristy होगी और इस का काम यह होगा कि encouragement of higher education तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है ।

इस की ज़रूरत ऊंची शिक्षा और research के लिये पड़ी । इस लिये कहते हैं कि higher education और research specially in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Modern Indian Languages as also in philosophy, ancient Indian history, and other aspects of Indology को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह University बनाई जा रही है । तो यह सारे ही मकसद और objectives इस काबिल हैं कि मैं समझता हूं कि हम ने पिछले नौ साल तो ऐसे ही गंवाए और नौ साल का अरसा यह बात करने में ही लगा दिया है । यह चीज़ भी की तो है मगर कोई जल्दी वाली बात नहीं की गई । यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है कि संस्कृत की जो importance होनी चाहिये थी और ऊंचा दर्जा होना चाहिये था उस को ध्यान में रख रहे हैं और उस में research वग़ैरा शामिल करके यह कुरुक्षेत्र University खोल रहे हैं । लेकिन, स्पीकर साहिब, मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि इस बिल के लिये यह सब कुछ लिख तो दिया गया है और बड़ी बड़ी चीज़ों का बयान किया गया है कि यह होगा और वह होगा इस बिल के title में भी लिखते हैं कि—

> A Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Kuruksetra for the encouragement of higher education and research, especially in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Modern Indian Languages as also in Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian History and other aspects of Indology.

वही लफ़्ज़ हैं जो मैं ने पहले पढ़े थे इस बिल के शुरु करने में और आखिर के अन्दर जो objects and reasons दिए हैं उन में यह तो सब बातें आती हैं और अलफाज आते हैं जो मैं ने पढ़े हैं लेकिन जहां तक इन चीजों का इस Act से ताल्लुक है पहली क्लाज़ से लेकर आखरी schedule तक जो भी provisions इस बिल में हैं उन के अन्दर कहीं एक जगह भी संस्कृत का लफ़्ज़ नज़र नहीं आता, प्राकृत का, Indian philosophy का, ancient Indian history वगैरा वगैरा जो लफ़्ज़ मैं ने पहले भी पढ़े हैं उन का कहीं भी कोई जिकर नहीं मिलता। Act के अन्दर इन चीजों की कोई वज़ाहत नहीं है।

शिक्षा मंत्री : कुलपति का तो ज़िकर है (हंसी)।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : हमारे मंत्री जी फरमाते हैं कि कुलपति का लफ़्ज़ आ गया है यानी इस लफ़्ज़ के अन्दर ancient Indian History भी आ गई modern languages, Sanskrit और Prakrit वगैरा भी आ गईं। वैसे Act में यानी सारे बिल में सिवाए title और इन के objects and reasons के इन अलफ़ाज़ का कहीं नामो निशान नहीं है। University को कहते हैं कि बड़े इख्तियारात दिये गये हैं और क्लाज़ चार में 'A' से लेकर 'L' तक देते चले गये हैं कि University यह करेगी वह करेगी।

> The University shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties namely,—
>
> (a) to (l).

यह ठीक है कि title में लिख दिया, बिल की Statement of Objects and Reasons में लिख दिया कि University संस्कृत, प्राकृत, modern languages वगैरा वगैरा जो मैं पहले पढ़ कर सुना चुका हूं में research करेगी मगर सारे Act में और कहीं इस चीज़ का जिकर नहीं। आगे Act को अगर पढ़ें जिस में कि कानूनी provisions हैं उन में लिखते हैं कि 'to provide for research and instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit,' research का क्या है वह चाहें French में कर लें, Arabic में कर लें यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह संस्कृत और प्राकृत में ही करें। Learning कोई महदूद चीज़ नहीं है मुल्क के अन्दर बेशुमार branches of learning हैं किसी में research हो सकती है। फिर बड़े आराम से कहते हैं कि University provide करे।

> "to provide for research and instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit and to take such steps as it considers necessary for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge".

इस के बाद इस सारे बिल में कोई कानूनी क्लाज़ नहीं और न ही इस में कोई वज़ाहत है। आखिर अब यह बात तो सिर्फ यही जानें कि इन के पास क्या तरीका है और कौनसा कानून है कि इस Act के पास करने के बाद उन को मजबूर करेंगे कि University वही बातें करे जो कि इन्होंने बड़े कमाल से title और objectives में दी हैं मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफत नहीं करता बल्कि मैं तो इस बिल के draft करने वालों और मिनिस्टर साहिब की खूबियां बतला

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

रहा हूं। फर्ज करें कि वह इन की बात न मानें और कहें कि हम पहले काम ग्रीक से शुरु करते हैं और फिर आहिस्ता २ संस्कृत तक पहुंचेंगे और बाद में देखेंगे।

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation : I will refer the hon. Member to sub-clause (h) of clause 4 which reads as under :—

"to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University."

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मिनिस्टर साहिब फरमाते हैं कि (h) के अन्दर यह सब कुछ आ गया है मगर उस में भी कोई clear बात होनी चाहिये थी। जो आप के objectives हैं मैं मानता हूं कि उन में आप बड़े बड़े काम सौंप रहे हैं मगर जो बात असली है उसे साफ साफ क्यों नहीं कहते vague क्यों रखते हैं। Sub-clause (h) के अन्दर भी कोई वज़ाहत नहीं है। मैं यह शक नहीं करता कि University इन चीज़ों के उलट काम करेगी मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप कुरुक्षेत्र University बिल बना रहे हैं उस में खामियां हैं। जो चीज़ आप के objectives में है वह इस Act के अंदर आनी चाहिये थी। सिर्फ अंदाज़े लगाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। इस के इलावा एक और चीज़ है। यहां कहा गया है कि "Kulapati and Upkulapati etc. shall be persons appointed in this behalf by the State Government" मैं पूछता हूं कि क्यों आप हर बात के अन्दर अपनी टांग अड़ाते जाते हैं ?

लोक कार्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्री : आप को भी कर देंगे।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : अगर मुझे आपने कर दिया तो भी किस्सा खत्म नहीं हुआ। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी आए election से आए और अकल से आए। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या Government का इतनी patronages से पेट नहीं भरा है ? यह एक elected body होनी चाहिये थी जिस तरह कि Universities का अकसर administration चलता है। आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में यह २ कमियां हैं और इस के अलावा और भी होंगी मगर यह बाद में ठीक की जा सकती हैं। यह बिल इतना ज़रूरी है कि हरियाना प्रान्त की history के अन्दर यह पहला मौका है कि वहां भी कोई University खुल रही है। यह बात भी खुशी की ही है कि संस्कृत की तरफ भी जिसे कि सब ज़बानों की मां कहा जाता है ख्याल किया गया है और मुझे बतौर एक Indian और ब्राह्मण के भी इस बात से रगबत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नेक काम के बिल को बावजूद खामियों के, मिनिस्टर साहिब की लापरवाही के, draft करने वालों की लापरवाही के जल्दी पास कर देना चाहिये।

श्री देव राज सेठी (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के पेश करने पर अपनी सरकार को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : ओह मैं तो देना भूल ही गया।

श्री देव राज सेठी : वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है। बोलना मैं भी चाहता हूं, और भी चाहेंगे, मगर मैं खुद मिसाल कायम करता हूं कि दिल में वलवले होते हुए भी नहीं बोलता। मैं चाहता हूं

कि जो एक घंटा बाकी रह गया है इस के अन्दर इस बिल को पास करने की करें और ज्यादा बोलने की कोशिश न करें ।

श्री रला राम (मुकेरियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को ला कर हमारे शासन ने न सिर्फ इस राज्य की बल्कि सारे भारत की बड़ी भारी सेवा की है जिस के लिये कि मैं उन को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं । अब जब कि हम स्वतन्त्र हो गए हैं आज हमारे सारे culture का मूल संस्कृत है और उसे हमें उन्नत करने के हर प्रकार के प्रयत्न करने चाहियें । यदि संस्कृत की उन्नति होती है तो जितनी भी भारत की भाषाएं हैं वह स्वयं उन्नत हो जाती हैं । हिंदी, पंजाबी, गुजराती, बंगाली वगैरह वगैरह सब इस के उन्नत होने से ही उन्नति कर सकती हैं । इस लिये इस बिल को लाकर जिस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि संस्कृत की इस प्रान्त के अन्दर उन्नति की जाए और promote किया जाए एक बड़ी भारी जरूरत को हमारी सरकार ने पूरा किया है । यह कुरुक्षेत्र University जिस का कि इस बिल में ज़िकर किया गया है residential type की होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि यह तो एक और खूबी की बात इस में है । हमारी जो मौजूदा University है वह एक affiliation और examining body है । हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर इस प्रकार की University की जो कि residential type की हो, बड़ी ज़रूरत थी । भारत के दूसरे हिस्सों में ऐसी Universities पाई जाती हैं ।

बज़ाते खुद यह बड़ा अच्छा modern type है जिस को हमें रायज करना चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि हमें examining University की भी ज़रूरत है । सारे देश की अवस्था को देख कर यदि कोई residential University न हो तो हमारी शिक्षा का ढांचा अधूरा रह जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को पास करके हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट ने बड़ी कमी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया है । पंजाब में residential type की University कायम होगी और कुरुक्षेत्र में बहुत सोच विचार के बाद एक पवित्र भूमि में जहां कृष्ण भगवान ने गीता का अमर गान गाया । इस जगह के साथ संस्कृत साहित्य का विशेष सम्बन्ध है । उस जगह को चुन कर एक निहायत अच्छी बात की गई है । यह कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी बिल हमारे राज्य की बड़ी भारी ज़रूरत को पूरा करता है । मैं समझता हूं कि दूसरे प्रान्तों के विद्यार्थी यहां आकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करेंगे । ढांचा इस प्रकार से रखा गया है कि यहां हिंदी, पंजाबी और दूसरी भाषाएं भी पढ़ाई जायेंगी । यह बिल निहायत आला है और भारी कमी को पूरा करता है । मैं ऐसा बिल लाने के लिये गवर्नमैण्ट को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बिल को पास कर के इस भारी जरूरत को पूरा करे ।

श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता (थानेसर) : आदरणीय स्पीकर महोदय, कुरुक्षेत्र किसी ज़माने में बनारस की तरह seat of learning था और हिंदुस्तान के हर हिस्से से विद्यार्थी वहां से पढ़ कर जाते थे । ज़माने के चक्कर ने वह चीज़ें खत्म कर दीं और वह एक ऐसी अवस्था में आ गया है कि आज कल वहां एक भी पाठशाला संस्कृत पढ़ने के लिये नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज़ादी के बाद पंजाब गवर्नमैण्ट ने एक सही कदम उठाया है । बहुत दफा हिंदुस्तान के बड़े बड़े आदमी अर्थात् गवर्नर और Viceroy जब वहां पर गये तो हमारी

[श्री बनारसी दास गुप्ता]

तरफ से ऐसे resolution पास किये गये कि वहां पर seat of learning होनी चाहिये। कोई ऐसी institution वहां होनी चाहिये जो संस्कृत को ऊंचा उठा सके। वहां छोटी छोटी institutions और पाठशालाएं खोली गईं लेकिन कामयाबी न हुई। कुरुक्षेत्र को छोटा काशी कहा जाता था। मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब की हकूमत ने और पिछली हमारी मिनिस्टरी ने इस बारे में पूरी कोशिश की और उन को इस बात का श्रेय प्राप्त है। गवर्नर साहिब ने खास तौर पर इस मामले में keen interest लिया। मैं उन सब का नाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन काटजू साहिब और गैडगिल साहिब ने हमें वायदा किया कि वह यहां एक बड़ी University बनायेंगे। हम समझते हैं कि यह प्राचीन सभ्यता की जगह है और यहां हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता तरक्की कर सकती है। कुरुक्षेत्र में University कायम करने से कुरुक्षेत्र का मान नहीं बल्कि भारत वर्ष का मान है। यह step हमें दुनिया की नज़रों में ऊंचा करेगा। मैं इस बिल की पुर ज़ोर ताईद करता हूं। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि 10 मील के radius की बजाये 25 मील कर दिया जाये। इस संशोधन का मैं ने नोटिस दिया है और वह हाऊस के सामने आयेगा जिस वक्त इस बिल पर consideration clause by clause होगी। इस सिलसिले में एक आदमी ने एक लाख रुपये की रकम donate करने का वायदा किया है इस ख्याल से कि वहां पर ऐसी University बनाये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है। वहां controversy भी चल रही है कि यह University तालाब के किनारे बनाई जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस चीज़ को consider कर लिया जाये।

श्री गोपी चंद गुप्ता (पुण्डरी) : आज जब हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट ने यह बिल हाऊस के सामने पेश किया तो हमें पुराने ज़माने की याद आ जाती है। जब यहां हिंदुस्तान में Nalanda और Taxila Universities कायम थीं। कुरुक्षेत्र की तारीख हिंदुस्तान की तारीख से वाबस्ता है। यह बिल हाऊस के सामने बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिये था। मैं समझता हूं कि यह University सिर्फ थोड़े से दायरे में नहीं बल्कि बाहर के रहने वालों के लिये Modern Indian Languages की तालीम हासिल करने के लिये शोहरत करेगी जो हमारी पुरानी Universities रखती थीं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल के लाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट का धन्यवाद करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह बिल पास हो जायेगा।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਪੂਰਬ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਊਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਸਾਬਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ sense of priority ਬਹੁਤ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੈ। ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਈ ਮਸਲੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। Development ਦੇ ਖਰਚਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਇਕ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੀ ਹਾਲੇ ਤੱਕ ਕੋਈ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀ regional ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਲ ਹਾ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ department ਹੀ ਬਣਾ ਦਿਓ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਨਦਾਰਦ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਲਈ ਟਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਆਨਾ ਵੀ ਖਰਚਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਸੂਬੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਰੋਗ਼ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ vocabulary ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਚੇ standard ਤੇ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੀ । ਇਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਇਹ ਬਹਾਨਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ । ਪਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਅੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਟ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਸਾਬਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ establish ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦੀ sense of priority ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਦਾਰਦ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਇਕ ਅਲਹਿਦਾ ਮੁਲਕ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ, ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਆਪ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸਮਝੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਬੜੇ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਮ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ Benaras University ਵੱਲ ਹੈ ।

ਬਨਾਰਸ University ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਸਪੋਕਨ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ study ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹ ਬਾਹਰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਫੈਲਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ planning ਨੂੰ co-ordinate ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਗ਼ੈਰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ । ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੈਂਕਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਹੈ । ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ sanction ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਤੱਕ ਸਾਡੀ ਗੌਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ । ਸੈਂਟਰ ਤਦ ਹੀ sanction ਦੇਵੇਗਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਵੇਖੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਂਭੇ ਰਖ ਕੇ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਸਲ ਮਾਹਿਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਸ problem ਨੂੰ consider ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੇਰਾ basic ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਉਪਰ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਜ਼ੀਦ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ unifying factor ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ । ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ provincial ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਉਹ cementing factors ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । National ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ । English ਜ਼ਬਾਨ cementing factor ਹੈ ਅਤੇ official language ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅਗਲੇ cementing factor ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਐਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ cementing factor ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਨਾਂ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਲਗੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਖਰਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਕੀ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਮੇਹਨਤ ਅਤੇ ਖਰਚ worthwhile ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਐਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਏ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ cement ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਨਾ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ; ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ । South ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ reaction ਹੈ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]
ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਰ Northern India ਦੇ ਲੋਕੀ Southern India ਉਪਰ ਇਹ ਚੀਜ਼ force ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਮਸਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਤੱਸ਼ਦਦ ਅਤੇ ਜਬਰ ਮੁਤਲਿਕ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ। ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਹਿਸਤਾ ਆਹਿਸਤਾ grow ਹੋਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ normal course ਵਿਚ grow ਹੋਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਫ਼ਿਕਰਾ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ French ਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਹ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ anglicise ਕਰ ਲਏ ਹਨ। ਵਕਤ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਸਾਡੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਪਣਾ ਲਈਏ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਮ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਉਪਰ ਸਕੂਲ, University, ਕਾਲਿਜ ਵਗੈਰਾ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ Indianize ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵਹਿਮ ਮਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੱਢ ਛੱਡਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਗਿਰਾਵਟ ਦੇ ਭਾਗੀ ਬਣਾਂਗੇ, ਬਲਕਿ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ enrich ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। 100 ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਉਪਰ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਮੂਲੀ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸੱਜਣ ਰਬੜ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਟਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਜੇ ਕਰ ਇਸ ਮੁਲਕ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਹ ਉਪਰ ਲੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਚੋਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਰੋਜ਼ਮੱਰਾ ਦੀ ਬੋਲ-ਚਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਚੁਕੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਸਮਝੇ ਹੀ ਨਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ derogatory ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੁਲਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ Chancellor ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਹੱਤਕ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਬਿਲ translate ਹੁੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਵੀ translate ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਬਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਉਹ ਠੋਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ। ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਉਸ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ foreign language ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਂ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਹੱਤਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਣੀ intellect ਦੀ ਹੱਤਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਅਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਇਹ ਬੜੀ ਹੱਤਕ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ Centre ਨੂੰ consult ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ, Centre ਦੀ approval ਲਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ Centre ਨੂੰ consult ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ Government of India ਦੀ sanction ਦੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਉਹ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਪਣੀ provincial ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਸਖਤ ਅਤੇ ਫੌਰੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ allocation ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਸੀ

ਅਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਕਤ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਹ ਕੋਈ real ਸੇਵਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ hon. Member ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੜਾ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿ ਬੜਾ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ Government ਦੀ sense of priority ਉਪਰ ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀਨੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ sense of understanding ਉਪਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਬਾਕੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਖਰਚ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਉਪਰ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਉਪਰ ਇਕ ਕੌਡੀ ਵੀ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ । ਰਹੀ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਬੜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ । ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ root ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਤੱਕ root ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਤਦ ਤੱਕ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਵੀ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ । (ਇਕ ਆਵਾਜ਼ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋ ਈ) ਜੇ ਕਰ ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰੀ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਦਾਵੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਜੇਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਪਣੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਛੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਜਾਣੂ ਬਣਨ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਚਾਹਵਾਨ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਖੁਦ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਬਿਲ ਲੈ ਆਵੇਗੀ । ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਹ ਚੰਦਾ ਇਕਠੱਾ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੂੰ aid ਦੇਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੈ । ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਹੋਏ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰਾ Act ਹੀ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਿਰ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਵਰਨਾ ਤਰਜਮਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ । ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ ਕੁਲਪਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਲਾਪਤੀ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਅਸੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਕੋਈ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਏਗਾ । ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤਾਂ ਐਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ ਸਹੀ ਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ root ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ University ਦੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਉਪਰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾਂ ਕਿ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਚੀਨੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । ਜੇ ਕਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ University ਬਣਨ ਵਿਚ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ

[ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ]

ਬਸ਼ਰਤੇਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਖਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਵੋ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਚੀਜ਼ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ। ਜੇ ਕੁਝ ਦਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਖਸ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ institution ਦਾ ਖਰਚਾ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ ਤਕਲੀਫਾਂ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਦਦ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਂ ਇਸੇ University ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ; ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਹੋਰ University ਬਣੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹਾਂ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਇਲਾਜ ਹੈ?

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੁੱਕਰ ਜਾਓਗੇ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤਰੀ: ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਰੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹੋ। ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨ ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਮਜ਼ਹਬ, ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਸੂਬੇ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਕ ਛੱਡੀ ਹੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਆਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸੀ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੇ ਫਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦ ਦੂਜੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਦਾ provision ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਕ ਵੱਖਰੀ University ਦੀ ਕੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਨਿਰਾ classes ਨਾਲ ਹੀ University ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਸਕਦਾ; ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਅਦਾਰਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ research ਵਗੈਰਾ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੋਵੇ। ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਨਾਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill, clause by clause. I think Members will have no objection if the clauses, in respect of which no amendments have been tabled, are put together to the vote of the House.

(*Voices. No Objection.*)

SUB-CLAUSE (ii) OF CLAUSE 1, CLAUSES 2 and 3

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clause (ii) of clause 1, clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Speaker : Now Clause 4 is before the House.

Shri Rala Ram (Mukerian) : Sir, I beg to move—

In sub-clause (a), line 1,—

between "instruction" and "in", *insert* "in Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian Languages and".

In sub-clause (a) line 2,—

between "such" and" branches ", *insert* "other".

In sub-clause (a), lines 5-6,—

between "knowledge" and ";", *insert* "pertaining to and bearing on Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian Languages"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह जो बिल है इस के उद्देश्यों के अन्दर तो संस्कृत, Modern Indian Languages और फिलासफ़ी का जिक्र किया गया है लेकिन जो proper act है उस में यह चीज़ नहीं है। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि drafting में जो दोष रह गया है उसे दूर किया जाए। उद्देश्यों के स्पष्टीकरण के लिये भी यह आवश्यक है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये मैंने पहली amendment रखी है कि :

In sub-clause (a) line 1,—
between "instruction," and "in" insert "in Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian Languages and."

इस के बाद जो संशोधन दो और तीन नम्बर पर हैं वह consequential nature की हैं। एक तो यह है कि sub-clause (a) line (2) में लफ़ज "such" और 'branches' के बीच "other" को add कर दिया जाए और जो अन्त वाला संशोधन है वह यह कि 'knowledge' और ';' के बीच में "pertaining to and bearing on Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian languages" जोड़े जाएं। इस बिल के उद्देश्यों को स्पष्ट करने के लिये इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार किया जाना अत्यावश्यक है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कृपया इन्हें अवश्य स्वीकार करें।

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved—

In sub-clause (a) line 1,—

between "instruction" and "in" *insert* "in Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian Languages and".

In sub-clause (a), line 2,—

between "such" and "branches", *insert* "other".

In sub-clause (a), lines 5-6,—

between "knowledge " and " ; ", *insert* "pertaining to and bearing on Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Modern Indian Languages "

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, जो संशोधन इन्होंने पेश किया है, मैं उस की ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस से बिल मुकम्मल हो जाता है। साथ ही मैं इस इवान के मैम्बर साहिबान से दरखास्त करता हूं कि वह इस बिल के पास करने में पूरी मदद करें। अगर कोई भी माननीय मैम्बर इसे delay करने या इसे आगे के लिये ले जाने की खातिर बोलता रहे तो आज की आखरी sitting का time खत्म हो जायेगा। इस लिये मैं सब से और खास तौर पर अकाली पार्टी के मैम्बर साहिबान से दरखास्त करूंगा

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]
कि वह इस बात की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर न लें कि directly या indirectly इन्होंने इस बिल को इस लिये oppose किया क्योंकि वह संस्कृत यूनीवर्सिटी से सम्बन्ध रखता था। इससे सूबे में आपसी ताल्लुकात पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। संस्कृत भाषा एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिस का किसी पार्टी या धड़े से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। रूस, चीन या जितने भी बड़े बड़े मुल्क हैं वे सभी अपनी पुरानी civilization पर बहुत जोर देते हैं। हिंदुस्तान इस दौड़ में पीछे नहीं रह सकता। मैं जानता हूं कि किसी भी मैम्बर का ख्याल इसे dilatory methods से अधूरा रखने या फेल कराने का नहीं। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इसे unanimously और बगैर देर के पास करेंगे।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਵੈਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਇਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਨਸਲਰ ਅਤੇ ਸੈਨੇਟ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਉਹ ਇਸੇ ਤੇ work ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਪਰ ਜੇ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ add ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ amendment ਨੂੰ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर यह Council को भेजना पड़ेगा। (It will then have to go to the Council.)

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Professor Sher Singh) : Sir, I may be permitted to clarify the position in this connection. The amendments moved by Shri Rala Ram are covered by Sub-clause 4 (h) which says—

(h) to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University.

I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the amendments.

Shri Rala Ram : Sir, I withdraw the amendments moved by me.

Mr. Speaker : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Rala Ram be withdrawn ?

The House agreed. The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn,

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

CLAUSES 5 TO 21

Mr. Speaker : I have not received notice of any amendment to clauses 5 to 21 .

If there be no objection. I will put these clauses together to the vote of the House. (*Voices. No Objection*).

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clauses 5 to 21 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

CLAUSE 22

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That clause 22 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

SCHEDULE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Schedule I stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clause (1) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried

TITLE

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Title be the Title of the Bill.

The motion was carried

Minister for Public Works and Education (Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be passed.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਸਮਰਾਲਾ) : ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ, ਜਿਥੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ research ਦੇ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਤਾਅਲੱਕ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ progress ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਤੇ ਕਤਅਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਕ advanced ਸੂਬਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ languages ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਨ ਕਰਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨ ਕਰੇ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤ੍ਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ । ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸੂਰਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ too early ਹੈ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਇਸ cause ਨੂੰ support ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਯਾਂਨੀ University ਬਣਾਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਉਪਰ ਇਕ ਵੱਡੀ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ । ਪਰ ਜ਼ਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਦੋਂ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਪਣਾ Address ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ ਆਪ ਲਿਖੇ ਵੇਖੋਗੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ University ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ language ਦਾ ਲਫਜ਼ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਇਕ Department ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ support ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ । ਪਰ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਜੀ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ Modern Indian Languages ਦੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਲਫਜ਼ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਵੇਗਾ । ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ language ਦੀ ਖੋਜ ਅਤੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਲਫਜ਼ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ]

ਲਿਆਂਦਿਆ ਗਿਆ । ਫੇਰ ਅੱਵਲ ਤਾਂ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਇਕ ਆਮਫਹਿਮ language ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਈ research institute ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਗਲ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ University ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਬੜੀ ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਉਤੇ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ । ਫੇਰ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ languages ਹਨ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਤੱਲਿਕ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਾਜ਼ਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ । ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਇਸ ਦੀ Statement of Objects and Reasons ਵਿਚ ਦਿਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਗਿਆ । ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ Objects and Reasons ਇਸ ਦਾ clause 4 ਦੀ Sub-Clause (h) ਵਿਚ cover ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ । ਮੈਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਗਲ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਹੈ । ਉਹ Sub-Clause ਇਹ ਹੈ ।

4(h) to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University.

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਿਨਿਸਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜਦ accept ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ।

Mr. Speaker : They are to be guided by the preamble of the Bill also.

Sardar Ajmer Singh : But the preamble never forms part of the Act.

Mr. Speaker : But it does give guidance.

Sardar Ajmer Singh : It may be so, but it will not be conferring power on the Managing Body to do anything.

ਇਸ clause ਵਿਚ ਇਹ provision ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ । Modern Indian Languages ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।

Mr. Speaker : This Clause has already been passed. The hon. Member should not attack it.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਦੇ basic principles ਦੀ opposition ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ scope wide ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ languages develop ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਜਵਾ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਗਲ ਕਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਮਲੂਮ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਗਲਤ ਫਹਿਮੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ । ਲੇਕਿਨ ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਲਗ ਰਖ ਕੇ Chancellor ਜਾਂ Vice Chancellor ਇਸ University ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲਾਣਗੇ । ਜੇਕਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਖਦਸ਼ਾ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਫੇਰ ਇਕ amending ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਂਦਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲਿਆਵਾਂਗੇ । ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਛਡ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਏਗਾ ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : Amending Bill लाने का तो आप का रिवाज है ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਇਹ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਗਵਰਨਮੈਂਟ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : पंजाब में तो कोई कानून मुकम्मल नहीं होता जब तक उस के बारे में दो तीन amendments न आ जायें ।

ਲੋਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ : ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ । ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਗਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਬਿਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਭੁਲਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ । ਉਸ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਖਿਆਲ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ । (*Cheers*)

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Kuruksetra University Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be passed.

The motion was carried

THE PUNJAB REGISTRATION VALIDATING BILL, 1956

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Registration Validating Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल कांगड़ा ज़िला से ताल्लुक रखता है । वहां कुछ registrations की गई थीं जो कि regular नहीं थीं । उन को regularise करने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है । इस पर विशेष कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता मालूम नहीं होती । आशा है सदन इस को बहस किये बगैर स्वीकार कर लेगा ।

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Registration Validating Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा (सोनीपत) : स्पीकर साहिब, मामला यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमैण्ट के अफसरान कायदा और कानून का ख्याल न रख कर उन के इख्तियार में भी जो चीज़ नहीं होती वह भी करते रहते हैं । होना तो यह चाहिये कि जहां कहीं भी कानून की बेकदरी की गई हो और अफसरान ने बे परवाही से काम लिया हो तो वहां ही सज़ा मिले और ऐसी इबरतनाक सज़ा मिले जिस से दूसरे अफसरान को भी डर हो जाये और वह बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी महसूस करने लग जायें । लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लिये तो यह आम बात हो गई है कि यह पहले कानूनी तौर पर गलत बात करे और गलत notification कराये और अफसरान जिन्होंने यह गलती की हो उन को फिर इख्तियारात देने के लिये यह और बिल ले आती है और इस का यह मतलब होता है कि हमारे अफसरों ने जो गलती की है वह गलती न समझी जाये और जिन को पहले कुछ इख्तियारात नहीं दिये हुए थे उन्हें यह इख्तियारात दिये गये समझ लिये जायें और जो बे कानूनी चीजें उन्होंने की हों उन्हें यह हाऊस कानूनी करार दे दे । अगर इसी तरह का कोई काम किसी private मैम्बर ने किया हुआ हो या कोई गांव की पंचायत खराब कारगुज़ारी करे तो उस का यह नतीजा होगा कि उसे सारा नुक्सान आप बरदाश्त करना पड़ेगा बल्कि उसे इस के लिये सज़ा भी भुगतनी पड़ेगी ।

1 P. M.

या तो कोई ऐक्सैप्शनल केस हो, कभी 5 या 10 साल के बाद किसी अथारिटी ने कहीं कोई खर्च कर लिया

[पंडित श्री राम शर्मा]

कि जिस में किसी किस्म का पब्लिक गुड हो या गवर्नमेंट पर कोई मुसीबत आ पड़ी हो तब तो यह ऐक्सेप्शन हो सकती है और तब गवर्नमेण्ट कहे कि साहिब इसे दरगुज़र कर दिया जाये तो ठीक है मगर इस मामले में मुझे पता है कि उस अफ़सर को रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के इख्तियार तो थे नहीं मगर उसने इस बात की परवाह नहीं की और अन आथोराईज़ड काम करता रहा। यह तो बिल्कुल इस तरह की कार्यवाही है कि कोई राह चलता आदमी एक जगह बैठकर रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू कर दे। बजाए इस के कि इस अफसर को उस चीज़ का अफसोस हो या फिक्र हो या गवर्नमेंट और इस के अफसर शरमिंदा हों कि उन को पता ही नहीं कि उन के इख्तियार क्या हैं हम से यह कहा जाता है, हाऊस से यह कहा जाता है कि इस चीज़ को नज़र अंदाज़ कर दिया जाये। एक जगह बैठ कर हुक्म जारी कर दिये यह नहीं देखा कि इस में लोगों का फायदा है या नुकसान, गवर्नमेंट का इस में बुरा या भला है, उस का नाम हुआ या बदनामी हुई। इस तरह की गलतियों को सही करने के लिये रोज़ बिल लाने से गवर्नमेंट इन अफ़सरों की हौसला अफ़जाई करती है, इनडायरेक्टली गवर्नमेंट उन्हें छुट्टी देती है कि अफसर जो मरज़ी हो करते रहें और यहां मिनिस्टर साहिब खड़े हो कर कहें कि फलां जिला के फलां अफसर ने ऐसी कार्यवाही की है कि जिस कार्यवाही के करने के वह कानूनन मजाज़ नहीं इसलिये उसे यही नहीं कि दरगुज़र करें बल्कि साल या छे महीने जो वह खिलाफे कानून कार्यवाही करता रहा है उस को यह हाऊस, जैसे यह यहां इसी लिये बैठा है, पास कर दे कि उस ने जो कुछ किया वह इस तरह समझा जाए कि उस को ऐसा करने का इख्तियार था। मैं समझता हूं, अगर यह कोई सख्त लफज़ न हो, तो यह इस हाऊस की एक खासी तौहीन है। हम से उम्मीद की जाती है कि हम इन अफसरों की गलतियों को ठीक करें। क्यों न गवर्नमेंट भुगते। और अगर किसी तरह इन के अफसरों की वजह से किसी जनता के आदमी का नुकसान हो तो मैं कहता हूं कि वह सू करे गवर्नमेण्ट को। उस के लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट खुली है और सरकार अपनी और अपने अफसरों की गैर ज़िम्मेदारी का हरजाना अदा करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस Bill के Statement of Objects and Reasons में यह लिखा हुआ है :

(It is laid down in the Statement of Objects and Reasons)——

This legislation is being undertaken with a view to validate the deeds attested in good faith by an unauthorised officer (General Assistant Kangra) within the meaning of sections 6 and 7 (2) of the Indian Registration Act.

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : गवर्नमैण्ट के लिये यह कहना तो बड़ी आसान बात है कि जो काम गवर्नमेंट करती है, good faith में करती है और जो उस के अफसर भी करते हैं in good faith ही करते हैं और अगर कोई bad faith में काम करता है तो वह Opposition ही है। स्पीकर साहिब, यह मामूली बात नहीं है पहले भी ऐसे बिल आते रहे हैं और आयंदा भी इसी proportion में आते रहेंगे। हालत तो यह है कि लोगों पर tax लगाने वाले मामलों तक में तो यह परवाह नहीं करते। अगर यह बिल पास किया गया तो यह सरकार और अफसरों को कुछ भी नाजायज़ काम करने की encouragement करनी होगी। अगर ऐसी बात बिल्कुल extraordinary हालत में या emergency

में हो जाए तब तो यह ऐसा amending bill लाएं मगर यहां तो यह आम रिवाज बन गया है कि जो भी यह गलतियां करें उन को सही कराने के लिये असैम्बली बैठी हुई है। इस तरह की बातें House से कराना असूलन गलत बात है। क्या वजह है कि उस अफसर के खिलाफ जिस ने यह गलती की है यह action नहीं लेते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ इस बिल पर भी कहें। (The hon. Member should say something about this Bill also.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : स्पीकर साहिब, अगर आप को पसन्द हो कि गवर्नमेंट यह तरीका इख्तियार कर ले कि इस के अफसर गलती करते रहें और इधर House तैयार बैठा रहे कि आप कुछ भी कर लो बिल पेश हो जायेगा कि आज से जो 5 साल पहले खराबी की गई वह खराबी नहीं थी बल्कि एक जायज़ चीज़ थी........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिरी दिन सब कुछ माफ है। (Everything is excusable on the last day.)

पंडित श्री राम शर्मा : मैं तो गवर्नमेंट की tendency की इस लिये मुखालिफत करता हूं कि बजाए इस बात पर शरमिन्दा होने के कि इस के अफसरों ने गलती की है और कि यह गवर्नमेंट को दूर करनी चाहिये गवर्नमैण्ट यह समझती है कि कुछ भी किये जाओ सब ठीक है और फिर यहां आए और कह दिया कि यह पास कर दो। मुझे तो डर है कि गवर्नमैण्ट इन चीजों से बाज़ नहीं आयेगी।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : स्पीकर साहिब, जहां तक मैं ने पार्लियामैन्ट्री हिस्ट्री देखी है मुझे यह ख्याल नहीं था कि कभी ऐसा मुमकिन हो सकता है कि कुरुक्षेत्र यूनीवर्सिटी जैसा बिल इस अफरातफरी में पास किया गया हो..........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो पास हो चुका है। (That has already been passed.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि मैं समझा नहीं कि कुरुक्षेत्र यूनीवर्सिटी जैसा important बिल आने वाला है जिस को कि यह इतनी जल्दी पास कर देना चाहते हैं। मैम्बरों में से कोई बोला हो या न मिनिस्टर साहिब खड़े हो कर मजबूर कर देते हैं कि स्पीकर साहिब इन की इज्ज़त करें और लिहाज़ रखें। अगर ऐसा निकम्मा बिल आना था तो बहुत बेहतर था कि मैम्बरान को मौका देते कि वह ऐसी बातों को याद करने पर जिनको यह हज़ारों बर्सों से भूले हुए थे कुछ कह लेते। मैं समझता हूं कि किसी शानदार मिनिस्ट्री के लिये, किसी शानदार हाऊस के लिये यह बिल सजता नहीं, ठीक नहीं, इस के शाने शायां नहीं कि यह अफसरों की निकम्मी गल्तियों पर पर्दा डाले और इतने important बिल के बाद एक ऐसा निकम्मा बिल लाए जो इस की शान पर बट्टा लगाने वाला हो। यह मिनिस्ट्री जिन्होंने नौ नुकाती प्रोग्राम जैसी बड़ी बड़ी चीजें जो शान पैदा करने वाली हैं की हैं, यह क्यों उन गल्तियों पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करती है जो उन्होंने पहले ही की हैं। यह क्यों कहते हैं कि यह इन गुड फेथ किया गया। जो कोई कत्ल भी करता है तो यही कहता है कि इन गुड फेथ किया है। हिटलर ने अगर लड़ाई लड़ी तो उस ने भी यही कहा। अब अगर अमरीका और रूस हाईड्रोजन बम इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो इन गुड फेथ ही होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह छोटा सा बिल है और आप हाईड्रोजन बम्ब में उलझ गए। (This is a small Bill but the hon. Member has brought the Hydrogen Bomb in the discussion.)

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार : जनाब मोटे लफ्जों में यह अर्ज़ कर रहा हूं कि एक ऐसे बिल के बाद जो दुनिया को तालीम देने वाला हो, बेहतरी के लिये हो, उस के बाद ही एक ऐसा बिल आये जो इन की रवायात के खिलाफ हो यह ठीक नज़र नहीं। आता कि यह एक खास गैर जिम्मेदार अफसर पर मेहरबानी करें जबकि यह कहते हैं कि चाहे किसी ने पहली मिनिस्ट्री के वक्त में कोई बददियानती की हो इस का यहां कोई check होना चाहिये, यहां बेइन्साफी हुई वहां इन्साफ होना चाहिये। तो एक ऐसे अफसर को क्यों मुआफ किया जाये जिस ने गरीबों से ज़्यादती की हो। अगर यह अपनी अक्सरीयत के बल बोते उन के गुनाहों पर पर्दा डालें तो यह ज़्यादती है। और सच्ची बात यह है कि अगर मुझे अन्दाज़ा होता कि आप डेढ़ बजे तक बैठने वाले हैं तो मैं आप से रिक्वैस्ट करता कि आप पहले बिल पर ज़्यादा मौका दें। मैं गिला नहीं करता कि आप आपोज़ीशन से बुरा सलूक करते हैं। इन का जो पहला बिल था एक शानदार बिल था मगर यह एक निकम्मा बिल है और इन्हें इस को वापिस लेना चाहिये ।

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस बिल द्वारा गरीब आदमियों को लाभ न होता और महिज़ अफसरों को बचाने की बात होती तो इसे पेश न किया जाता और मेरे माननीय मित्रों का आलोचना करना उचित होता। इस बिल को केवल इस लिये पेश किया जा रहा है कि जो रजिस्ट्रियां कांगड़ा के General Assistant ने सब रजिस्ट्रार धर्मसाला के रूप में की हैं उन को validate किया जाए। अगर ऐसी रजिस्ट्रियों को validate नहीं किया जाता तो इस का असर उन इलाके के गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है जो रजिस्ट्रियां करवा चुके हैं। इस में किसी अफसर को बचाने का यत्न नही किया गया। मैं तो यह समझता था कि जब भी यह बिल पेश होगा तो माननीय मेंबर इस का स्वागत करेंगे और यह भी विचार था कि अभी संस्कृत यूनीवर्सिटी का बिल पास होने से मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी तथा अन्य मैम्बरों में सदभावना का विचार कायम रहा होगा और इस का असर बहुत देर तक रहेगा और इसी उदारता से जिस द्वारा कि यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल पास किया गया है इसे भी पास कर दिया जायगा। यह बिल तो प्रान्त के गरीब आदमियों की भलाई तथा बेहतरी का बिल है और सरकार ने उन के प्रति उदारता दिखाई है और माननीय मैम्बर भी इसी उदारता से इसे स्वीकार करेंगे ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ : ਉਦਾਰਤਾ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਹੈ ?

माल तथा सिंचाई मंत्री : हमें ऐसे बिल लानें में खुशी अनुभव नहीं होती। यह तो केवल मजबूरी है कि किसी अफसर ने अगर in good faith कोई कार्रवाई की है तो उसे validate करना बुरी बात नहीं। फिर कुछ मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने 'good faith' पर एतराज किया है। इस के बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि अगर कहीं in good faith कार्रवाई नहीं की गई तो सरकार action भी ले सकती है परन्तु अगर यह बिल पास न किया गया तो गरीब लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचेगा फिर अगर इस के बारे में कोई यह कहे कि सदन और इस हाऊस की ऐसे बिल पास करने से तोहीन होती है तो मैं नहीं

समझता कि गरीबों की भलाई के लिये बिल पास करने से तोहीन होती हो। इस बिल की मनज़ूरी देने से तो माननीय मेंबरों की उदारता का पता लगता है। मैं समझता हूं कि गरीब आदमियों की भलाई के लिये किसी good faith में की गई गलती को क्षमा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि मौलवी साहिब उदारता तथा क्षमा का सबूत देंगे और चाहेंगे कि ऐसा legislation पास कर दिया जाये जिस से गरीब का भला हो, और उसे नुकसान न पहुंचे। इस ख्याल से यह बिल पेश किया गया है और इस की मनज़ूरी दी जाए।

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That the Punjab Registration Validating Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Speaker : Now the House will proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

SUB-CLAUSE (2) OF CLAUSE 1

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That sub-clause (2) of clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 2, SUB-CLAUSE (1) OF CLAUSE 1 AND TITLE

Mr. Speaker : I have not received any notice of amendment to either Clause 2 or Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 1 or Title of the Bill. If there be no objection, I will put them together to the vote of the House.

(The House agreed).

Mr. Speaker : Question is—

That Clause 2, sub-clause (1) of Clause 1 and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

Minister for Revenue and Irrigation (Shri Sher Singh) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Registration Validating Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved—

That the Punjab Registration Validating Bill, as passed by the Punjab Legislativ. Council, be passed.

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੂਰਬੀ) : ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, retrospective legislation ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਟ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਂਦੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਰਵਾਜ ਜਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਜਾ ਤਿੰਨ Validating Bill ਲਿਆਂਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਹ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਹੈ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਣ ਤੇ ਵਰਤਣ ਲਈ ਪਰ ਹਰ ਗਲ ਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਹੈ in good faith ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਨੂੰ

[ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ]

validate ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਰ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਫਸਰ ਨੇ in good faith ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਾਕਈ in good faith ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਜੋ registrations ਇਸ ਬਿਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ validate ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ in good fa... ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ? ਇਸ ਗਲ ਦੀ searching enquiry ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਇਹ registrations ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਮੈਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਨਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਕੇਸ ਵਿਚ searching enquiry ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ good faith ਨੂੰ establish ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। Administration ਦੇ general set up ਵਿਚ ਜੋ General Assistant ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਵੇਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਲਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਧੀਨ, ਅਤੇ ਕਸੂਰ ਕਿਸਦਾ ਹੈ ? ਜਦੋਂ ਤਕ ਇਹ establish ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਕਿ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ in good faith ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਅਸਾਡੀ ਤਸਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ। ਇਾ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ validating ਬਿਲ ਇਹ ਦਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸਾਡੀ administration ਵਿਚ laxity ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਢਿੱਲੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ administration ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਢਿਲਾਪਨ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ administration ਦੀਆਂ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ Validating legislation ਰਾਹੀਂ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਵਾਨਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਦਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੀ legislation ਲਿਆਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਿਲ ਲਿਆਣ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ nature ਹੀ ਨਾ ਬਣਾ ਲਵੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਜੋ ਅਜਿਹੀ legislation ਨਾਲ ਅਸਾਡੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਭਾ ਦੀ ਇਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਦੀ।

मौलवी अब्दुल ग़नी डार (नूह) : जनाब स्पीकर साहिब, अगर श्री शेर सिंह जी मंत्री इन्चार्ज तहकीकात कर चुके हैं और इन्हें यकीन हो गया है कि अफसरों ने जो गलती की है वह in good faith की है और उन से भूल हो गई है तो मैं मान लेता हूं। मगर मुझे यह भी कहना है कि वह इस बात पर अच्छी तरह तसल्ली कर लें क्योंकि इस तरह का रास्ता इख्तियार करना किसी वक्त भी खतरे का बायस बन सकता है और अ..सर गलती कर सकते हैं और हकूमत इस तरह उन्हें मुआफी दिला सकती है लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि सरकार इस बात की पूरी तहकीकात करवाए और देखे कि किस अफसर ने गलती की है और ऐसे अफसर को ज़रूर सज़ा मिलनी चाहिये। स्पीकर साहिब, आप जानते हैं कि म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों में अगर कोई गलती करता है तो उस का बोझ मेंबरों पर पड़ता है और अफसरों को उस नुकसान को पूरा करना पड़ता है।

जनाब जायदाद बनाने और रिश्वत लेने का ढंग अब बदल चुका है। आप अलाटमेंट का सिलसिला देखें 10-10 आदमियों को इस तरह से अच्छी अलाटमेंट कर दी गई है कि अपने खानदान और आदमियों को अच्छी जगह मिल सके फिर एक खानदान के अगर दस आदमी हैं तो सब को ज़मीन अलाट कर दी है तो इस तरह रिश्वत का technique ही बदल गया है। मैं तो बता सकता हूं कि एक ही शख्स को कई जगहों पर ज़मीन अलाट हुई है। मुझे तो यह चीज़ें बताते वक्त डर लगता है कि कहीं वज़ीर साहिब खफा न हो जायें और